"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy colder, probably snow today; tomorrow unsettled, probably snow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

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# BERLIN REPORTS REVOLTS IN INDIA; INDIAN TROOPS SENT OUT OF FRANCE; CABINET CRISIS ON CONSCRIPTION

## HOUSE WILL TELL EUROPE OUR VIEWS

### Goes as Wilson's Voice to Promote Better Understanding of America's Attitude.

### NOT ON ANY PEACE MISSION

### Nor Will He Reprimand Any Diplomats or Intrude in Their Fields of Activity.

### COMING WILL BE WELCOMED

**Foreign Leaders Acquainted with the Purpose of His Visit Are Eager to Meet Him.**

Colonel Edward Mandell House will sail today on the Rotterdam for a visit of six weeks or two months in London, Paris, and Berlin. He will go as the representative of President Wilson, and as such he will visit both the American Embassies in those cities and the statesmen at the head of affairs in all three nations.

Many reports have been printed concerning the object of his trip, practically all of them erroneous, and as the time for his departure has drawn near these reports have grown wilder and wilder and further from the mark. THE NEW YORK TIMES is enabled to give the facts, and they are these:

Colonel House's mission has only one purpose, and it is not to sound the nations on the subject of peace, to interfere in whatever bickerings there may be among American diplomats, to stir up the Lusitania case, or to do any of the various things with which he has been credited. His mission is the first step in an attempt at a better and closer understanding between the European nations and this country, to the end that misapprehension of our attitude and views and actions may be measurably avoided in the future.

That the need for such a mission, or for some other step to bring about such an understanding, was felt in Berlin as well as in Washington, was strikingly shown in the Berlin dispatch sent by Garet Garrett and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 20, in which Mr. Garrett used these expressions:

> An American in Germany is soon aware that the obstacles in the way of mutual understanding between the two nations are in the first place, those of feeling, and, secondly, those of facts. * * * If the German Government could speak directly to the American Government alone, out of the hearing of the rest of the world, * * * much misconception on both sides could perhaps be avoided. * * * It would be hard to say at this moment whether Germany misconceives the American mind more than the United States misconceives the German mind.

What is true of Germany is true in a different way of the allied powers, in spite of the fact that they have greater freedom of communication than the fortune of war has given to Germany. Not from our Ambassadors can they get the full American viewpoint, because our Ambassadors are themselves out of touch with what is going on here and with the fluctuations and changes in American sentiment necessarily produced by the constantly shifting events of the war.

In the dispatch already quoted Mr. Garrett spoke of what could be done if there could be "an exchange between the (at once high and special powers." The mission of Colonel House comes as near being that as is possible. There cannot very well be a conversation between the President and the Kaiser, but Colonel House's visit to the German Foreign Office will be the next thing to it.

It is important, however, to keep clear from the idea that Germany is the special object of Colonel House's journey. It is nothing of the kind, and it would be well within bounds to say that his visit to London and to Paris is even more important in the President's mind than that to Berlin in the way of giving needed information and setting the scenes right for future dealings.

**Not to Reprimand Diplomats.**

All reports that Colonel House is going abroad to reprimand Ambassadors for alleged failings are made out of whole cloth. The President does not regard it as due to any fault of these diplomats that they are out of touch with feeling in their own country; it is, he holds, the natural and inevitable result of their being away from the place where that feeling exists, and due to no other cause. Even a month's absence makes a man lose touch, and these Ambassadors have been away from one to two years.

Colonel House himself has been heard to say that when he last went abroad he stayed four months, and was astonished on his return to find that he had himself grown out of touch with American feeling, and this is the reason why he has determined to make a shorter stay this time. He intends to stay only six weeks, and certainly will not stay longer than two months. If even he noticed this difference in himself in so short a stay as four months the President believes that no Ambassador is blameworthy for showing the effects of the same thing after an absence of two years.

Besides, the fever heat in the European capitals and the warped and one-sided view of things which the fury of war engenders, create an atmosphere in which no man can be sure of keeping his bearings. So the President believes, and the situation thus described is true of the ablest and most trusted of our diplomats as well as of those less distinguished; it is universal and cannot be avoided in the nature of the case.

Nobody is criticised, and Colonel House

Continued on Page 2.

THE MANOR, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
An Exclusive Inn. Write Albert Malone, Mgr.—Advt.

## *Report Vienna Food Rioters Stoned Archduke's Palace*

LONDON, Dec. 27.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to reports in Vienna, the palace of Archduke Stephen of Austria was attacked on Christmas night by a mob armed with pitchforks and axes as a protest against the squandering of food on an elaborate entertainment. The police dispersed the rioters, but stones crashed through the windows, damaging several pictures.

Dresden reports that food riots occurred at Chemnitz on Christmas Day. Women marched in procession to the town hall clamoring for food at reasonable prices and smashing many windows. The police forced the women to retire and eleven of them were severely injured.

The Chemnitz Socialist organ, adds the dispatch, was suppressed for mentioning the affray.

## WILLIAMS RESIGNS SERVICE BOARD JOB

### Anxious to Retire, He Says, Since He Is No Longer Under Fire.

### HAD ONE YEAR TO SERVE

### Expresses Hope That His Successor Will Be Spared "Charges and Grand Jury Inquiries."

Commissioner George V. S. Williams sent his resignation from the Public Service Commission to Governor Whitman yesterday. It will take effect on Feb. 1, just a year before his term would have expired.

In a statement announcing the step Commissioner Williams said that he had for some time thought of retiring in order to take up his practice of law, but had felt that he could not do so while he was under fire. Now that the Thompson Committee had gone over all his actions, official and otherwise, and had even examined his bank accounts, he felt he was free to resign. At the same time Mr. Williams expressed the hope that his successor might be spared "investigations, charges, Grand Jury inquiries and the like, and be permitted to do his work on the commission."

Although Commissioner Williams would not add materially to his statement, it is understood that his action is largely the result of the accusations which have been brought against Commissioner Wood. He would not have been surprised to find that his colleague had been betrayed into some irregularities, but the charge of actual corruption came with a great shock to him. Since the commission was organized in 1907 no hint of graft had ever been brought against it, and Mr. Williams has felt that it would be difficult for any of the Commissioners to retain the public confidence if this charge is proved.

**Had Worked With Hayward.**

Since Commissioner Hayward has been appointed to the commission he and Mr. Williams have worked well together, and were nominated by Chairman McCall as a committee to take up the informal complaints and expedite their relief. No hint, it was said yesterday, had come from Albany that the Commissioner's resignation would be acceptable.

Here is his formal statement of the reasons why he is retiring:

> For some time I have contemplated resigning from the commission and returning to the practice of the law, but, when the latest investigation was started, I felt that I could scarcely, in justice to myself, retire while under fire.
>
> Now that the investigating committee has gone thoroughly into my actions, official and otherwise, and examined into my bank accounts so that my income as well as my outgo have been scrutinized, and the only criticism appearing to be directed to a tentative opinion in a gas rate case, in which certain members of the committee disagree with me, I have decided to retire with the expiration of Commissioner Cram's term on Feb. 1.
>
> I have accordingly sent my resignation to the Governor, to take effect on Jan. 31 at midnight, by which time I hope that the unfinished matters now before the commission can be disposed of.
>
> To my many friends, especially in Brooklyn, who have stood by the commission during the turbulent times since the signing of the dual contracts, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude. Toward those who have criticised I bear no ill-will. I shall always feel proud of the part that I was permitted to take in the bringing about of the great transit improvements which are now being carried to completion, the only great improvement Brooklyn has been able to get for years, and apparently the only one she will get for years to come.
>
> No one has chafed over the delays incident to the construction more than I, and I hope that from this time the work will go on more rapidly, and that my successor will be spared investigations, charges, Grand Jury inquiries, and the like, and be permitted to do his work on the commission, for the public must realize that if public officials are to exercise their best judgment and full abilities, they must be free from continuous investigations. But, in saying this, I do not mean to imply that they should not be held to the fullest accountability for their public acts.

This statement was issued at 5:30 o'clock last night, and Commissioner Williams added that he had sent his secretary, W. J. Glacken, to Albany yesterday afternoon with his formal letter of resignation for the Governor. He did not know then whether Mr. Glacken had been successful in delivering it.

**"In Spite of Committee."**

"Are you resigning on account of the revelations of the Thompson Committee?" the Commissioner was asked.

"No, in spite of them," was the answer. "If I had though, that the committee had got anything on me, the last thing I should have done would have been to resign."

"What about the Kings County Lighting Company case?"

"I fully expect to be able to clean that up before I go," Commissioner Williams answered, and then, turning to Commissioner Hayward, who was standing by, he said:

"Can we get through all the work by Feb. 1?"

"Yes," replied Colonel Hayward, and Commissioner Williams then said that he had never abandoned his law office at 55 Liberty Street, and would resume the practice of law. Asked as to whether he considered his successor should come from Brooklyn, he said he thought that that borough was entitled to two representatives on the commission, and expressed the opinion

Continued on Page 6.

## PLEDGE OUR FAITH TO PAN-AMERICA

### Government, Through Secretary Lansing, Declares for a Policy of Co-operation.

### WILL HELP WHEN NEEDED

### Suggests "One For All, All For One," as Motto of the Western World.

### HINT AT COMPACT DEFENSE

**South American Delegates to Science Congress Indorse Plans for Closer Governmental Relations.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The strongest and most general expressions yet heard in official quarters of the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere marked the opening today of the second convention of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. The speakers, who represented the twenty-one republics, in their opening addresses referred only incidentally to science. Pan-Americanism was their theme, and, following the lead of Secretary of State Lansing, who greeted the congress in his official capacity, representatives from the Southern republics asserted that the Americas were united for progress and would, if occasion came, be united politically for defense.

In one sense today's session of the congress, which brought together more than 1,000 of the leading minds of the twenty-one represented republics, devoted itself to an elaboration of that passage in President Wilson's address to Congress in which he announced that the countries of the New World "mean always to make a common cause of national independence," and that "all the Governments of America stand upon a footing of genuine equality." This was the thought in the inaugural address of the Chilean Ambassador, Eduardo Suarez Mujica, as President of the congress, when he said of the Monroe Doctrine that "generalized as a derivation from the Pan-American policy, supported by all the republics in the continent as a common force and a common defense, it has become a solid tie of union, a guarantee, a bulwark for our democracies."

Perhaps it was an accident that the opening session of the congress was held in Continental Hall, the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution—the simple accident that the hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Building was reserved for the reception given this evening by Mr. Lansing. The speeches of this morning, however, seemed to give significance to the selection of this meeting place, for many of these addresses contained a new declaration of independence against foreign aggression, a new sense of unity against possible foes across the seas.

The question of national, or rather international, preparedness figured prominently in many of the speeches. Vice President Marshall, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of this Government in place of President Wilson, has been regarded as a pronounced pacifist, but he declared today strongly that preparedness would prevent some "ruffian" from interfering with our rights and favored an ideal of Pan-Americanism that would prevent unjust interference with the American nations, now that the "awful cataclysm in Europe has swept aside all that we have known as safe and sure charts on the sea of life."

Many of the chairmen of the Latin delegations, speaking in a way that cannot be regarded as unofficial, expressed the belief that the war in Europe had brought the Americas nearer together. Many of them did not disguise their thought that this new nearness was in part at least for the purpose of more compact defense.

Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Chairman of the Argentine delegation, said that "never more than at the present moment, while Europe is in the great conflict of nations, has America been confronted by a more vital necessity to stand together."

Señor Ignacio Calderon, Chairman of the Bolivian delegation, put it this way: "Freedom is a gift that is only given to nations who know how and are ready to defend it. America is destined to lead the world. Let us work together for the principle of right and justice, of liberty and happiness."

Dr. Eduardo J. Pinto of the Costa Rican delegation was even more emphatic.

"It would seem," he said, "that by a natural reflex action Americans, having witnessed the result of upheaval and conflict across the Atlantic, have banded together in order that the bonds of their security and peace may be strengthened and assured."

The United States Government had evidently planned to give the gathering here today as official a setting as possible. While the congress itself is largely unofficial and ten other private associations are meeting here in conjunction with its sessions, nearly all the Chairmen of the technical sections into which the general congress shortly will resolve itself are officials of technical bureaus in the Departments of War, Navy, Agriculture, and others. Two marines, in full-dress uniform, stood at attention today on the marble stairs leading to the auditorium of Continental Hall, holding American flags. Inside the hall uniformed officers of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps acted as ushers, and gold cord was liberally sprinkled through the black-coated assemblage.

**Declares Our Policy.**

It was in this setting that Mr. Lansing made a speech that is expected to stand out as a great public document on the international affairs of the United States as they bear particularly on the Western

Continued on Page 9.

## *Further Restrictions Put On Americans Entering Germany*

THE HAGUE, Dec. 27, (via London.)—Americans and other neutrals are further restricted from entering Germany under new regulations issued by the German Foreign Office. In order to obtain a visé to his passport, the holder in the future will be compelled to proceed personally to the German diplomatic or Consular office and provide two photographs for filing, similar to that affixed to the passport, and also show birth or naturalization certificate.

The holder of the passport must prove in a satisfactory manner the urgency of his journey, whether of a private or business nature, and submit his business papers and furnish the names of the persons he purposes visiting.

## ROCKEFELLER RICHES MAY ESCAPE TAX

### Ruling Upon Legacy of Oil Man's Wife to His Foundation May Have Wider Import.

### HELD EXEMPT FROM LEVY

**Tax Appraiser Overruling State Controller—Case to be Appealed—Wife's Total Estate $1,484,598.**

Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, left a net estate of $1,484,598 when she died at her home in Pocantico Hills, on March 12, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer.

The distinguished feature of the appraiser's report is that he exempts the residuary bequest of $438,593 to the Rockefeller Foundation from any tax under the transfer tax law. Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the State Controller, urged that the bequest be taxed on the ground that the charitable work ascribed to the benefaction is to be carried out by subordinate agencies and not by the Foundation itself.

Under the ruling of Appraiser Spencer, if it is not overturned on an appeal by the attorney for the Controller, all the Rockefeller millions, if they should be devoted to the Foundation, would be free of any tax on the death of John D. Rockefeller. Although the present limit of funds acceptable by the Foundation is said to be $100,000,000, yet it may be possible that a court ruling would permit of the entire Rockefeller fortunes being turned over to the uses of the corporation. The decision is the first official utterance on this subject.

In dealing with the State's contention Appraiser Spencer quotes from the Special Legislative act of 1913 denoting the purpose of the Foundation:

"The incorporators are constituted a body corporate for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income and the principal thereof to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

"It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use as means to that end research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent, religious, missionary, and public educational activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established, and any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees."

Appraiser Spencer then says: "I am of the opinion that the ultimate purposes of the corporation and not the instrumentalities employed determine the status of the corporation.

"The exemption which the law provides is designed to encourage the activities which confer exemption, or at least to refrain from diverting to the State funds devoted to certain forms of public benefit. This being the purpose of the law, a fair interpretation confers the exemption because of the ultimate ends of the organization, and irrespective of the agencies employed."

The attorney for the Controller also urges a tax on the bequest of $75,000 to the Bureau of Social Hygiene on the ground that there is no clause in its charter preventing pecuniary profit to the officers. In rejecting the State's contention in regard to this bequest, Appraiser Spencer refers to the affidavit of Starr J. Murphy, lawyer-Secretary of the bureau, who recites that no officer, manager, or member of the bureau receive pecuniary recompense, but only the assistants and clerks who are necessary to keep the work going, and that these latter receive only a reasonable salary for their labor.

**Purposes of Bureau Defined.**

The purposes of the bureau are given in Mr. Murphy's affidavit as the study, amelioration, and prevention of those social conditions and crimes which adversely affect the well-being of society.

Other residuary bequests included $300,000 to the Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of Boston, and $100,000 to the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago. The executors and trustees, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice, wife of E. Parmalee Prentice, and daughter of the testatrix, having absolute power of disposal of the residue, barred the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, the Baptist Home Society of New York, and the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., from enjoying any part of the estate. Mrs. Rockefeller mentioned these latter institutions in her will. It is thought that they have been amply provided for by her husband.

Outright bequests to her children, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Alta R. Prentice, and Mrs. Edith R. McCormack, wife of Harold F. McCormack of Chicago, of $100,000 each are increased by jewelry bequests respectively of $5,003, $1,350, and $14,000. Margaret Strong, a granddaughter, receives in addition to her $100,000 trust fund, jewelry bequests of $3,000, while Miss Lucy M. Spelman, sister of Mrs. Rockefeller, receives jewelry bequests of $4,823, in addition to a cash legacy of $50,000.

**Ring Only Bequest to Husband.**

A ruby and diamond ring, Mrs. Rockefeller's sole bequest to her husband, is appraised at $1,200, her string of pearls and black pearl pendant, bequeathed to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Abby A. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is appraised at $75,000, while the wedding ring of the testatrix,

Continued on Page 8.

## THREAT BY LLOYD GEORGE

### Reported Ready to Resign if Single Men Are Not Forced to Fight.

### CABINET UNABLE TO AGREE

### Adjourns Until Today and London Realizes That Crisis Is Now Acute.

### MAY FORCE AN ELECTION

### Though This Step Is Opposed by Many—London Holiday Crowds Acclaim Lloyd George.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—Although yesterday was a holiday in England, the members of the British Cabinet returned hastily from the scenes of their Christmast festivities for an important meeting at which were discussed the Derby recruiting scheme and conscription and other matters which must be thrashed out when Parliament reconvenes.

That the proceedings of the Cabinet have not been going smoothly is seen in the fact that after a two hours' sitting the council was obliged to adjourn until today, no decision having been reached and the discussion having revealed grave differences of opinion.

The Times Parliamentary correspondent asserts that the position is undeniably delicate and may become critical today unless handled with firmness and decision.

**Lloyd George Threat to Quit.**

The Daily Mail asserts that Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and Lord Kitchener, the War Minister, have not yet made their position clear, while A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, resolutely opposes compulsion, in which he is supported by a majority of the Ministers.

David Lloyd George, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Curzon, Sir Frederick Smith, J. Austen Chamberlain, Walter Hume Long, and the Earl of Selborne advocate immediate compulsion.

Lloyd George, The Mail adds, before the sitting of the Council made his position clear to Premier Asquith in a message intimating that unless Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men be kept in the strictest sense he could not continue as a member of the Government.

The Morning Post, equally with The Times and The Daily Mail—all conscriptionist papers—sees the possibility of several Cabinet resignations, or the other alternative, a general election.

The Daily Telegraph and The Chronicle, anti-compulsion organs, are also apprehensive of a crisis or a general election. The Chronicle editorially protests against "intriguers and wire-pullers, who contemplate the desperate and mad expedient of a general election—a gambler's plunge, which might entail disastrous consequences," and points out how, by merely withholding its assent to the Parliament and Registration bills, the House of Lords can make elections unavoidable next month, since, in the absence of the Parliament bill, which prolongs its life for eight months, the present Parliament would expire by the effluxion of time at the end of January.

Concerning the people who make a comparison with America during the civil war, The Chronicle argues that Lincoln's action is not a precedent because conditions were different. Lincoln was distracted by wholesale desertions, while recruiting was stimulated by extravagant bounties.

The Chronicle adds: "Our voluntary army in one year exceeded in number all the men recruited by the Federal Government in the four years of the war, and that without drafts to force them or bounties to bribe them."

The Times asserts that the Cabinet differences on the question of unattested single men point to the existence of fundamental divergencies regarding the method of prosecuting the war.

"There are certain elements," says The Times, "which cannot work together indefinitely, and the Cabinet seems to have reached the point when it must make a vital decision between one set of opinions and another."

Lloyd George received a great ovation from the holiday crowd when he arrived at Downing Street for the Cabinet meeting.

Winston Spencer Churchill returned to France yesterday to rejoin his regiment. His presence in London had been commented on in connection with the Cabinet crisis.

## DEFEND BRITISH LABOR.

**Union Delegates from England Indorse Opposition to Lloyd George.**

Asserting that they spoke for 3,500,000 of their fellow-workers across the Atlantic, two English labor leaders last night told a large audience in Cooper Union why labor was resisting the appeals of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in the war crisis. The meeting had been called by the Waist and Dressmakers' Union to explain the grievances which may lead to a strike,

Continued on Page 2.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR NEW YEAR.
Start your acquaintance with them now. 139 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3061 Cort.—Adv.

## *Indian Army Corps Leaves France to Serve Elsewhere; Thanked by the King*

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British Indian Army Corps has left France for another field of operations, it was officially announced tonight.

At the parade of the Indian Army Corps before it left France the following message from the King-Emperor was delivered to the men by the Prince of Wales:

> More than a year ago I summoned you from India to fight for the safety of my empire and the honor of my pledged word on the battlefields of Belgium and France. The confidence which I then expressed in your sense of duty, your courage, and your chivalry you since have nobly justified.
>
> I now require your services in another field of action, but before you leave France I send my dear, gallant son, the Prince of Wales, who has shared with my armies the danger and hardships of the campaign, to thank you in my name for your services and to express to you my satisfaction.
>
> British Indian comrades in arms, yours has been fellowship in toils, hardships, courage, and endurance, often against great odds, in deeds nobly done in days of ever-memorable conflict. In the warfare waged under new conditions, and in peculiarly trying circumstances, you have worthily upheld the honor of the empire and the great traditions of my army in India.
>
> I have followed your fortunes with the deepest interest and watched your gallant actions with pride and satisfaction, and I mourn with you the loss of many gallant officers and men. Let it be your consolation, as their pride, that they freely gave their lives in a just cause for the honor of their sovereign and the safety of my empire. They died gallant soldiers, and I shall ever hold their sacrifice in grateful remembrance.
>
> You leave France with just pride in honorable deeds already achieved and with my assured confidence that your proved valor and experience will contrbiute to further victories in the new fields of action to which you go.
>
> I pray God to bless and guard you and bring you back safely when final victory is won, each to his own home, there to be welcomed with honor among his own people.

The departure of the East Indians from France for "another field of action" was the most important feature of the day's news, so far as the British public is concerned. Whether the new field of action is Egypt or Mesopotamia is not announced. In both these theatres there are presumably already considerable bodies of Indian troops.

It is assumed that the places of the Indians in France have been filled by drafts from the new armies raised on the soil of the United Kingdom.

## 80 DIE AS U-BOAT TORPEDOES LINER

### French Steamer Ville de la Ciotat Sunk in the Mediterranean Without Warning.

### NO AMERICAN ON SHIP

### Submarine Nationality Unknown —Consul Reports One American on the Yasaka.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—With the loss of eighty lives, the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, with passengers on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Friday, Dec. 24.

The steamer was torpedoed without warning, according to an official statement issued today by the French Minister of Marine. The statement follows:

"The steamer Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed and sunk on the 24th in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine, without warning. A majority of the passengers and crew were picked up by an English steamer. Details have not been received."

The steamer was returning from the Far East, and was due to arrive at Marseilles today. The survivors were taken to Malta, arriving there yesterday morning. Among the eighty persons who lost their lives there were both passengers and members of the crew.

The Ville de la Ciotat was one of the largest of the steamships sunk recently in the Mediterranean. Her gross tonnage was 6,378. She was 487 feet long and 50 feet beam. She was built at La Ciotat, France, in 1892, and was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles. She was last reported on her arrival at Saigon, Indo China, on Dec. 4, on a voyage from Yokehama to Marseilles.

**NO AMERICAN ON CIOTAT.**

**State Department Notified by Consul of Torpedoing of Liner.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Coincidental with official views from Vienna that the reply of Austria-Hungary to the second American note on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was about to be handed to the American Ambassador, the State Department today received word from the American Consul at Malta that the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat had been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The Consul placed the loss of life at seventy-nine, including four women or children.

This attack, following so soon the torpedoing of the Japanese steamer Yasaka Maru in the Mediterranean by a submarine, caused concern. All the passengers on the Yasaka Maru were saved. There was one American citizen on the Yasaka Maru, none on the Ville de la Ciotat. Both steamers are declared to have been sunk without warning. The nationality of the submarine has not yet been established in either case.

The American Consul at Malta, Wilbur Keblinger, cabled Secretary Lansing that the Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed at 10:15 A. M. on Dec. 24 and sank at 10:30. The weather at the time was fine. The dispatch said that of the seventy-nine persons drowned, one was a woman, a first-class passenger, another was a stewardess, and two were children. The survivors were rescued two hours after the attack by the Moss Line steamer Monroe.

According to Consul Keblinger, the Captain and passengers among the sur-

Continued on Page 2.

BELLEAIR AND ST. PETERSBURG
2 hours quickest time. Only line with through Pullman service. Atlantic Coast Line. All Florida Resorts reached. Office, 1186 B'way.—Advt.

## MAY REJECT REPLY IN ANCONA CASE

### Intimation from Authoritative Source That It Will Not Satisfy America.

### EXPECTED LATE THIS WEEK

### Situation Still Considered Serious, Although Vienna and Berlin Seem Optimistic.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The response of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the second note from Secreary Lansing, renewing the request for a disavowal of the submarine attack on the Ancona, is expected to reach Washington some time in the coming week. Definite assurances of this character reached the State Department through official sources today.

According to this information, the reply was to be delivered to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, today or tomorrow. Allowing a minimum of two days for cabling to Washington, the Austrian answer may be here by Thursday or Friday. No intimation has come to the department as to the character of the response to be made.

Officials here do not seek to minimize the seriousness of the situation, as there has been no indication that Austria will accede to the American demands. On the contrary, a strong intimation has come from an authoritative source that the reply may not meet with the approval of the United States.

In Vienna the view apparently is rather optimistic, according to confidential advices from Ambassador Penfield. The Ambassador has cabled a brief review of Austro-Hungarian public opinion, which makes it appear that the tone of criticism and comment there has softened to a marked degree. This is regarded as a development favorable to an amicable adjustment.

**BERLIN EXPECTS SETTLEMENT.**

**Lansing's Second Ancona Note Declared Very Friendly in Tone.**

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—While it is confidently expected that Austria's answer to the second American note on the Ancona will be forwarded to Washington this week, it would be rash to indulge in specific prophecies concerning the contents. On the basis of the meagre material available here, it can be said that the German Foreign Office has no authoritative advance information, and does not expect to know Austria's answer until the officials read about it in the Berlin papers, for Austria is jealously and zealously guarding her right of independent thought and action in foreign affairs.

While the Wilhelmstrasse statesmen are taking pains to emphasize their purely academic interest in the Ancona case, they do not disguise the satisfaction they feel over what they consider the very friendly tone of the second American note on the subject, and view further developments confidently. Returning to Berlin from Christmas afield, I found the publication of the second American note had cleared the air here, the last vestige of tension having disappeared. It would be difficult to find any German at all interested in the Austro-American controversy who would not insist that the note radiated good-will and a conciliatory spirit, making possible a satisfactory settlement of the submarine question with Austria.

It is pointed out here that the biggest stumbling block to an agreement was removed by America's unconditional acceptance of the Austrian Admiralty report as a basis for the demands made, thus greatly helping to heal the Austrians' wounded sensibilities and saving the honor of the Austrian Admiralty

Continued on Page 2.

## LONDON CONTRADICTS BERLIN

### India Office Interpolates Denials in a Dispatch to The Times.

### INDIA AND EGYPT DISTURBED

### Afghanistan, Too, According to Berlin, but London Gives Opposite Details.

### SUEZ CANAL THREATENED

### Hints of Impending Operations Against It Widely Published in Germany.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London, Dec. 27.)—(Delayed by British Censorship.)—The centre of gravity of German news interest is slowly but unmistakably shifting to Egypt, particularly to the Suez Canal, and many hard-headed Germans who have been consistently skeptical about prophecies of large-scale decisive operations in that zone are beginning seriously to wonder if they have not been in the doubting Thomas class, while many who have all along felt that the war would be won in the Orient are more convinced that they are right than ever.

Interest in Egypt has increased tenfold since the news that various steamship lines to the Far East have discontinued the use of the Suez route, and one can now hardly pick up a German newspaper without finding a more or less broad hint of impending operations against the canal, which the censorship now allows to be printed, indicating either that there is nothing in the Egyptian campaign talk, or that preparations are so far advanced that the subject may be safely discussed.

An anonymous article which is going the rounds of the German press and bears the earmarks of emanating from an authoritative source says:

> "The fact that merchantmen are avoiding the Suez Canal indicates that the situation there is regarded seriously. The Turks have achieved important and far-reaching military successes at Aden. Whereas on the canal things are ripening slowly, we know that the Arab tribes around Aden have already fought on the side of the Turks. Thereby the position of the Turkish Army is greatly strengthened, and progress here will not be without influence on the Suez Canal situation. The road to India, for which Port Said and Aden are the two vital way stations, is gradually becoming a source of danger for England. Here, too, matters are ripening slowly and with forethought until a decisive blow is possible. We have seen before now—the last time in connection with the preparations for the Serbian offensive—that our leadership pursues its goal as calmly as systematically."

**Comment by India Office in London.**

Note by THE TIMES London Correspondent—The foregoing section of Mr. Brown's dispatch was delayed by the British censor while the following comment was officially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the India Office. THE NEW YORK TIMES is warned by the censorship not to publish this dispatch without the accompanying denial (denial):

> *The statement that the Turks have had far-reaching military successes at Aden is a complete misapprehension. In July last the Turks, having occupied Lahej, advanced to Sheikh Othman, in the neighborhood of Aden, and looted it. They were, however, driven out, and withdrew inland and have not ventured to advance again on the fortress of Aden. Such skirmishes as there have been during the last three months resulted favorably to us; but there has been no material change in the situation during that period. It is a slander on the Arabs as a whole to say that they are fighting on the side of the hated Turk, though some may have temporarily joined the enemy.*
>
> *So far as the security of the Suez Canal route to India is concerned, the present situation at Aden may be left out of the account.*

India is second only to Egypt in new interest, and the most curious source of supply is being tapped by the National Zeitung, which gets its information about conditions in India from the Swedish and Russian reports that the fighting on the northwestern border of India has assumed greater proportions in the last few days. Almost the entire hill population is said to be in open revolt against the English garrison, and the poorer quality of garrison troops in India is said to be making itself increasingly felt. The English troops of the original garrison and the Indian veteran troops are almost all in Europe, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and Egypt, but where, according to these reports, they are most needed—in In-

dia—there are only English territorials, who—to quote the Zeitung—are objects of scorn to the natives.

"The English," the Zeitung says, "are able to remain masters of the situation only by large promises and concessions. It is a question, however, how long this state of affairs can last. The censorship is extraordinarily strict; even the Consular reports of the representatives of Great Britain's allies are subject to it. The Ameer of Afghanistan is also causing the English many a headache. He recently received an embassy from the Sultan."

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt prints this telegram from Constantinople:

"The revolutionary movement in India has recently made such progress that the English authorities, despite the most severe counter-measures, are no longer able to suppress it. The bitterness against English rule is making itself strongly felt among the native troops, one battalion after another going over to the revolutionaries. Indian soldiers ordered to go against the revolutionaries mutinied and attacked the English. The military authorities are therefore organizing mixed regiments, in which English soldiers have the task of keeping an eye on their Indian comrades. This measure has proved useless, however, for the English officers have been unable to prevent bloody encounters between the Mohammedans and the English."

**Comment by India Office in London.**

Note by THE TIMES London Correspondent.—The foregoing section of Mr. Brown's dispatch was delayed by the British censor, while the following comment was prepared officially for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the India Office. THE NEW YORK TIMES is warned by the censorship not to publish this dispatch without the accompanying dementi (denial.)

*In the whole of this telegram there is not one word of truth, except that the "source of supply" is evidently "most curious."*

*There has been no fighting on the northwestern frontier of any dimensions since the end of October, and the Mil population is not in revolt.*

*It is not the case that the only British troops in India are Territorials, or that British troops have displayed any poorness of quality. On the contrary, on the three or four occasions on which they have been called upon to deal with tribal inroads they have done so in such a manner as entirely to deceive the enemy, who had been told that all the best troops had been withdrawn. These successes have made promises and concessions unnecessary.*

*The attitude of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been loyal throughout, and only within the last few days he has given further satisfactory evidence of his good will, a Turcoman mission, which arrived in Afghanistan, being honorably interned by his Majesty.*

*As regards India itself, in spite of desperate German efforts from the United States and China to create revolutionary movements, there has been none since the abortive Lahore conspiracy in the Spring, which has been fully reported in the press. There are no revolutionaries in arms in any part of India, and therefore there is no question of the Indian army joining them or refusing to serve against them. The temper of the Indian army is admirable. No such ridiculous project as mixed British and Indian regiments has been contemplated, and there have been no encounters between Mohammedans and British.*

# BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT ROUTED, BERLIN HEARS

## With a Loss of 300—London Says the Arabs Were Dispersed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Turks, in an attack on the British forces in Mesopotamia, succeeded in entering the northern bastion of one of the forts at Kut-el-Amara, but were driven out, says the following official statement issued this evening:

On the 24th General Townshend reported that the enemy had fired heavily throughout the previous night, but had not attacked. Later he sent a further report as follows:

"From 10 A. M. until past midday the position was heavily shelled. The enemy, having breached the fort, effected an entrance, but were driven out. Two hundred dead were left inside the fort."

The fort is a work on the right flank of his landward position on the north side of the Kut Peninsula.

On the 25th General Townshend sent a further report in which he says that at midnight on the 24th and on the 25th fierce fighting for the possession of the fort took place. The enemy effected a lodgment in the northern bastion and were ejected, but came on again and occupied the bastion. The garrison of Oxford Light Infantry and the 106d held on to the intrenchment and were reinforced by the Norfolk Regiment and the 104th Pioneers. The enemy vacated the bastion early Christmas morning and retired into trenches 400 to 900 yards in the rear, although the attack had been made from trenches only about 100 yards from the breach.

The rest of Christmas Day passed quietly. The fort and garrison, in excellent spirits, reoccupied the bastion. The enemy's casualties are estimated at about 700; our own at 190 killed and wounded.

A whole division appears to have been engaged in the attack. Presumably the 200 enemy dead mentioned in the telegram of the 24th are not included in the above.

DELHI, Dec. 26, (via London, Dec. 27.)—A vigorous Turkish assault against the British forces at Kut-el-Amara was driven back Saturday with heavy losses, according to an official report received from General Townshend, the British commander. The report says:

Yesterday the enemy launched a determined attack against a portion of our positions, which was repulsed with an enemy loss of from 600 to 800 killed and wounded. Our casualties are under 200.

# TURKS REPORT HITTING AN ALLIED CRUISER

## Constantinople Reports That She Was Struck Four Times and Two "Armored Boats" Were Sunk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Dec. 27.—The following official communication concerning the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula was issued today:

On the night of Friday our artillery forced a torpedo boat which had bombarded the landing place at Ari Burnu to withdraw. Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy fired a considerable number of bombs and aerial torpedoes. Our artillery destroyed enemy bomb mortars and caused important damage in the first and second line enemy trenches.

An enemy cruiser which had repeatedly bombarded Altche Tepe and its surroundings was hit four times. Our batteries in the Narrows effectively bombarded the landing places of the Sedd-el-Bahr troops, the concentration places near Morto Liman, enemy trenches near Kereves Dere, reserves west of Eski Hissarlik and a howitzer battery, causing visible damage, and sank two armored boats.

Near Morto Liman Saturday one of our water planes made successful reconnoitering flights over Tenedos, the Island of Mavro and enemy positions near Sedd-el-Bahr, and hit with a bomb a torpedo boat south of Sedd-el-Bahr.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The French War Office today made public the following report of the operations at the Dardanelles:

Outside of the usual cannonading there was no event of importance in the course of the last two days to report.

# SUPPRESS HARDEN'S PAPER.

## Said to Have Stated the Kaiser Ordered Miss Cavell Pardoned.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says a rumor circulating there states that Maximilian Harden's newspaper Die Zukunft, published in Berlin, was suppressed recently because it published a statement that Emperor William had ordered that Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans in Brussels, should be pardoned.

**Pay Last Honors to von Emmich.**

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The funeral of General von Emmich, who died recently at Hanover, was held at the Town Hall. All the church bells of the city were rung as the body was taken to the cemetery. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick attended the service.

# VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON FLANDERS FRONT

## French and Belgians Tell of Effective Bombardment of German Positions.

## SAPPERS BUSY IN ARTOIS

### French Blow Up German Trenches Near Neuville—British Artillerymen Busy.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Severe artillery engagements are being fought in several sections of the western front, but the results obtained seem to be of purely local value. Especially violent gunfire is proceeding in Flanders. There, according to the Paris War Office, the German positions between the great dune and the sea have been subjected to a heavy bombardment. The bulletin from the Belgian War Office indicates that the artillery action was severe along the entire front of that little force.

Berlin tells of the French sappers blowing up some trenches northeast of Neuville in Artois. It says that the German forces obtained possession of the crater, whereas Paris states that the French troops prevented the enemy from occupying it.

This bulletin was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium a fire, carried out against the enemy positions between the Great Dune and the sea, gave good results. Parapets were destroyed in several places and a blockhouse on the first German line was blown up.

In Artois last evening we exploded a mine to the northwest of Hill 140. The enemy was prevented by us from occupying the crater.

Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery dispersed an enemy detachment to the northeast of Chilly.

Between the Somme and Rheims our batteries damaged a German fortified work to the north of Moussy.

In Champagne, near Hill 196, after a bombardment, the enemy directed against our lines an attack which was easily repulsed.

In the Vosges, to the north of the Lunge, our artillery succeeded in destroying a battery casemate to a machine gun shelters. We likewise successfully bombarded enemy trenches at Schratzmannele.

The afternoon report said:

There were no events of importance last night except in Lorraine, where our artillery bombarded the positions of the enemy in the vicinity Bioncourt and Gremecey, southwest of Château-Salins.

The Belgian communication reads:

A violent artillery action has occurred along the whole Belgian front. We effectively shelled various German batteries in the outskirts of Schoor and Woumen. The enemy infantry, who had collected in the trenches, were dispersed by our fire near Woumen and "the Ferryman's house."

The British official statement says:

The enemy this morning exploded a mine opposite our line, southeast of Hohenzollern redoubt. We have consolidated the edge of the crater.

Our artillery bombarded the hostile trenches south of the Lille-Armentières railway with good effect. The enemy replied vigorously, but caused little damage.

Elsewhere there is only normal artillery activity to report.

The official statement by the German Army Headquarters says:

A crater made a French mine explosion in front of our positions northeast of Neuville has been occupied by us.

An enemy mine explosion on Combres Hill caused little damage. Otherwise there have been no incidents of importance.

# TELLS OF A RUSSIAN $60,000,000 LOAN HERE

## Swiss Banker Arranging Loan Which Will Be Taken Up by Guarantee Trust Company.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27, (via London.)—Confirmation has been received here that Russia is to negotiate a loan in the United States for $60,000,000 for the purpose of paying for supplies ordered in that country. The loan is being arranged by Olof Amchberg, a Stockholm banker, with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

The agreement has not yet been perfected. M. Amchberg is now in Petrograd.

Announcement was made in the latter part of November in New York that a $60,000,000 5 per cent. loan to Russia was in negotiation with the Guarantee Trust Company. The loan was to run for ninety days, it was said, but would be renewable up to eighteen months on the payment of 1 per cent. interest additional for each ninety days' extension. The report had it that the arrangement was to be purely a bank transaction and that no securities would be offered to the public.

## ITALIAN GUNNERS ACTIVE.

### Their Shots Cause Explosions in Austrian Lines in the Trentino.

ROME, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Italian official statement issued today reads as follows:

In the Giudicaria Valley our artillery opened fire yesterday on positions in the neighborhood of Cologna, on which enemy batteries had been reported, and, by a well-directed fire, caused several heavy explosions and an outburst of flames.

The activity of small detachments of our troops in the valleys of the Rio Cameras and Maggio Torrent led to successful encounters with the enemy, in which we took some prisoners.

On the Carso the enemy's night attempt to attack our positions on Monte Sei Busi was promptly stopped by the fire of our troops.

VIENNA, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Italian frontier:

The activity of the Italian artillery against the Southern Tyrolean front was much more vigorous yesterday. In the fighting on the eastern heights of the Etsch Valley, south of Roveredo, the enemy lost 200 men killed or wounded. On the Isonzo front there has been isolated gunfiring.

## SYRIANS HERE SEND RELIEF.

### Gift to Sufferers in Native Land Estimated at $800,000.

Syrians in this city are sending money to relatives and friends in their native land through the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Letters from Syria reach this country infrequently, and when they do they are so cut up that it is impossible to gain any important news from them, although the censor will permit the request for money to be sent.

According to the colony here the Turks permit money to be received by Syrians, and insist on part of it as a contribution to the Turkish war chest. It is estimated that so far the Syrians here have sent $800,000 for their compatriots.

## CONDEMN AMERICAN SHIPS.

### Appeals Will Be Taken in Cases of the Solveig and Pass of Balmaha.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The steamer Solveig, owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Company, has been condemned by the French Prize Court. The owners will appeal.

Flying a Norwegian flag the Solveig was seized while in a French port. Her American papers reached her commander a few days later. Suspected German ownership was given as the cause for detaining the vessel.

Official advices announcing the condemnation by a Prize Court in Hamburg, Germany, of the American sailing ship Pass of Balmaha reached the State Department today. The department will take no action in either case until it has been passed on in appeal.

# LANDSTURM'S YULE FEAST IS TEARFUL

## Homesickness Blended with Stern Defiance of "a World of Enemies."

## CHEER 'HOLD-OUT' ADDRESS

### Bavarian Soldiers Shout "Bravo!" to Their Captain's Christmas Exhortations.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA'S ARMY IN BELGIUM, Dec. 25, (by Courier to Berlin.)—Last night, when I passed from the rain, chill, and cheerlessness of the out-of-doors, smelling of death and war, into the cozy, warm, light-flooded hall where a large Landsturm family was gathered about its Christmas tree, trying hard to seem merry away from home in the enemy's land, and most honestly failing, I felt that my long journey to take part in a German soldiers' Christmas was to be—as it was—well rewarded.

The Germans had tried to take away the French atmosphere of the place and make it feel like Germany by screening the clean, whitewashed walls with evergreen boughs, by draping rainbow-colored paper garlands from pillar to pillar, by hanging up chromos of Hindenburg and the Kaiser in the proportion of two to one, but chiefly by the star attraction, a big twelve-foot hundred-candle-power Christmas tree dressed in Teuton tinsel.

On a raised stage in a corner of the room was posted a little eight-piece German band, recruited from the Landsturm ranks. The company, 250 strong, set at fourteen long, bare pine-board tables in military order, one squad per table, with their officers and their American guests at the head. Other long tables were burdened with "Liebesgaben," (love-gifts,) from home, each batch labeled with the name of the recipient and arranged according to squads.

But one's neutral interest in the proceedings was whetted chiefly by the thought that the festival of this Landsturm company, ready instantly to respond to an alarm, was typical of the German soldiers' Christmas in the field; that the same songs were being sung, the same trees were shining—a hundred thousand of them—from the Swiss border to the Belgian Coast, from the North Sea to the Baltic, across the wasted Russian plains to Galicia, and along the Greek border.

A program of fifteen numbers opened with a military march. Then a Landsturm private who in peace times is a professor at Göttingen, read a Christmas message from the Gospel, while the grizzled Landsturmers sat with head bowed over large beakers of their favorite brew. Then a field-gray choir of twenty voices intoned an anthem, after which the stage was cleared for their Captain, who made a short address. In peace time this gray-haired reserve officer is a bookseller and publisher.

His only son having just fallen in battle, his voice quivered a bit as he led off with "My dear, brave Landsturm company." But his audience was with him, and he had the happy faculty of expresing the thoughts in every man's mind there.

"If any one had told us a year ago," he said, "that we should spend our second Christmas 2,000 miles from the enemy's land we should have thought him mad."

The Landsturmers nodded in solemn assent. The Captain then painted a picture of their families about the home Christmas trees, and the bearded veterans brushed away furtive tears with their heavy hands. The tears ceased to be furtive when the Captain spoke of dead comrades and of fatherless and husbandless homes, where this Christmas was one of heavy hearts. The Landsturm men swallowed hard, particularly the huskiest of them all, a six-foot-five musketeer, bulked proportionately. He was the right wing man and the pride of the company, rejoicing in the nickname of "Chicken," because of his prowess in disposing of poultry. He, too, sat with his face buried in his hands; for the German is not only intensely sentimental, but makes no attempt to hide his feelings.

But "The Chicken," and his comrades straightened out rigidly, and their reraxed features hardened grimly as their Captain, having worked the vox humana to the limit, sounded the stern call of duty. "Germany is fighting for her existence against a world of enemies," he said, "against four continents—some say five"—this last being a veiled reference to American ammunition, which courtesy to the guests prevented being put more specifically and pungently.

Then the Captain, snapping his words like a lash, pictured the war-ravaged countryside and mentions the neighboring French villages where they have fought and bled in the past year.

"Thank God!" he says, "that German homes and German women have been spared this fate. Continue to do your duty and hold out, no matter how long this terrible, useless bloodshed may last."

His peroration is greeted with throaty "Bravos!" which ring to the rafters.

# RUSSIANS CHECK ATTACKS.

## Germans Use Gas on the Riga Front, but Ineffectively.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Germans have been active along the Riga-Dvinsk front, according to the official statement, using gas in some of their attacks, but were repulsed in all instances. The text of the statement follows:

At several points on the Riga front our artillery was successful against enemy batteries, silencing them.

South of Ikkull the Germans attacked our trenches under the cover of gas. On the Dvinsk front the Germans repeatedly tried to leave their trenches, but were easily driven back.

There is no change on the other fronts.

## RUSSIAN VICTORY IN PERSIA.

### Several Thousand Well-Armed Insurgents Put to Flight.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The defeat by Russian troops in Persia of a formidable force, which included several thousand Persian insurgents, is reported in an official statement issued today by General Headquarters. It is asserted that the opposing army suffered heavily, and was badly broken up under the Russian attack. The text of the report follows:

In Persia our troops defeated a German-Turkish force, among whom were several thousand rebel Persia gendarmes and others, armed with artillery and machine guns. The enemy lost several of their positions. Many were killed or wounded, and the rest fled.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Reports from the Caucasus, received here from Constantinople, state that the Russian Army is demoralized as a result of cold, hunger, cholera, typhoid, and poor equipment," says the Overseas News Agency. "Poles in the Russian Army whose homes are in districts occupied by the Germans are deserting or begging that they be sent home."

## RUSSIA'S CARE OF WOUNDED

### Provincial Councils Spend $345,000,000 in Hospital Work.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The financial statement covering the operations of the Federation of Provincial Councils for the care of the sick and wounded, from the beginning of the war to Dec. 15, has just been published and has brought to the notice of the Russian public for the first time the enormous extent of these activities. the present time greatly exceeded 750,000,000 rubles. ($375,000,000.)

The Federation of Municipal Councils has not yet brought its balance sheet up to date, but in the first year of the war expended 92,094,000 rubles, ($16,000,000.) The combined expenditures of both federations for all purposes up to the present time greatly exceeded 750,000,000 rubles, $375,000,00.)

Both federations have a large share in the work of equipment of the army. The provisions correspond to the Red Cross State and County Governments. The federations were organized at a meeting of the representatives of the forty-two provincial councils and of the municipal councils throughout the empire held at Moscow about the middle of August, 1914. Their first effort was directed at organizing the hospitals, for which purpose special committees were chosen from all the districts of the forty-two provinces and all the important towns of the empire, working under the federations.

## DISSATISFACTION IN RUSSIA.

### London Hears of Irritation Over Delay in Calling the Duma.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—The morning newspapers today print batches of belated Petrograd dispatches, the telegraph service between Russia and England having been suspended since the beginning of December, except for official communications and brief agency messages. As a result, some thousands of dispatches had accumulated in Petrograd.

According to The Times correspondent, there have been no special military developments, but much interest has been shown in domestic politics. Dissatisfaction has been evinced over the further postponement of the meeting of the Duma. The postponement ostensibly being due to delays in the budget estimates. There has also been much dissatisfaction over the reactionary proceedings of so-called monarchist congresses held in Petrograd and Nijni-Novgorod. On the other hand, the correspondent says, in the upper house may be traced a perceptible movement in the direction of the more liberal parties.

**Hat Store Manager Kills Himself.**

Frederick Shadbolt of 23 Elliott Street, Newark, manager of a hat store at 490 Broad Street, shot and killed himself yesterday in the rear of the store. No reason could be assigned by friends. He left a wife and 6-year-old son. Mrs. Shadbolt said her husband appeared to be happy when he kissed her and the boy good-bye as he left for work.

# STOCKHOLM, HELD UP BY BRITISH, ARRIVES

## Captain Commends Officers Who Removed Mail at Kirkwall for Courtesy.

## SHIP DETAINED BY STORM

### Forced to Anchor Off Fire Island Light in the Teeth of a Ninety-Mile Gale.

After being held threo days in Kirkwall by the British authorities and twenty-four hours off Fire Island Light anchored in a northwest snowstorm, the Swedish-American liner Stockholm arrived at her pier in Jersey City, next to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry slip, yesterday morning and landed her 200 passengers and mails. This was her first trip from Gothenberg. She was formerly the Holland-America liner Potsdam. Captain Axel Hackansson said that he had experienced very bad weather since leaving Kirkwall on Dec. 16, and the storm on Sunday morning was one of the worst he had ever encountered during his thirty-five years' sea service.

"It started in the west," he sontinued, "and then veered to west-northwest, where it blew at over 90 miles at 11 A. M., and then went to the northwest. I made the Fire Island Light between 8 and 9 A. M. in the heavy snowstorm, and anchored, as I did not think it wise to try and make Sandy Hook. I had out one anchor and 30 fathoms of cable, which held the ship on the sandy bottom in spite of the hurricane that was blowing.

"The British officers at Kirkwall were very courteous when they boarded the Stockholm and took of fifty-eight packages of parcel post sent from Stockholm to New York. They had been routed to Gothenburg via Malmoe instead of the new direct way from Stockholm to the port, and this made the British naval officers suspect the packages came from Germany. No other mails or packages were taken off."

The Captain added that the Stockholm had made fifteen and one-half knots and was a very steady vessel in heavy weather. The chief incident of the voyage, apart from the bad weather, according to the officers of the Stockholm, was the announcement by card on Christmas Eve of the engagement of J. Negley Farson of Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and Miss Anna E. Goerts of Philadelphia. The engagement was the culmination of a romance that started when Mr. Farson was taken to the military hospital in Moscow with a broken leg and met Miss Goerts, who was the trained nurse in charge of the ward.

Among the passengers were ten Swedish newspaper correspondents including one woman, who have come over, the Captain said, to write about the United States and the future development of its trade with Sweden.

The Stockholm was met at Quarantine by a delegation from the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce who went down the Bay in a tug and took the Captain and officers of the ship with the correspondents of the newspapers to luncheon and afterward gave them a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Alva Hildegarde Andersson Johnson, 14 years, and her two brothern, Alfred, 10, and Hans, 4, who arrived on the Stockholm on their way to join their parents in Big Lake, Wash., were sent to Ellis Island because Alfred has the mumps and their finances are limited to $11 cash. Alva was born in Sweden and has never been in the country, but her brothern were born at Big Lake. The parents have been notified, and when Alfred has recovered and the railroad tickets are sent on the children will be released from the island.

The Stockholm has been entirely refurnished and the steerage berths have been done away with and replaced by two and four berth cabins for third-class passengers. She is nearly 13,000 gross tonnage, and is the largest steamship in the trade between the Scandinavian countries and the United States.

**Hamburg Spends $18,750,000 on War.**

With a recent appropriation of $2,500,000 by the City Council of Hamburg for extraordinary expenses due to the war, the total amount voted by Hamburg for that purpose, according to the North German Gazette, has reached $18,750,000.

# MAY REJECT REPLY IN ANCONA CASE

Continued from Page 1.

from the stigma of untruthfulness in an official report.

In general it is believed here that Minister Burian's answer will refute the accusations that the submarine commander who sunk the Ancona, violated international law and the principles of humanity, politely but emphatically stating that more than ample time was given to crew and passengers to leave the ship and declining all responsibility for loss of life resulting from the conduct of the ship's Captain and any lack of discipline among the crew, when a reasonable time to save all aboard is given.

## U-BOAT FOLLOWED SURVIVORS.

### Strange Conduct of Submarine That Sank the Yasaka Maru.

TOKIO, Dec. 27.—Detailed advices received here today from Port Said concerning the sinking of the Yasaka Maru corroborate previous statements that the steamship was torpedoed without warning. It is said she was attacked at 2:35 P. M. by a submarine, whose presence had not been observed. No flag was visible.

Shortly after the torpedo was discharged, two periscopes, one long and one short, appeared above the water within 400 feet of the steamship. They moved to a position off the stern on the starboard side, the Port Said advices relate, as though ready to discharge a second torpedo, if necessary.

After the Yasaka Maru sank a conning tower was visible for a brief time at a point about a mile away.

The report describes the manner in which all on board the steamship entered the boats safely, this having been accomplished within ten minutes after the time the torpedo was discharged. The Captain caused the boats to be tied together. Sails were hoisted, and, in accordance with a plan arranged previously by wireless, a southeasterly course was taken. This was held until midnight, when the French gunboat which rescued the passengers and crew was met. During the evening the periscope of the submarine reappeared, only a few yards from the boats, but the submbarine itself was not visible.

The passengers praised the conduct of the Captain and officers of the ship with the correspondents of the newspapers to luncheon and afterward gave them a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Alva Hildegarde Andersson Johnson, 14 years, and her two brothern, Alfred, 10, and Hans, 4, who arrived on the Stockholm on their way to join their parents

# 80 DIE AS U-BOAT TORPEDOES LINER

Continued from Page 1.

vivors declared that no warning was given by the submarine. He said there were no Americans on the steamer. Whether the submarine was Austrian or German was not stated.

**Report on Yasaka Sinking.**

From Edward Lyell Bristow, Consul at Port Said, Secretary Lansing received a cablegram confirming newspaper reports regarding the attack on the Yasaka Maru. No warning was given by the submarine, he said. A paraphrase of the dispatch follows:

"The Yasaka Maru was sunk by a submarine without warning. No attempt was made to escape. Periscope not seen until after torpedo struck the vessel. She sank in forty-nine minutes. One hundred and twenty passengers, including one American, W. J. Leigh, and 162 members of crew, took to boats and were followed by submarine, nationality unknown, until French gunboat appeared. No lives lost."

Consul Bristow was instructed to obtain further facts as a basis for official action if it should become certain that there was an American on board. Consul's message confirmed newspaper dispatches that there was an American, W. J. Leigh, on the Japanese liner.

Secretary Lansing, by consulting the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Department, learned that no passport had been issued to any one named W. J. Leigh as far as the records disclosed. It was suggested that Mr. Leigh might have received his passport from some American diplomat or consular officer abroad. In reply a high official said that when such a passport was issued abroad the State Department was notified by cable.

If really an American, the fact that Leigh did not carry an American passport would not deprive him of the protection of the United States Government. One of the newspaper accounts said that Leigh had both American and British passports. This was not credited at the State Department, where it was pointed out that if Leigh was an American he would not be entitled to a British passport. It was intimated broadly in official circles that if Leigh really was an American, it was his duty to claim protection as such by communicating with the nearest American consular or diplomatic officer.

Press dispatches have indicated that Leigh was born in China of American parents and was on his way from England to China aboard the Yasaka Maru. If these reports prove true, State Department officials said, and Leigh has failed to announce his citizenship, he has lost his right to claim protection from the United States Government.

**Submarine's Nationality.**

Consul Bristow's dispatch, the first official information reaching Washington regarding the Yasaka Maru, left the department in doubt as to the nationality of the submarine. The general assumption in official circles is that the submarine was a Turk. Both German and Austrian submarines have been making attacks in the Mediterranean. Most of the recent attacks on liners have been made by Austrian submarines.

Germany has given assurances to this Government that liners will not be torpedoed without warning, unless they try to escape or offer resistance. This pledge was given on Sept. 1. Germany seems to have lived up to the promise, except in the case of the liner Arabic, Germany disavowed that attack and agreed to pay an indemnity. No such pledge has been made by the Austrian Government.

Should it develop that Leigh actually is an American citizen, the State Department will feel justified in addressing inquiries to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey in an effort to establish the nationality of the submarine. It is considered practically certain, however, that the craft was Austrian. It is said in official quarters here that there were no German or Turkish submarines operating in the Mediterranean near where the Yasaka Maru was attacked.

For practical purposes, it is the attack on the Yasaka Maru, rather than the Ville de Lieja, that concerns the American Government, for no Americans were on board the latter vessel, so far as known. The fact that all the passengers and crew of the Yasaka Maru were saved is regarded as evidence against the guilty submarine. This Government cannot tolerate such an attack upon any steamer carrying an American.

## FIVE OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

### Submarines Destroy Four British Vessels and a Belgian Steamer.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Renewed activity by German and Austrian submarines is indicated by the announcements made today by the British Admiralty of the sinking of four British steamers and the Belgian liner Ministre Beernaert. All of the crews of the British ships, it is announced, have been saved, but two boats containing some of the crew of the Ministre Beernaert are still missing.

The British ships which were lost are: The Yeddo, 4,500 tons, which left Calcutta Nov. 24 for Boston and New York; the Hadley, 1,777 tons; the Embla, 1,172 tons, and the Cottingham, 513 tons.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The cargo of the steamer Yeddo was valued by A. C. Lombard & Co., the local consignees, at more than $2,000,000, although its exact nature was not known, as the bills of lading have not yet arrived. When last here, six months ago, the Yeddo was commanded by Captain Brennan and carried fifteen officers and a crew of sixty men. Her cargo capacity was 7,500 tons.

It is believed that she had on board a large amount of skins, tea, and other Indian products.

The steamer Ministre Beernaert was a vessel of 4,215 tons gross, last reported as having arrived at London Nov. 23 from La Plata. She was built at Newcastle in 1907 and was owned by the Royal Belgo-Argentine Company of Anvers.

# HOUSE WILL TELL EUROPE OUR VIEWS

Continued from Page 1.

does not go to Europe to read the riot act to anybody, or to act as an Inspector or spotter. He goes there to give information—and to get it.

The information he is to give is both as to the President's wishes and feeling and as to the state of public sentiment in the United States, both in general and as concerns particular phases of the war. This he will give both to our representatives in the three cities and to the Governments of the three nations. For the President believes that Washington fails to get the feeling and sentiment there in a measure equal to their failure fully to apprehend us. Not only in Germany but in England and France, to quote Mr. Garrett's dispatch, "the obstacles in the way of mutual understanding are in the first place those of feeling and secondly those of facts," and this visit is to enable not only Germany but England and France is, but it so happens that he has not gone abroad for any such purpose.

The President is not sending a kind of peace detective to hunt for clues about the peace prospect. The whole subject of peace-making is entirely outside of Colonel House's program, and he is neither going to suggest it even to inquire whether there is a chance for it, or to make any inquiries about it at all.

Colonel House is probably better informed than any other American concerning conditions and feeling in Europe, better than any of our diplomats, for while each of them is settled in a certain capital he has been in all, and has been in them as the representative of the President. In that capacity he has had the entrée to all the Foreign Offices and has conferred with the statesmen at their respective heads. His purpose was to give them information, but, of course, in giving information he got information, too.

**Foreign Leaders Will Welcome Him.**

He goes again, not as a stranger, but much more definitely the alter ego of the President than he was on his former visit. The three Governments have all been informed of his coming, and all of them are not only willing but eager and anxious to receive him. They know the object of his coming, know that he is not to bother them with peace offers, and they are as anxious to get and give information as is he. They have so signified to this Government.

When he arrives in Europe, the Governments will be "speaking directly to each other alone, out of the hearing of the rest of the world"; not as to any specific acts of war or particular questions that have arisen, but as to the purposes and general policies of the European Governments toward us and ours toward them, and particularly as to the state of feeling and sentiment in the nations themselves. As a result of this mission it is to be hoped that enough misconception and misunderstanding will be cleared away to make things more harmonious between us and them to tide things over until Colonel House's next visit. There have been few missions like it in the history of nations.

It may appear from this that he has two missions—one to the Ambassadors and the other to the Chancelleries. That would be a mistake. The mission is single; but for the bringing about of this better understanding and closer harmony it is no less necessary to keep our Ambassadors head right than it is to keep the Chancelleries properly guided. After Colonel House's visit they will be in a better position to discuss our attitude, for they will understand it better, just as the Chancelleries will be better prepared to receive what they have to say. And, since the President is quite aware that we probably misconceive Europe as much as it misconceives us, we, too, will be able to correct our program by the new light Colonel House will bring to him on foreign opinion and purpose.

## WASHINGTON HAS HIGH HOPES

### But Denies the Exaggerated Reports About Col. House's Mission.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Reports in circulation that the mission of Colonel House to Europe for the United States Government was to obtain information that would lead to changes in American diplomatic representation in belligerent countries were denied today, and in connection with the denial authentic information was obtained as to the purpose of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in sending Colonel House to Europe. Part of the information obtained today was of a confidential character and cannot be published. The confidential portion was important enough, however, in showing the real object of the business which is taking Colonel House abroad and in putting an end to the exaggerated reports that have been circulated concerning the intentions of the President and the Secretary of State in making him their representative.

Colonel House is not intrusted with any mission to any of the European Governments. He is to be the emissary of the President and the Secretary of State to several of the American Ambassadors, and his sole business with them will be to make them acquainted with the intimate views of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing on important questions and to get from the Ambassadors their intimate views of conditions in the countries to which they are accredited and on the European military and political situation generally.

He is not to attempt to straighten out any differences that may have arisen between American diplomatic officers in the belligerent countries. It was stated emphatically that no such differences existed as far as the Washington Government was aware. In this connection the statement was made that any endeavor on Colonel House's part to supervise the work of American Embassies would cause resentment on the part of Ambassadors and the instructions given Colonel House did not contemplate action of that character on his part.

In addition to learning all he can from American diplomatic representatives concerning conditions in the belligerent countries, Colonel House will seek to make the American Ambassadors acquainted with the state of opinion in the United States with respect to questions arising out of the European war. At the same time he will ascertain from the Ambassadors the feeling in the countries they represent toward the United States, and with knowledge of the attitude of the President will correct any misapprehensions that may exist in their minds and the minds of the people of the countries to which they are accredited as to the purposes and desires of the Washington Government.

These are the objects which Colonel House will endeavor to carry out when he arrives in Europe. It has been denied by both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that Colonel House's visit to Europe is in any sense a peace mission, and everything learned here as to the objects he has undertaken to accomplish has not developed anything that would suggest that he will try to pave the way for the participation of the United States Government in a peace movement.

Unofficial opinion is strong in Washington that Colonel House will not fail to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to ascertain whether there are any prospects that the belligerent Governments will consider suggestions for an amicable settlement of the war so that he may be able to give the President and the Secretary of State reliable information on this subject, but it should be understood that the best informed officials here are positive in declaring that a movement for peace has no part in Colonel House's mission.

# CABINET STILL SPLIT OVER CONSCRIPTION

Continued from Page 1.

but so great was the interest developed by the remarks of the visitors that little time was left for carrying out the announced program.

The two Englishmen were C. G. Ammon, President of the Postal Telegraph Clerks' union of London, and Ernest Bevin, organizer of the Dock Workers of Great Britain in Ireland.

Both asserted that the present attitude of organized labor in their country was entirely patriotic and natural, since it was only by such tactics that they could prevent being despoiled by the "Masters" who employed them. David Lloyd George in many appeals to British workmen has urged them to relax the restrictions which hamper the Government in supplying munitions to the armies in the field.

Mr. Bevin alleged dramatically that there were peers in England who would rather see the Kaiser in London than give up the private property they had accumulated at the expense of their employes.

Both speakers came to the United States, it was explained, expressly to inform the workingmen of the United States about actual conditions in Great Britain. Their remarks were interrupted frequently by loud applause.

"During the war, trade unionism in Great Britain has shown its strength by refusing to lower the standard of living," Mr. Ammon said at one point, evidently referring to David Lloyd George's appeal that unskilled workers be permitted to participate in the work of manufacturing munitions.

"Trade unionism has forced the Government to limit the profits to be made out of the war. And it has acted rightly in this. It is essential that labor unions keep together. If we have been able to work together, and meet together as you are meeting here tonight, we ought to be able to live together.

"We will not permit our masters to separate us. We can work together without fighting. The British workingman welcomes the German and the Austrian and the French and the Russian workingmen. With them we have no quarrel. And the time is come when we are the ones to make terms."

Mr. Bevin, when his turn came to address the audience, became more specific in his charges against the "masters."

"On food alone, without a cent of cost having been added in its handling, the merchant class of England has exacted $500,000,000 additional profits since the war began," he said. "Fifteen shillings for each ton of coal were added to the usual price, and in South Wales the miners were forced to strike because they asked for an increase in wages.

"I observe from what is appearing in the newspapers that our astute friend, David Lloyd George, is making many appeals, among them that for conscription and compulsory military service. We are now asked to permit the militarists to have their way. But I tell you the trade unionists are against this. We stand four square against the militarism of Germany, but in the same sense we are opposed to militarism in Great Britain."

The demands to be made upon the employers of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, as far as they have been formulated, are for a forty-eight-hour week, an increase in wages, and better sanitary working conditions. Hugh Fayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing last night's meeting, said that the national organization would support the demands without question. About 40,000 members of the Waist Makers' Union here will be called out in case there is a strike.


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# AUSTRIANS BEATEN BY MONTENEGRINS

### Several Villages in the Sanjak Won by Troops of Little Mountain Nation.

### SALONIKI DECLARED SAFE

### Castelnau, Chief of French Staff, Says Allies' Position There Is Impregnable.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—Alone among the allied combatants in the Balkan area the Montenegrins are pushing active operations. Their campaign in the Sanjak region of New Serbia is apparently making some progress, numerous villages having been taken from the Austrians, according to their own account.

An official statement of Sunday's date, issued by the Montenegrin Consul in Paris, says:

Our troops in the Sanjak continue their offensive and captured several villages from the enemy, including Goudouche, Douevo, and Dobrido. The Austrians sustained heavy losses in the violent struggle for the positions.

The Austrian War Office report of last night gives no hint of any fighting. It reads:

There have been no important events. Fifty-four hundred small arms have been counted among the booty captured in Bjelopolj.

Meanwhile the Allies are showing great confidence in the defensive works which have been nearly completed at Saloniki. Their confidence is echoed by General Castelnau, Chief of the French General Staff, who recently visited the port held by the Allies and is now in Athens. In an interview in the Greek capital General Castelnau said:

"With our batteries of heavy artillery and the men behind them, it is impossible to oust the allied forces from Saloniki."

General Castelnau gave the interview after being received Sunday morning by King Constantine and attending a luncheon at the French Legation, at which many of the important officers of the Greek Army and Navy and several of the King's closest friends were present. General Castelnau's statement was submitted to the French Minister, Jean Guillemin, and approved by him.

"The situation at Saloniki today is most excellent," the General continued. "I spent several days examining the ground. I must say that I have rarely seen an emplacement which lends itself better to defense. It may also that the position provides the most favorable conditions for offensive as well as defensive operations."

The General was asked whether the Allies contemplate an offensive movement from Saloniki in the spring.

"Spring will tell," he replied. "It is impossible to discount the exigencies of the military situation so far ahead. Should it be decided upon, the offensive from Saloniki would be made under peculiarly favorable conditions."

"What impression did you gain from your talk with the King?" the correspondent asked.

"I was deeply touched by the fact that his Majesty, although in poor health, received me. He was most cordial. The Greeks have shown me every courtesy."

"And in France, General—how soon do you believe the war will be finished?"

"That does not matter. The most important thing is that victory is certain, sooner or later. In France every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman is ready to go the whole way for a complete triumph. Whether in France or here, there will be no weakening; for France is not only determined, France is sure."

Large crowds, in which were many Greek soldiers, gathered before the French Legation and cheered General Castelnau.

**Castelnau Hopes for German Attack.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Athens, cabling about General Castelnau's visit to the Greek capital and of his call on King Constantine, says:

"I am informed that the General was much impressed by the King's reception, which was marked by extreme cordiality. Many points were touched upon which were of vital importance to the military situation of the Allies in Macedonia. The General was able frankly to assure the King that he considered the fortified position occupied by the Allies impregnable and able to withstand any attack.

"'Personally,' the General said, 'my only fear now is, not that we may be attacked, but on the contrary that we may not be attacked, that our enemies, abandoning their talk of an offensive, may fall back upon caution and stay where they are. In view of our preparations to receive them flatteringly, this would be a pity. As a soldier, there is nothing I should more deplore now than any lukewarmness of the German offensive in the Balkans."

A dispatch to The Times from Saloniki says:

"The Bulgarians have withdrawn four miles from the Greek frontier between Gievgeli and Doiran and are busy fortifying a strong line of natural positions.

"On our side the work of fortification is being facilitated by the fine weather and energetically advanced.

"The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a royal decree has been issued, disbanding two auxiliary classes of troops.

## GREEK POLICY FOR GREECE.

### Gounaris Says Allies Cannot Ask Them to Fight for Sentiment.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin sends the following dispatch:

"Having interviewed M. Venizelos on the subject of the elections and obtained from him an affirmation that his triumph was demonstrated by the small number of votes polled, I called upon M. Gounaris, who denied that there was any considerable number of abstentions, and asserted that even if the 300,000 soldiers mobilized had been able to vote the result would have been the same. I then sought to ask about the foreign policy of Greece, but M. Gounaris interrupted me, saying:

"'Greece's policy is unchanged. Greece is a small State, which does not want to be dragged into the war that might involve a catastrophe like those which have befallen Belgium and Serbia. We are Greeks and nothing else. I am neither a Germanophile nor a Francophile, but just a Greek. Germanophiles do not exist in Greece.

"'All Greece, even under the present circumstances, remains attached to England, France, and Russia, to which she owes her existence and her development. But you cannot ask that the sentiment should go so far as to lead us, without absolute necessity, into the conflict, and we believe nothing now requires us to cease our neutrality. Greece always will feel keenly whatever happens for better or worse to France, but we cannot do more.'

"I then asked M. Gounaris to explain how, if the Bulgarians were the hereditary enemies of Greece, the Greek people could agree to the Allies' army falling back indefinitely before the Bulgars on Greek territory.

"'Now you are going into the domain of the future,' he replied, 'and I cannot enter into that. I am speaking only of accomplished facts and the attitude they impose upon us. I cannot speak of the future.'

"I remarked that such silence might be considered significant, and M. Gounaris explained, 'I don't even authorize you to draw a deduction from my silence.'"

# KING PETER IN ITALY, EXPECTS TO RETURN

### *I Have Got to Live to See the Victory of Serbia, He Says at Avlona.*

BRINDISI, Italy, Dec. 25. (via Paris, Dec. 27.)—King Peter of Serbia has arrived here on an Italian cruiser.

The Sovereign had refused resolutely until now to leave his army, and it was only at the urgent entreaty of his son, he Prince Regent, that he at last agreed to go into exile.

The Prince pointed out to his father that it would be better for him to preserve his strength, so that he would be able after his health had been restored to return to his country at the head of a reorganized army.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's Sofia correspondent describes the flight of King Peter of Serbia through Albania, as told by an Albanian physician in a letter to a friend at Uskub.

The physician reached a miserable little Albanian village during a furious snowstorm, and could find as sleeping quarters nothing better than a stall in a peasant's barn. At the very height of the storm four cavalrymen appeared and demanded admission to the cottage.

Two of the riders almost tenderly lifted a third man from his horse and bore him into the house, while the fourth brought up the rear guard with boxes of provisions.

The third man, seemingly a wounded Serbian officer, was laid on a couch. He wearily closed his eyes and turned his head as lights were brought. Then for the first time the physician, who had come to the house from the stable to watch the doings of the strangers, recognized in the apparently sick man King Peter of Serbia.

As his companions prepared the semblance of a bed for him, the King, between groans, thanked them, but declined food. One of his companions, probably a physician, forced the King to take a little liquid nourishment, after which the whole party sat for a time in gloomy silence. They made a pretense at sleeping. They resumed the journey before daylight.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—"King Peter of Serbia was brought from Durazzo to Avlona (Albania) on an Italian cruiser," says the Journal's Avlona correspondent. "The voyage was rough and King had to be carried ashore in an armchair. It was a tragic and heartrending spectacle.

"An automobile carried the monarch to a secluded inn opposite Italian headquarters, where I called upon him and was shown into the poorly furnished room he occupied. His clear eyes, what depths of bitterness did they conceal! His features, hollowed by suffering, what immense weariness did they betray! That sorrowful countenance was the epitome of the whole tragic epoch.

"The physician who interpreted for me told me that upon his arrival the King asked the price of the room and added that he had no gold to pay for it.

"'I am no longer King,' he said, 'I am only General Tootani. [his name which will shelter the King's incognito during his exile is that of a powerful family of Tirana to which Essad Pasha belongs.] I give no more orders. It is the Crown Prince who commands. For the future I am nothing in the Government. A soldier, I have only to obey.'

"'And the army, your Majesty?'" I asked.

"'My soldiers are dropping from hunger and weariment. We must feed them and then after a few weeks' rest we shall see!'"

"'What are your own plans, Sire?'"

"'I want to go to Saloniki to see my Minister of War. If this is possible, I shall arrange for something. I have got to live to see victory for my people and the triumph of our just cause.'"

## BULGARS PLAN FOR SERBIA.

### Question of Old Monetary System Is a Puzzling One.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A Saloniki dispatch to the Temps says:

"Sofia newspapers announce that Bulgaria has decided, pending a return to normal conditions, that all property belonging to the State, Church and schools in occupied Serbian regions shall be administered by the Bulgarian Government. At the same time the 'Minister of Public Property' will, by circulars, indicate to the Presidents of municipalities and the prefects and administrations of the 'former Kingdom of Serbia' the manner of handling public property and property 'without owner.'

"According to information given by the Bulgarian Finance Department, Bulgarians will accept Serbian money at 65 per cent., and nickel at 50 per cent. The Austrians are giving only 50 centimes for a dinar. (In normal times a dinar is equal to a franc, 20 cents.)

"Bulgarian financiers fear that Bulgaria will be flooded with Serbian silver. The Finance Minister has decided not to accept Serbian paper money, because, it is stated, the Serbian National Bank quit the country with a stock of 61,000,000 dinars, leaving 380,000,000 of dinars in paper money among the population. To relieve the misery of the population the Bulgarian Government has applied to Austria and Germany with a view to a settlement of the Serbian monetary question, but the exchanges of views thus far have been without result. The offer of a Sofia bank, saying that it is ready to accept Serbian paper at 60 per cent., is being considered."

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to advices from Sofia, an amicable adjustment has been reached of the differences between Greece and Bulgaria, which arose from the engagement between troops of those nations in Albania. The Greek Government has now requested Bulgaria to withdraw her troops from the Albanian territory they have occupied. It is expected that Bulgaria's answer will be satisfactory.

# *TEUTONS LOST CHANCE TO HIT ALLIES HARD*

### *Failure to Pursue to Saloniki May End in Allies Taking the Offensive.*

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Eight days ago, when I left Saloniki, traveling directly here, the situation was expected to remain without change for one month. Then, it is believed, either the Allies will advance into Serbia against the Bulgarians or the Gerans and Austrians will lay siege to Saloniki.

When on Dec. 13 the Allies withdrew upon Saloniki and began to dig in and the Greeks evacuated the city, all believed that not the Bulgarians but certainly the Germans would follow on the heels of the withdrawal. Unless they were utterly exhausted that seemed the only course for them to follow. Seeing this, thousands of residents of every nationality fled from Saloniki by boats, trains, and carriages.

But to the Allies' great surprise and satisfaction, the enemy took no advantage of the opportunity to pursue the armies, retreating in perfect order, but still retreating. The result was that when it became evident that no attack was coming, and on the 19th your correspondent left for Athens, the Allies had already for six days intrenched and fortified their lines of defense before Saloniki. Moreover, the English were hourly landing reinforcements.

In consequence, when the eGrmans and Austrians move their artillery from Strumnitza to Doiran the Allies will have had one month to prepare their defense.

(Copyright, 1915, by Richard Harding Davis.)

## GERMANS REPORT DISSENSION.

### Correspondent Says French, British, and Greeks Are All at Odds.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who has returned from Saloniki, reports that relations between the Greeks and the British are strained," says the Overseas News Agency. "Greek officers never greet the British. The British adopt military measures in neighboring towns without regard for the wishes of the Greeks. The French are less unpopular with the Greeks.

"It is generally expected that within a few days the British will proclaim martial law at Saloniki.

"The correspondent learned by personal observation that the British frequently employ Red Cross automobiles for transportation of war materials to the front. Their positions at the front are strongly fortified.

"Facilities for re-embarking the troops are being improved, in order to safeguard eventual retreat.

"Relations between the French and British are unsatisfactory. No Frenchman is seen in the company of an Englishman.

"The correspondent gained the impression that the Greeks, as King Constantine has said, will remain neutral as long as possible, and will undertake no measures against the Entente powers as long as nothing is forced upon them which is irreconcilable with the dignity and welfare of the nation. In the meantime the Greek Army has been distributed in such a manner that it would be able to exert a deciding influence if it should become involved in the struggle."

## VENIZELOS REFUSED POST.

### Told King He Could Not Be Premier Under Present Circumstances.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Temps learns from an eminent member of the Venizelist Party that ex-Premier Venizelos had an interview with King Constantine at the house of Prince Nicholas a fortnight ago. The King asked M. Venizelos if he would consent to take office again under the present circumstances, and M. Venizelos declared:

"I accepted the Premiership when Serbia was intact and when we could have saved ourselves with her. Now that Serbia is crushed it is too late to apply my policy successfully."

According to this correspondent, the censors suppressed all mention of this interview and stopped the telegrams of the foreign correspondents, referring to it. But in spite of all precautions the news spread and the Government thought it necessary to publish a denial.

## TO SUCCOR STARVING SERBS.

### Americans Confer with Italian Official on Means to Give Aid.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Hugh Griffen and Charles Carroll, representing the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, and Dr. Edward W. Ryan, chief of the American Red Cross in Serbia, were received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. They were accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador.

Arrangements were made by the Americans to take supplies into Serbia and Albania, the appalling destitution of whose people has been rendered worse by the fact that Serbian money is being refused, although the Bank of France accepts it.

### Intern Serbs' Prisoners in Italy.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Serbia has turned over to Italy 30,000 Austrian prisoners, who are being interned in Sardinia, being accompanied there by Serbian officers.

## VON BUELOW IN LUCERNE.

### Ex-Ambassador Returns to Quiet Life, in Hotel There.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 27, (via Paris.)—Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, has returned to Lucerne. He has resumed his quiet life at a hotel there. Recent reports to the effect that he has a large staff of secretaries are incorrect.

The presence of Prince von Bülow in Switzerland since October has given rise to many reports that he has been working for peace on behalf of the German Government, although these statements have been denied categorically by the Prince. A London dispatch of Saturday said he had left Switzerland for Germany.

# FORD OFFERS PARTY $2,000,000 BACKING

### Notifies Pilgrims in Stockholm He'll Spend That on Peace Board if Necessary.

### SWEDES' WELCOME CORDIAL

### Pacifists Consider Making Capital Their Base—Member Here with Tale of Rows.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27, (via London, Tuesday, Dec. 28.)—Delighted over what they described as their sympathetic reception in Sweden, the members of the Henry Ford peace expedition today considered the possibility of returning to Stockholm, instead of remaining at The Hague when a permanent peace commission is formed.

Many prominent citizens of Stockholm, including the Mayor, have visited the Executive Committee and tendered an unofficial invitation to the expedition to make Stockholm the centre of such peace negotiations as may arise. The Ford delegates announced today that the plan had been considered favorably, but that they would withhold final decision on it.

The entire expedition, however, will go to Copenhagen and The Hague, as has been planned. At The Hague three or more delegates from each country will be selected, and this body, constituting Mr. Ford's idea of a permanent arbitration board, will sit indefinitely either at The Hague or in Stockholm.

Mr. Ford today sent a wireless dispatch from the steamer on which he is bound for New York. He said he was improving in health and wished success for the expedition. The Permanent Board, the dispatch added, would be backed by him to the extent of $2,000,000 if necessary.

On account of the welcome given the delegates and the hospitable tone of the Swedish newspapers, which today devote several pages to interviews and descriptions of members of the peace party, the delegates say they are inclined to think favorably of Stockholm as the centre for the peace propaganda. One idea of Mr. Ford, it is announced, is to flood Europe, including the belligerent countries, with literature asking for the termination of the war.

## FIRST OF FORD PARTY BACK.

### Wireless Editor Tells of Dissension and $50,000 for Messages.

The first member of the Ford expedition to return to this country arrived yesterday on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm, with first-hand news of the voyage of the peace ark Oscar II. from New York to Kirkwall. He is Robert Bastian Bermann of Washington, D. C., who was engaged as a critic of English to supervise all copy before it was sent out to Kings, Presidents, and other distinguished persons. After the expedition had become divided into factions, called McClureites and anti-McClureites, over the criticisms of President Wilson's message, he decided his services were needed no longer, and he was transferred at Kirkwall to the Stockholm by the courtesy of the Harbor Master.

Mr. Bermann said that Mr. Ford was not seriously ill when the Oscar II. reached Kirkwall. The auto man was reserved and did not take any part in the oral skirmishes which occurred daily at the meetings on board, but he usually was seen at meal times. The bar was closed officially at 11:30 o'clock at night, but frequently there were sessions behind closed doors until 4:30 o'clock in the morning at the request of the Skaal Club, which was formed on the ship after leaving New York.

Mr. Ford's staff consisted of twelve stenographers, four multigraph operators, five dictaphone operators, seven publicity men, and six messengers, according to Mr. Bermann, who said that the staff was kept busy getting out messages which were dispatched by wireless continuously when the operator could get in touch with a wireless station or relay through another steamer.

### $50,000 for Wireless Bills.

As many as 40,000 words were sent in one day, Mr. Bermann asserted, and he had to read and correct them. Mr. Ford sent a message of 600 words to each of nine rulers of belligerent nations at 50 cents a word, and the bill paid at Kirkwall for the total wireless amounted to $50,000, the wireless editor declared.

"After we left New York on Dec. 4," Mr. Bermann said, "all went well until Dec. 10, when a meeting was held after dinner in the second-class saloon, convened by the Rev. Dr. J. Lloyd Jones of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Charles Aked, and Mrs. Joseph Fels, as a committee of three, to outline plans for the trip. S. S. McClure, who is a nice chap personally, but makes too much noise, took advantage of the meeting to read an advance copy of the President's message to Congress which started all the trouble.

Louis P. Lochner, who attended the meeting as Henry Ford's representative, attacked the section of the speech dealing with armaments and proposed a resolution condemning it, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Jones. Mr. McClure jumped up from his seat excitedly and exclaimed: 'Because of my previous policies, editorial and personal, I cannot remain silent when an official action of the President of the United States is impugned.'

"This started the rioting, which spread to all parts of the ship. Mr. Ford was not present, as he was engaged signing checks. He began to complain of not feeling well on the morning after the meeting, I noticed.

"The peace pilgrims were divided into two camps—those who sided with Mr. McClure and those who agreed with the opposition. At the next meeting the Rev. Dr. Jones made a direct charge that Mr. McClure was responsible for the spreading of dissension on the ship. Mr. McClure was defended by Governor Hanna of North Dakota, Lieut. Gov. Bethea of South Carolina, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and John D. Barry, who all refused to sign a resolution to be sent to the Peace Tribunal at The Hague condemning the President's message relating to the program for preparedness.

### Correspondents Refused to Sign.

"The newspaper correspondents were asked to sign the resolution, but declined on the ground that they were not members of the peace party. The seven excluded from the party that were mentioned in the newspaper dispatches were the publicity men employed by Mr. Ford.

"By this time the wrangling had become so distasteful to me that I decided to return to the United States as soon as possible. Mme. Schwimmer took charge of the anti-McClure party and appeared to be a very strong-willed person indeed.

"On Sunday, Dec. 12, one of the photographers rather shocked the more pious members of the party by starting a craps game during the church service in the saloon and giving the choir beer, which, he declared, was done with a worthy motive to stimulate their voices.

"When the Oscar II. arrived off the north of Scotland on Dec. 13 she was boarded by a prize crew from the British auxiliary cruiser Hildebrand, formerly the White Star liner Cedric, under command of Lieutenant Jenkins, who was accompanied by a midshipman and four marines, who took us into Kirkwall next day. The steamer was detained there three days while the passenger and cargo manifests were taken ashore for examination. The British authorities behaved with great courtesy and the Harbor Master was kind enough to transfer me to the Stockholm in his own launch. No one was allowed on shore.

"Lloyd Bingham complained of illness at the beginning of the voyage, but appeared to have recovered his health when I left."

Mr. Bermann, who spoke in subdued, sad tones, like one who had been through a good deal of trouble, said there had been a good deal of entertainment on the voyage of the Oscar II., including a mock trial, in which the Rev. Dr. Jones was charged with concealing himself in his whiskers. Concerts were given until the spirits of unrest and dissension were invoked at the meeting on Dec. 10.

## GOV. HANNA IN HOSPITAL.

### Returns to Copenhagen Suffering from Attack of Influenza.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, a member of the Ford peace party, arrived here today, suffering from a severe attack of influenza. He has a high fever.

The Governor was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital, Copenhagen. The American Legation is caring for him. The American Minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, Mrs. Egan, and many others have visited the Governor or sent flowers.

## DENMARK FORBIDS MEETINGS.

### Ford Pacifists Under Ban Pronounced in a Previous Case.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Danish Government will prohibit the members of the Ford peace expedition from holding meetings here, under a decision rendered after the recent visit of Brling Björnson, son of the late Norwegian dramatist, who endeavored to deliver a lecture on war.

The decision rendered at that time was that no foreigners would be permitted to lecture on the war or the belligerent powers.

## FORD PEACE PALACE RUMORED

### Reported That Pacifist Talked of Building One in Copenhagen.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"William J. Bryan has cabled that he will meet the Ford party at The Hague," the correspondent adds. "Mr. Ford is reported to have told friends he expects to build a peace palace at Copenhagen."

### Ford's Cable Reassures Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Anxiety of the family and business friends concerning the health of Henry Ford, who is returning from his European peace journey, was relieved today by the announcement of a cablegram from Stockholm addressed to Mrs. Ford. It stated that Mr. Ford was slightly ill, and that he would come to Detroit immediately after arriving in New York.

## OPEN-CABLE PLEA RECEIVED.

### Action on Message from Berlin Held in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The cable message sent by the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, regarding the re-establishment of cable connection between Germany and the United States under American governmental control, which was told of in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, has been received here by Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The text follows:

Berlin, Dec. 25, (via Radio Station, Tuckerton, N. J.)

Undersigned would urge upon United States Congress pressing need of re-establishing cable connections with Germany, under control of American Government, on account of vital interests involved.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION COMMERCE AND TRADE, BERLIN.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has not determined what course it will pursue in the matter. Copies of the cable message will probably be brought to the attention of the various bodies that are members of the chamber. The message to Speaker Clark is held at his office, awaiting his return from New Orleans.

The question of re-establishing cable communication between Germany and the United States had been brought forward by the German Government in a communication to the United States Government with a request that it be taken up with the British Government. This Government made inquiry of the British Government, but did not receive any response. It is the position of the United States Government that, with the British fleet controlling the seas, it is useless to seek to establish cable communication with Germany, governmental or otherwise, without the consent of Great Britain.

### $2,205,000 for Soldiers' Dependents

The number of families of soldiers receiving support from the City of Berlin were increased from 186,983 in October to 195,130 in November, according to the Vorwärts of Dec. 2. They received approximately $2,205,000, and the amount will be still larger in the future, as the city has increased the war allowances.

# PASSPORT BUREAUS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS

### State Department Prepared to Establish Them Should Abuses Require It.

### FIRST OPENS HERE MONDAY

### Examiners to Pass on All American Tourists' Papers—Treasury Department Assists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Efforts to prevent misuse of American passports may result in the establishment at most of the country's principal ports of State Department inspection bureaus similar to the one to be opened in New York next Monday. Department officials said today that although 90 per cent. of the passenger traffic for Europe was through New York, bureaus would be opened in other cities, such as Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Norfolk, and Baltimore, should any necessity develop.

Walter W. De Matt, now assistant chief of the Bureau of Citizenship, was designated today to take charge of the New York bureau, which will examine the passports of all Americans sailing from that port on transatlantic steamers. The Treasury Department will cooperate in the work of detecting attempted passport frauds, the New York Collector of Customs having been ordered by Secretary McAdoo to detail deputies to board every ship leaving for Europe and check with State Department records the papers held by passengers.

With the opening of the New York bureau the more stringent regulations recently imposed on those applying for passports will become effective. These requirements, promulgated under an executive order issued by President Wilson, provide that applications must be filed five days prior to sailing, accompanied by three copies of the applicant's photograph and a statement of the expected date of departure, the port of sailing, and the name of the steamer.

While the new regulations will apply at first only to transatlantic passengers, they may be extended if necessity arises to include persons bound for South and Central America, or possibly all persons leaving American shores.

An official at the Custom House said yesterday that the passport office which is to be opened in New York on Jan. 3 would not be connected with the Collector of the Port in any way, as he is under the Treasury Department entirely. An office has been taken at 2 Rector Street, in the same building with L. P. Rossa, the United States Dispatch Agent, who is an official of the State Department.

## FIRE THREATENS MUNITIONS.

### German Stores in a Houston Street Building Are Saved.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning in a four-story building at 200 West Houston Street, in which were nearly 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition and thousands of small arms. The arms and ammunition belonged to Robert von Neff, who got a permit last June to store them there after an attempt had been made to ship them to South America, whence they could be transhipped to Germany. This plan had failed because the pro-Allies sailors on board the steamers which were to carry the munitions had refused to sail with ammunition for Germany.

Only the quick action of two watchmen, John Roche and Thomas S. Ward, together with Policemen Chapman and Fitzgerald of the Macdougal Street Station, prevented the fire from destroying the entire building and its contents.

The building is owned by John H. Patrick, a contractor, of 50 Edgecombe Avenue, and is leased by him to Hans Tauscher, who in the days before the war was the agent for the Krupps in this country. According to the police, there is no reason for the assumption that the blaze was incendiary.

## DR. COOK MAY APPEAL.

### Disappointed Over Failure to Get Passports to Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, and his secretary, Dr. F. P. Thompson, called today at the American Legation here. They expressed much disappointment because the Legation would not give them passports into Germany.

Dr. Cook and his secretary may appeal to the Washington Government against the decision not to supply them with the passports desired, but as neither Dr. Cook nor Dr. Thompson has urgent business in Germany, it is said, the American Minister is holding to his decision.

# *BOY-ED SAILS TODAY, WHITLOCK A SHIPMATE*

### *Bryan Cancels Passage on Dutch Steamer When He Hears of Henry Ford's Return.*

Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, who was recalled by Germany at the request of the State Department, will leave this country on the Rotterdam at noon today. He will go with the ship to Rotterdam and then to Germany, following the route taken by Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, who was likewise recalled at the request of Washington. Before his cabin was reserved for him by the Holland-America Line yesterday, Captain Boy-Ed went to the offices of the steamship company and showed the safe conduct obtained from the Allies by the State Department.

The exact cause of the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed has never been made public by the State Department, although the recall followed immediately after the testimony at the trial of Dr. Karl Buenz that Captain Boy-Ed had taken part at the outbreak of the war in sending out ships which carried false manifests to supply German cruisers and that he had used $750,000 placed to his account by Berlin largely in behalf of steamship companies. Captain Boy-Ed has been accused of seeking to stir up revolution in Mexico, of having a hand in the passport frauds and of directing bomb plots and other pro-German activities, but has steadily denied all these charges.

Another passenger on the Rotterdam today is Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium, who is returning to his post at Brussels after a brief holiday spent with his family at Toledo, Ohio. He is accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock.

The agents of the Holland-American Line admitted yesterday that William Jennings Bryan had reserved accommodations for himself and his wife on the Rotterdam sailing today, but had canceled the reservation by telegram after the announcement of the sailing of Henry Ford from Bergen for New York.

The Rotterdam will have from 400 to 500 passengers and 3,000 sacks of mail for England, France, and Holland. Only passengers will be allowed to board the ship, and all passports and baggage will be examined on the pier at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, before the passengers go up the gangway.

## FARMERS LEAVING CANADA.

### Immigrants Said to Fear Enlistment—Denial from Ottawa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 27.—A large number of farmers who went from Nebraska and Iowa to western Canada a few years ago to get cheap Canadian lands, have returned to their old homes in the last two months, having left Canada through fear of conscription. To obtain free lands from the Canadian Government, the Americans became naturalized Canadians, and they now fear they will be called upon to fight.

Young men from this territory who went into Canada and purchased lands, but did not homestead them, also have returned, stating that public sentiment has become so strong in Canada that they must enter the army or leave the country.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 27.—There is no foundation for the report that American settlers in Canada are returning to the United States to avoid conscription. Conscription has never been contemplated in the Dominion. Considerably more than 400,000 men have enlisted, and the supply of recruits keeps up satisfactorily. So ready has been the response to the call to arms that no special efforts have had to be made to stimulate recruiting.

Immigration officials here say that these stories of impending conscription have been spread around the States to keep intending emigrants from leaving the country.

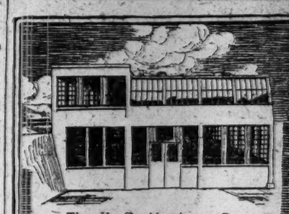
## BELGIUM STILL IN NEED.

### Brand Whitlock, Who Sails Today, Tells of the Distribution.

At a luncheon given to Brand Whitlock by Alexander Hemphill, Treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at the Bankers' Club yesterday, the United States Minister to Belgium stated that if the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium was interrupted for one week Belgium would suffer a calamity hitherto unknown in her history.

The Minister pointed out that the long isolation of Belgium has resulted in using up the clothing of the people and all raw material, hence shoes and cloth from which to make clothing are vital necessaries just now.

Mr. Whitlock announced that he had received a purse of $5,000 from friends in Toledo, Ohio, for distribution under his personal supervision among the needy in Belgium. He leaves today on the Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line for his post in Brussels.

The U. S. Aluminum Co., Niagara Falls, New York. 40x270 feet.

**"Turner for Concrete"**

Turner has executed $38 contracts, in 13 years, for 125 different industries including:

17 for Paint and Varnish
6 " Cold Storage
20 " Manufacturing Lofts
20 " Chemicals and Drugs
20 " Paper
5 " Rubber Goods

Reinforced concrete is adaptable to the needs of almost any industry.

TURNER Construction Co

**"Table Reserved" For New Year's Eve?**

YOU may not open gold-foiled bottles, like a high-roller, but you can look as well-turned-out as any "expense-be-hanged" millionaire in one of my Stein-Bloch *Swallowtail* or *Tuxedo Suits* at $35.

The *"Dancer"* is for young oldsters. The *"Opera"* is for old youngsters. Both are silk-lined throughout, tailored soft as a muffler and style-dated ahead to January, 1916. Other Evening Suits, and whacking values, at $25.

*Crocheted Evening Mufflers*, stunningly smart, in White, Pearl and Black-and-White Jasper Mixtures, $3.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Green Stripe SCOTCH

In Non-refillable Bottles.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.



**BELL-ANS**

For Indigestion prevents all discomfort or distress from Holiday over-eating or drinking. One 25c package from any druggist proves it.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

**SAFE FOR THE SKIN**

POSLAM SOAP

Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.



E. M. GATTLE & CO
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE Jewelers

A NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION

Invest your Money Gift in some jewel from the Gattle collection.

It will possess enduring value, and serve daily as a graceful reminder of the occasion.

*Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral*



F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

DRESS SHIRTS

MANHATTAN—E. & W.—CLUETT

Pique, $2.00 up
Plain, $1.50 up
Pleated, $2 up

Pique Vests, $3 up

Silk Reefers, $2 up

Gloves——Jewelry

SILK HATS TOPCOATS ENGLISH COLLARS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE



*How Sanatogen Relieves Poor Digestion and Nerve Strain*

DIGESTION and the nervous system are interdependent. For while the products of digestion nourish the nerve cells, the nerves in turn control digestion.

Thus if aught wrongly effects either—the nerves or the digestive organs—the other also must suffer.

When, for instance, worry, overwork or shock interferes with digestion, the resultant lack of nourishment weakens the nervous system, causing nerve-strain. This nerve weakness then reacts and still further disturbs the faulty digestion.

At such times Sanatogen is specifically helpful—first, because it is so easily assimilated by even an enfeebled digestion, and, second, because Sanatogen's chemical union of purest protein and organic phosphorus furnishes precisely the two elements most needed to restore *not only* the weakened digestion but the impoverished nerve cells as well.

This explains why Col. Watterson, the famous American editor, was able to write:

"I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

And why Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Navy, wrote:

"Sanatogen is a pleasant nutriment for cases of impaired digestion. It strengthens without irritating and promotes vitality in feeble folks."

It also explains the striking endorsement of the medical profession as expressed in signed letters from over 21,000 physicians who have watched the work of Sanatogen in countless cases.

And it gives you the reason why we are so confident that Sanatogen can help *you*—when you give it an opportunity.

*Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1.00 up*
*Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London 1913*

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for *"The Art of Living,"*—a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

# A&F

*The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World*

## Wonderland for Boys and Girls

You who welcome the chance to "take the youngsters to the circus"—

Bring them into the great Hippodrome of Sports this week!

The most interesting store in New York at any time, it is literally filled with the Holiday spirit.

With the smell of the camp fire, the reminiscences of summer vacations, the reminders of snow-clad hills and frozen lakes, every object is one of sentimental interest.

What the real sportsmen are using—what will be new next season—it is truly a store of revelations.

The boy or girl would rather spend two hours here than at any other spot in the city.

### Gifts for Boys

A chance to invest sensibly a little of the Christmas money.

Luncheon kit, as shown, with Thermos bottle and sandwich case, $3.75.

Boy Scout cooking kit, $1.50.

Hunting Knife, $1.25.

Pocket knives, compasses, cameras, sporting scarf-pins, checkers, chess, tool kits, military wrist watches, silver belt buckles, canoes, tents, bicycles, sporting shoes, Swiss rucksacks, packs—everything that a live, red-blooded boy dotes on.

### Winter Sport Outfits

Winter Sport Sweater sets, for boys or girls, men or women, complete as shown—of brushed mohair, $15 up.

Skates—the best in America—from $2.50 up.

Skate sails, skis, snow shoes, Swiss "Luge" sleds, racing sleds, bobsleds — and correct apparel for each sport.

### Shot Guns, Rifles and Fishing Tackle

Double-barrel, hammerless shot gun for boys, $17.50

Complete gun set—L. C. Smith, Lefever or Fox hammerless gun, in a trunk case, with complete fittings, $40.

Rifles from a $3 pump-action, repeater air rifle to a Jeffery big game rifle.

The complete Walton fishing outfit, $15.

Every separate item to complete the boy's fishing outfit.

All the new rods and reels and bait and creels the boy wants to see.

**Abercrombie & Fitch Co.**
EZRA H. FITCH, President.
**53-57 West 36th St., New York**


# SAVINGS BANKS NOW HOLD $1,791,524,601

## State Superintendent Richards Reports Increase for Year of $18,311,202.

## GREAT WAVE OF ECONOMY

### General Prosperity a Contributing Factor—Amount of Money Sent Abroad Not Large.

A great wave of economy is sweeping over this country, and the wage-earners now, as never before, are impressed with the importance of saving. In this State this is reflected in a report of Superintendent Richards of the State Banking Department, and this, just made public, shows deposits for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last of $1,791,524,601, a gain of $18,311,202. Increased opportunity for work has also been a contributing factor, but it has been downright thrift that has enabled a wage-earner to take perhaps the same wage as of a year ago, overcome the increased cost of living, and still increase the family rainy-day fund.

The number of savings banks in the State is 140, the same as the last fiscal year.

Contrary to a belief that seems to hold in many quarters, there has been no great year-end withdrawal of savings to send "the folks" abroad. Foreign bankers have noticed that among Italian and Greek depositors there has been such a withdrawal, but it is not more noticeable this year than in years past. An Italian banker summed up the situation when he said that many of those who earned and sent home money were now in the army, and those who remained and had money in savings banks were not going to pry loose from this country just at this time. Savings bank depositors who send money to the other side, it is said, have increased their monthly or quarterly money orders, another obstacle these had to overcome to increase their savings on deposit here.

"The savings banks in New York have experienced an increase in the amount of money deposited with them in the year just ended," said John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, said to be the largest savings institution in the United States. "Of course," he added, "there is a natural increase, which if it did not come would be a source of worry. People since the war have had their minds turned to saving. A year ago the people were all told to economize. Affairs were uncertain. The beginning of the war saw business here pretty much demoralized, and labor suffered. Well, conditions did not become so very bad. Prices did not go sky high and business improved. Pay is better, though every one has not been benefited. It is true that those engaged in the manufacture of munitions made money, but the general benefit came mostly because of the demand for foodstuffs. With the increased demand for these commodities the farmers prospered. They got good prices for what they raised. This brought increased prosperity to them, and with constantly widening results. Some of this prosperity percolated through to the East."

**Bank Has $150,000,000 on Deposit.**

Mr. Pulleyn said that he did not want to convey the idea that all this money found its way into savings banks, for it did not. He simply gave this as illustrating one of the reasons why deposits had increased. He said that the statement would show a total of $150,000,000 on deposit in his bank on Jan. 1. The days when greatly increased savings will pour into savings banks and swell the 1915 figures will be in the remaining few days before the new year. Christmas is disposed of, and many will seek to put as much by in the few days that remain of the year as possible.

"Business as indicated by bank accounts," Mr. Pulleyn, "began to pick up in the early Summer. Opportunities for work increased and this is shown by the fact that one charitable organization which makes a specialty of feeding the poor did not have to make an appeal for a Thanksgiving dinner for the poor this year. It may have escaped the notice of some that the charity societies have not had to give much attention to caring for the poor this Winter. There seems to be a decrease in the number of those requiring charity and all this is another indication of the conditions that brought an increase in the amount of the State's savings. The 2,500,000 depositors in the banks of the State are the thrifty.

"I figured a year ago, taking into consideration the elements of population, that, allowing five persons to a family, there were 20,000,000 families in the United States and that half of these families would save money. That gives 10,000,000 deposits, each representing a family, and these deposits run from $100 to $1,000. In estimating the measure of prosperity from savings bank deposits the fact must not be lost sight of that these do not take into consideration the small dealers who are thrifty and prosperous, but who deposit with banks in which they can have a checking account."

**William E. Knox Gives Views.**

William E. Knox, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank, said:

"Has prosperity arrived? Well, it is arriving. Conditions have indeed bettered since those first days of the war when things were at sixes and sevens. They are better than last year when banks were working under a sixty-day clause. If deposits keep up for the remainder of this year we will have run at least 25 per cent. ahead of December, 1913.

"This increase has been noticeable only during the last few months of this year. It is rather a remarkable thing that some months ago I received a letter from a big Southern bank asking how conditions were here. The officials of this bank noted that up to that time while there was no increase in withdrawals the number of depositors was below par. Since then the wave of economy has set in. This is a sort of psychological moment for saving. Behind it all, however, is the fact that business is better and this must be reflected in the activities of the savings banks. It shows also that thrift is increasing.

"The American Bankers' Association is going out at this time to preach thrift, because the situation in this country has changed. Instead of a borrowing nation we have become a lending nation, and we have to depend more on our savings."

# ELIOT DISCUSSES BIOLOGY.

### Has Set New Course, He Says, for Future Medicine.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot President Emeritus of Harvard University, delivered an address tonight before the American Association of Science on the "Fruits, Prospects, and Lessons of Recent Biology."

"The most important lesson," Dr. Eliot said, "which the great advance of applied biological science teaches is that the treatment of human evils and wrongs in the future should be preventive for the mass as well as curative for the individual. The main functions of the medical profession are to be the prevention of the spread of disease, the eradication or seclusion of the causes, sources, or carriers of communicable disease."

The biologist of today, Dr. Eliot said, believed that chemistry could and would come to the aid of science and medicine and ultimately would enable biological science to comprehend the vital processes of health and disease and to penetrate what were now the secrets of life and death.

Great reforms were needed in all the reforms which dealt with the prevention of crime and misdemeanors, Dr. Eliot continued. Such a change, he asserted, must be brought about by biological research.

"Society," he said, "must concern itself not chiefly with the isolation, temporary or permanent, of the individual murderer, thief, or forger, but with the extermination or repair of the genetic, educational, or industrial defects which cause the production of criminals."

Dr. Eliot, who is the retiring President of the association, was introduced by Dr. William Wallace Campbell of the University of California, the new President.

# GETS BACK STOLEN MONEY.

### Bank Cashier Frees Himself from Bonds and Captures Robbers.

GRANT, Okla., Dec. 27.—After having been thrown into the bank vault with his hands tied by two youths who today robbed the bank of Grant of $4,000, Cashier Webb slipped out of his bonds, intercepted the bandits, and shot and badly wounded both. The robbers, who gave their names as Claude Jones, 23, and Arthur McFarland, 17, were taken to jail, where it was said tonight that Jones would probably die.

A customer, who was in the bank when the robbers entered, was driven with the cashier into the vault, the door of which the youths could not lock. Webb loosened his hands, and as the bandits left the building, he pushed out the vault door and obtained a shotgun. Taking a short cut to the railroad station, Webb concealed himself behind a pile of ties.

As the bandits approached Webb ordered them to put up their hands. They refused to obey and the cashier opened fire. The money was recovered.

# SENATOR W. A. SMITH NAMED

### Will Be a Presidential Candidate in Washington Primaries.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 27.—Petitions to place the name of United States Senator William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids on the Presidential primary ballot as Michigan's candidate for the Republican nomination for President were filed in the Secretary of State's office today.

The Smith petitions are the first filed in Michigan in behalf of any Republican Presidential candidate.

# NORRIS OUT OF RACE.

### Nebraska Senator Withdraws Name from Presidential Primary Ballots.

LINCOLN, Dec. 27.—The name of United States Senator George W. Norris, filed recently as a Presidential candidate before the Republican primaries, will not appear on the ballot.

This was the announcement of Secretary of State Pool today, following the receipt of a message from Mr. Norris asking that his name be withdrawn.

**To Name Sulzer for President.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—I. M. Kaines of Starbuck announced today that he would file the name of William Sulzer, ex-Governor of New York, on the Minnesota primary ballot as Prohibition candidate for President.

**Bill Cuts Democratic Patronage.**

The Republican leaders in Brooklyn have planned a bill for introduction in the Legislature which aims to cut about $30,000 from the patronage of the County Clerk's office. It is proposed to abolish the position of Deputy County Clerk, which pays $5,000 a year, and to reduce the salary of the Chief Clerk of the County Court from $7,500 to $4,000.

**Waiters Cold to "No Tip" Slogan.**

The Waiters' Union held a meeting last night in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, for the purpose of organization. Few new members were recruited. One speech on the abolition of tipping did not arouse enthusiasm. At no time were there more than seventy-five in the hall and the leaders attributed the slim attendance to the holiday season, but promised lively times after the first of the year.

# VILLA'S FAMILY IN CUBA

### But They Declare That Rebel Leader Will Remain in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The families of Generals Pancho and Hipolito Villa arrived here today. The wife of Pancho declares untrue the report that her husband intends to give up the campaign, saying that her information is just the contrary and that he intends soon to prosecute the war more vigorously than ever.

There are seventeen in the party, mostly Indian servants, and they took almost the whole floor of one of the smaller hotels, where Mrs. Villa says she intends to reside indefinitely.

# WARNS HOLDERS OF RIGHTS.

### Huerta Grantees Notified by British Government to Seek Revalidation.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British Government has issued a notification to holders of rights and concessions granted during the time that Victoriano Huerta was President of Mexico, advising them to apply for revalidation before Jan. 31, in accordance with the requirements of the present Mexican Government.

# GENERAL HUERTA ILL AGAIN.

### Removed from Fort Bliss Prison to His Home in El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 27.—General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional President of Mexico, held for violation of neutrality laws of the United States, is seriously ill and was removed today from the prison at Fort Bliss to the residence of his wife. His guards remained with him.

The nature of his illness is not stated. Recently it was reported he had recovered from a nervous illness.

# SAILORS WIN $1,200,000.

### Spanish Cruiser's Crew Get First Prize in Lottery.

FERROL Spain, Dec. 27, (via Paris.)—The capital prize of 6,000,000 pesetas ($1,200,000) in the Christmas drawing of the Government lottery was won by the crew of the cruiser Alfonso XIII. The prize will be divided among 719 men who subscribed to the ticket, the price of which was 1,000 pesetas.

# CARDINAL GIBBONS WILLING.

### Sanctions "Billy" Sunday Campaign Movement in Baltimore.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons gave his sanction to the "Billy" Sunday campaign movement in Baltimore today when he assured a committee that he had no objection whatever to the Catholic clergy of the city being asked in a letter to co-operate in the campaign. The Cardinal was visited by one of the Sunday committees, of which the Rev. Dr. George Clark Peck, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is Chairman.

"I visited the residence of the Cardinal by appointment and was graciously received," Dr. Peck reported to the Sunday committees at their weekly meeting. "The Cardinal expressed much interest in Mr. Sunday and his work, and said he was glad to approve of the soundness of Mr. Sunday's doctrine in certain great truths neglected by many modern churches."

# E. N. BREITUNG IS SUED.

### Home Company Says He Didn't Pay Insurance on the Dacia.

The Home Insurance Company brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against Edward N. Breitung, the banker and steamship owner, of 11 Pine Street for $213.75. This, it is alleged, is owing the company on policies issued in February and March last on the steamships Dacia and Seguaranca against sea peril during the voyages from the United States to Rotterdam, Holland.

The Dacia was captured en route for Europe on Feb. 27 by a French warship, on the ground that she was a German liner which had been interned in this country at the outbreak of war, and that her purchase by Mr. Breitung had not been a bona fide one. She was afterward condemned by a French prize court.

# A SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

### Man Believed to Have Been Otto Koch Shoots Himself.

A man, believed to have been Otto Koch, a German waiter, of 15 Nichols Street, Newark, N. J., committed suicide near the band stand, opposite Sixty-eighth Street, in Central Park, last evening by shooting himself.

Patrolman Whelan of the Arsenal Station heard the shot and found the body. A bullet from a revolver had penetrated the right temple, causing almost instant death. Two letters were found, addressed to Ida Koch and Adolph Koch, both at 15 Nichols Street. An unsigned note was also found, which read:

"Please notify Adolph Koch, 15 Nichols Street, Newark."

The police communicated with the Newark authorities.

# MORE PAY FOR PORTERS.

### Pullman Company Will Also Give Conductors Higher Wages After Jan. 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Wage increases totaling $600,000 annually will be a New Year's gift of the Pullman Company to its conductors, porters, and certain other employes. Approximately 9,000 of the 27,000 employes of the Pullman Company will find their pay checks boosted beginning Jan. 1. Employes of répair shops and manufacturing plants and of the general offices are not included in the increase. The Pullman employes are not unionized and had made no demand for increases.

The annual total of $600,000 includes about $500,000 to be divided between conductors and porters. The remaining $100,000 will go to various agents of the company and individual employes.

The increase in salaries of conductors and porters will be about 10 per cent.

**Mishap to the Nieuw Amsterdam.**

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed from New York Dec. 14 for Falmouth and Rotterdam, grounded at Forkspit, abreast of Deal, on leaving the Downs this morning. She got off at noon and proceeded.

# CHRISTMAS JOY FOR SAILORS

### Seamen's Friend Society Holds Annual Celebration.

The annual Christmas celebration and dinner of the American Seamen's Friend Society, Sailors' Home and Institute was held last night in the institute buildings, Jane and West Streets. The buildings were erected in 1907 with funds given by Mrs. Russell Sage, and at present house more than 250 sailors and officers.

The program was largely a musical one, although an atmosphere of Christmas in the shape of a Christmas tree reminded the sailors of the season. The Misses Violet and Mayflower Beasey rendered piano and violin selections. Robert Williams of Princeton, N. J., played the mandolin, and Miss Ruth Mershon of the same place sang.

**Quinlan Denies Inciting a Riot.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Patrick J. Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, who was sent to the State Prison at Trenton for inciting a riot in the silk strike here in 1913, wrote a letter to his friends on Christmas Day, denying that he made an incendiary speech in Turn Hall on Feb. 25, 1913. "I am not a criminal," he wrote. "I have not been convicted of a crime in the popular sense of the word. I did not kill, rob, burn, forge, embezzle, or steal. My crime is essentially political, but of even that I am innocent."


**Biltmore Ice Gardens**
(BILTMORE HOTEL)
**OPEN AIR SKATING**
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS DAILY
Daily (Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays)
**GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS**
*Dancing in the Glass Room After 10:30 P. M.*
Admission—Morning Session 9:30 to 12:30....$1
" —Afternoon Session 2:30 to 6:30....$2 (Including Afternoon Tea)
" —Evening Session 8:30 to 11:00.....$2 (Including Buffet Supper)
EXHIBITION SKATING by Natzy's Music
**ALFRED and SIGRID NAESS** of the HIPPODROME
Competent Instructors

Spend Your Christmas Money for Diamonds at Macy's

MONEY well spent is well invested, and to spend the Christmas check on something worth while is a compliment to the giver.

Every young man desires and looks forward to the time when he can possess a fine gold watch; why not purchase it this year at Macy's?

We carry the well known La Forge and Valentine watches, and most of the other standard makes, the Waltham, Elgin, Howard, Illinois and many Swiss watches. All of our watches are covered by a guarantee, except those with Swiss cylinder movements.

For the young women there are diamond rings and diamonds set in any piece of jewelry preferred. Diamond jewelry is not only an asset as a possession but it is an especially safe and convenient medium for investment.

Macy's Diamond Jewelry has become recognized as authoritative in style and satisfactorily complete in selection. We have a large assortment of La Vallieres, bracelets, brooches, rings and a complete line of solitaire rings in stones of different weights.

At Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE 34th STREET to 35th STREET BROADWAY NEW YORK

**Modish Apparel**
especially adapted for
**MATERNITY**
Differ in no way from prevailing modes. Conceal condition. Not an additional expense—fit when figure is again normal.

Reduced 35% to 60%
**Clearance Sale**
now in progress affords unequalled opportunity for expectant mothers to buy correct attire at tremendous reductions.
THEATRE GOWNS,
RESTAURANT GOWNS,
and Apparel for all other social functions.
*It is well to remember that, manufacturing and selling direct, Lane Bryant's prices are always very low.*
Layettes and Baby Needs.
A complete assortment, including gift novelties and nursery furniture; at prices fully 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere.
Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St., N.Y.

**$63.75**
is what you will receive for Christmas, 1916, if you join the
**Christmas Club**
and pay 5c this week, 10c next week, 15c next week, and so on for fifty weeks.
No fines—no dues —no red tape.
Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 809, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut. (6)

**GREENHUT'S**
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

**50** S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today or tomorrow with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY OR TOMORROW
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, Dec. 28, or Wednesday, Dec. 29.
These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 12-28-15. GREENHUT'S. **110**

GREENHUT'S
**Notice to Charge Customers**
All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered February 1st.

**Department Rearrangement Sales Under Way!**

These Sales Began Yesterday Morning in All Departments of Our Two Buildings. Preparatory to the Work of Transferring the Selling Departments Now in Our Annex Building to Our MAIN BUILDING, We Offer ALL LINES OF EXCELLENT SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE AT SHARP REDUCTIONS.

Of Extraordinary Interest Is This Event, Coming as It Does, Prior to Inventory Taking. Stocks Must Be Reduced to the Lowest Possible Limit. COME TO GREENHUT'S AND SAVE MONEY!

GREENHUT'S
*Annual Before-Stock-Taking Sale!*
**1,800 Suits & Overcoats**
*Usually Priced Up to $20 Offered Today at* **$10**
The headlines alone are of sufficient importance to crowd the Men's Store bright and early today. All of these suits and overcoats are from our own splendidly assorted stocks.

**The Suits at $10**
Cheviot Suits
Silk Mixture Suits
Fine Cassimere Suits
Extra Fine Mixture Suits
Guaranteed Blue Serge Suits
Complete range of popular styles.

**The Overcoats at $10**
Satin Yoke Overcoats
Plaid Back Overcoats
Fine Dress Overcoats
Chesterfield Overcoats
Form-Fitting Overcoats
Overplaid Balmarue O'coats
Loose Back Overcoats
Button Through Overcoats
Velvet Collar Overcoats
Self Collar Overcoats
Kerseys, Scotch Tweeds, Overplaids and Fancy Weaves.
*All of These Garments Are Guaranteed to Give Long and Satisfactory Service.*
*CHOICE TO-DAY, USUAL PRICES TO $20, AT* **$10**
*300 Pairs of our Finest* **"Kingly" Trousers at $5**
High-class materials, splendidly hand-tailored—equal to trousers which cost $10 to $12 at custom tailors.
All sizes.

GREENHUT'S
**Boys' Clothing Sale**
Today at **$1.95**
*Before-Inventory Specials*

Norfolk and Patch Pocket Suits—with one and two pairs of trousers; strong and serviceable; gray and brown fancy mixtures; sizes 7 to 16 years; at..... $1.95
Button-to-Neck Overcoats—heavy weight weaves in light and dark grays; sizes 3 to 9 years; at..... $1.95
Double-Texture Rubberized Raincoats—in tan with hat; sizes 4 to 16 years; at..... $1.95
Novelty Suits—Wee Wee Georgie and Tommy Tucker styles in fancy mixtures, grays, tans, etc.; sizes 3 to 8 years..... $1.95

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

**Saks & Company**
Broadway at 34th Street 'Phone Greeley 2626

**Men's Genuine Austrian Velour Hats, $3.95**
**Formerly $5 to $8**

CONSIDERING the scarcity of Austrian Velour Hats and the demand for them at present, we feel justified in calling this *an unusual sale.*

Softer, richer, more regal looking hats have seldom, if ever, crowned a head.

*COLORS*
*Dark Blue, Grey, Brown.*
*Several shades of Green.*
*Also in Black.*

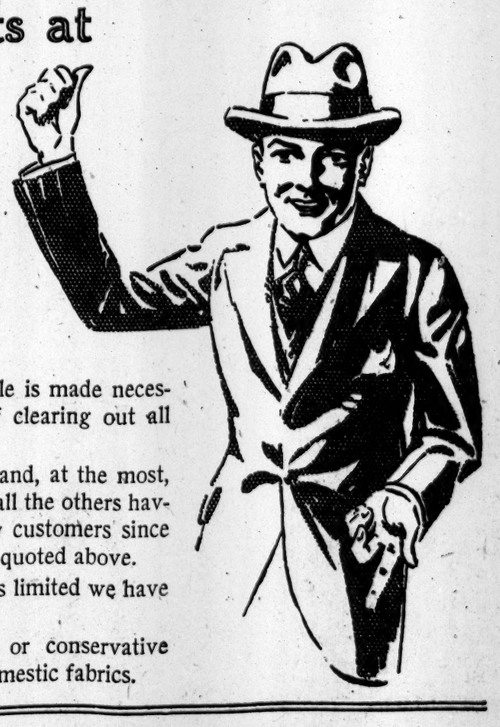
Sizes range from 6⅝ to 7¾.

At this price, such hats will move in double-quick time.

Avoid disappointment by making an early call.

Men's Hat Shop, First Floor, 33d St.

**Men's and Young Men's Custom Tailored Suits at**
**$18.75**
were $22.50, $24.75 and $29.75



THESE Suits were among the pick of our regular Winter stock. That they were the best selling styles is evidenced by the fact that this sale is made necessary by our invariable rule of clearing out all small lots.

There are only two, three, and, at the most, four suits left in any one kind, all the others having been disposed of to satisfy customers since the season opened at the prices quoted above.

While the style range is thus limited we have mostly all the wanted sizes.

The suits are in English or conservative models in both imported and domestic fabrics.

Quick elevator service will bring you to our Daylight Clothing Department.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
**Macy's**
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Nearest entrance to Men's Department, Broadway and 35th Street.

# CABARETS DIVIDE THE JORDAN FAMILY

### Court Action Alleges Funds of Ancient Philadelphia Estate Are Squandered.

### WANT BROTHERS OUSTED

### "Poison Pencil" Letters Sent to Mother of Blanche Williams Figure in Action.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—Cabaret parties in Atlantic City and New York, suit cases full of embroidered lingerie, and squandered funds of one of the oldest estates in Philadelphia are mentioned in connection with a suit lodged by Wilfred Jordan, curator of Independence Hall, against Isaac Canfield Jordan and Augustus W. Jordan, who are under $1,000 bail to answer a charge of "falsification and forgery" of the books of the firm of William H. and H. F. Jordan, dealers in chemicals and oils. They have been managing the firm for the other members of the Jordan family.

The suit has been lodged to oust them. Wilfred Jordan and Augustus W. Jordan are brothers, and are among the many heirs to the business, one of the oldest in the city. Dr. John W. Jordan, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Ewing Jordan of the University Club are among the prosecutors.

A statement issued today by William J. Lawson, counsel for the prosecution, alleged that "upward of hundreds of thousands of dollars" had been misused. He charged that Isaac C. Jordan and Augustus W. Jordan, who is Isaac C. Jordan's uncle, had been the hosts at many cabaret parties, in which chorus girls figured, and that they had carried suit cases full of expensive lingerie to their office to be embroidered by the stenographers and other girls there with the initials of women friends.

Miss Blanche Williams, 5,831 Thomas Avenue, announced that "poison pencil" letters were sent to her mother with copies of charges to be made against Isaac C. Jordan, whom she knows. The following letter was a specimen:

> Your daughter Blanche promised to keep away from Canfield Jordan, but she went back on her word. The inclosed paper tells its own story, and you can see for yourself the scandal that will shortly appear in the newspapers. The postscript refers to your daughter Blanche and also your daughter Ruth, who got Blanche in wrong. A word to the wise is sufficient.
>
> FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

The statement accompanying the foregoing letter was similar to that given out today by Mr. Lawson.

## FINES A SKIPPER $5,000.

### Penalty for Entering Port Without a Bill of Health.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Captain W. H. Knox of the British steamship Shadwell, which arrived here today from Havre, was fined $5,000 by Collector Ryan for failing to have a bill of health. Captain Knox admitted that he had no bill of health, and while he knew of the requirements of the law, was unable to comply because of the conditions existing at the time of his departure from Havre. He was notified, he said, that he must leave port on the morning of Dec. 4, and applied that morning to the American Consul for the bill of health. The office was closed, however, and he was informed that the Consul wouldn't return until the afternoon. He was obliged to leave without the health papers, expecting that his explanation would be satisfactory to the United States authorities.

The Collector was unable to afford any relief, but he informed Captain Knox that he would sumbit the matter to the Treasury Department. It is within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or reduce the fine if, in his judgment, the facts warrant such action. Until a decision is given the steamship will be held for the fine.

## NAVY MEN GET MORE PAY.

### Workmen at Yards Will Receive Increase on Jan. 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — Workmen in ten of the ninety-seven trades employed at the New York Navy Yard will get an increase in pay on Jan. 1 by order of Secretary Daniels. There will also be increases in wages for the workmen in many of the trades at the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans, Mare Island, Puget Sound, and at the Pensacola aeronautic station, the Naval Training Station at Narragansett Bay, the Naval Academy and naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md.

These increases in daily pay at the New York Navy Yard will be made in the following trades:

| | |
|---|---|
| Helpers, laboratory | $2.48 to $2.56 |
| Engine tenders, crane | 4.00 to 4.48 |
| Engine tenders, locomotive | 4.00 to 4.48 |
| Forgers, heavy | 4.96 to 5.44 |
| Gardeners | 2.64 to 2.80 |
| Melters | 3.04 to 3.44 |
| Molders | 3.84 to 4.00 |
| Shipfitters | 3.76 to 4.00 |
| Switchmen | 2.64 to 2.88 |
| Machinists | 4.00 to 4.08 |

The schedules of wages fixed for the various navy yards, as announced today, will hold good for the year of 1916. The reports of the Special Wage Board, convened at each yard, were received Dec. 1. Since then Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has held hearings which were open to any individual employe or to representatives of a trade from the various yards.

Today Mr. Daniels announced that as a result of these reports and hearings it has become evident that in various trades the rate of wages paid by private firms in the vicinity of navy yards has increased materially during the past year. The Government is required by law to fix the rate of wages at the various navy yards and stations so that they shall conform as nearly as is consistent with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective navy yards.

Secretary Daniels said tonight it was impossible to determine with exactness the average amount of the increases. But he said they would affect a great majority of the employes at the navy yards. There are 25,000 men employed in navy yards. Mr. Daniels said the pay of most of them will be increased beginning Jan. 1. He added that those who receive the greatest increase this year did not receive any increase last year.

## EDWARD SWANN SWORN IN.

### No Immediate Shake-up by District Attorney-Elect Expected.

After clearing up many old cases, Judge Edward Swann, District Attorney-elect, closed his court in Part V. of General Sessions yesterday and went befor Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham in the Supreme Court, where he was officially sworn in as District Attorney of New York County. The oath of office which Judge Swann took was as follows:

> I, Edward Swann, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of District Attorney of the County of New York according to the best of my ability.
>
> And I do further solemnly swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

It was learned yesterday that there would be no extensive shake-up in the present personnel of the District Attorney's staff until some time after Judge Swann has entered on his new duties. At least half of the present assistants are likely to continue in office after the first of the year. There will be changes in the staff, but Judge Swann has intimated that the changes will be gradual. He is expected to announce the names of some of his appointees, however, on Friday.

Judge Swann had a conference with District Attorney Perkins yesterday, and they decided that the inquiry by the Grand Jury into charges of bribery made against Public Service Commissioner Woods before the Thompson Investigating Committee should be postponed until Jan. 5. Judge Swann will then bring the matter before the Grand Jury for further consideration.

### Mongolia Due Here Today.

The Atlantic Transport liner Mongolia, one of the five vessels recently purchased by the International Mercantile Marine Company from the Pacific Mail Company in San Francisco, is due to arrive in New York today via the Straits of Magellan. She left San Francisco on Nov. 11, touched at Coronel, Chile, on Dec. 2, and made the remainder of the run without stop. She will leave for London on Jan. 5 with cargo only.

# MAY PUT BANKS INTO NOTE-CLEARING PLAN

### Reserve Board Asks Opinion of Attorney General Gregory—Only 2,000 Have Joined.

### DESIGNS TO SAVE MILLIONS

### Also to Strengthen Reserve System by Releasing Funds Held for Small Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney General Gregory has been asked for an opinion by the Federal Reserve Board on the extent of its authority to compel member banks of the reserve system to subscribe to the check clearing plan launched by the board some months ago. Under the present plan subscription by banks is purely voluntary, and of the nearly 8,000 national and State institutions in the system, not more than 2,600 so far have subscribed:

The clearing function was designed to save millions in the cost of collecting checks drawn by member banks on each other. In addition, it was pointed out today, with the clearing system in full operation, many millions now kept by small banks in the vaults of city institutions which clear for them, would be transferred to Federal Reserve Banks, thus strengthening the reserve system and at the same time reducing the likelihood of loans for speculative purposes.

Any intention to interfere with the Clearing Houses of the country or to do any large amount of clearing between the various Federal Reserve Banks is disclaimed by officials, who say that there is little likelihood that competition between the Reserve Banks and local Clearing Houses will become so keen as to put the Clearing Houses in jeopardy for many years, if ever.

Members of the board felt confident that it has the power to compel member banks to join in the clearing plan, under the provision which requires every Federal Reserve Bank to receive "on deposit at par" from member banks or Reserve Banks, checks and draft drawn on its depositors which are bank members of the system. In the Kansas City District and to a lesser degree in the St. Louis District the Reserve Banks already have made the clearing plan compulsory, largely, it was said today, in the belief that no bank required to subscribe would care to fight the matter in the courts.

## OUR DIPLOMATS LOSE MONEY

### Lansing Says They Suffer Financially When Promoted or Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—That American diplomatic and consular officers suffer financially when shifted from post to post by promotion or transfer, is disclosed in a memorandum submitted to Congress by Secretary Lansing. He asks for an increase from $50,000 to $125,000 in the appropriation for transportation of these Government officers on the ground that the present allowance of 5 cents a mile to reimburse them for expenses of traveling to and from their posts or upon official business is inadequate.

Computations by State Department officials show that the average loss of each consular officer is 18 cents a mile, or $215.47 through promotion or transfer. Secretary Lansing cites these instances: Cost of transportation and subsistence of an officer transferred from Washington to Hongkong, for himself and wife, $820.50; the Government reimbursed him $587.80; personal loss, $232.70. Officer and wife transferred from London to Naples; transportation and subsistence cost them $200; Government reimbursed them $67.65; from Naples to Gothenburg, cost $283; Government reimbursed $95.85. In none of these cases was cost of transporting household effects included.

Secretary Lansing says that these officers compete with similar officers of other Governments which pay the entire expenses.

## BOY RODE LIKE PRESIDENT.

### Tumulty Has White House Auto Carry Child with Broken Leg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—This was a momentous day for Johnnie Gladinz, who is 3 years old, and lives in Riverdale, Md., near Washington. He broke his right leg in three places, was consoled by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, and got a ride to the Emergency Hospital in one of the White House automobiles.

Johnnie was hurt by falling over one of his Christmas toys. His father wrapped him in a blanket and brought him to Washington on an electric car. The father became confused in his directions, and when Secretary Tumulty found him he was wandering along in front of the White House with Johnnie in his arms.

Mr. Tumulty, being the father of six youngsters himself, soon had policemen, doormen, and chauffeurs hurrying around after a motor to convey the boy to the hospital. A woman in a handsome limousine and a cab driver offered their vehicles, but a White House car soon appeared and a big policeman put Johnnie and his father into it. The boy, happy over his grand ride, smiled on the way to the hospital, and the doctors said later he did not even whimper when the broken bone was set.

## ASKS FOR MORE POWER.

### Steamboat Inspection Bureau Draws Conclusions from Eastland Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—An echo of the Eastland disaster at Chicago appeared today in the annual report of the Steamboat Inspection Bureau, in a request for legislation to permit closer supervision of hull construction. One result of the accident to the excursion boat last July, the report says, may be a larger and more effective service for which there must additional men and more authority.

While local Inspectors now inspect hulls once a year and may refuse a certificate to a ship, it is pointed out that the Board of Supervising Inspectors has no authority to lay down in detail structural tests. The report asks legislation, too, to prevent transportation of articles likely to cause fires.

Figures covering casualties on American vessels for the year ended June 30 show that 107 passengers were lost or one passenger for every 2,872,411 carried. Members of crews lost totaled 261.

## YOUNG BEGGAR HAD $1,800.

### Carried Bankbook and Cash and Said He Was Starving.

A beggar with a bank account faced City Judge Beall in Special Sessions in Yonkers yesterday and was remanded. He rang the door bell at Patrick Feeny's home, 52 Groshon Avenue and asked for food. He said he was starving. Mrs. Feeny soon had him eating a square meal, when her husband, who is a Yonkers policeman, came in and questioned him about his hard luck. Finally his questions became so pointed that the beggar stopped eating and started to beat a hasty retreat.

The policeman took him by the arm and after a tussel searched him. In one pocket he had $77.93 and in another a bank book showing $1,800 to his credit in the People's Savings Bank, of Yonkers. When he was locked up he said he was Eugene Robinson, 25 years old, living in the Union Hotel at 20 Warburton Avenue.

### No Charges Against Lawyer Cohen.

In a report of the proceedings before Judge Mulqueen of General Sessions when Alderman-elect Charles McGillick was arraigned on a charge of bribery, it was stated by THE TIMES on Dec. 23 last that Assistant District Attorney Bostwick had threatened to prefer charges against Isidore Cohen, a lawyer of 220 Broadway, with the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. Mr. Cohen accused the District Attorney's Office of hastening the case to trial for political purposes and Mr. Bostwick said this statement was untrue. Mr. Bostwick did not in open court threaten to have Mr. Cohen before the Grievance Committee. He urged upon the court that if a lawyer be allowed to make such utterances against the District Attorney's Office he should also be expected to prove them.

## THESSALONIKI DUE TODAY.

### Greek Liner Which Broke Down at Sea Delayed by Storm.

Although no word was received yesterday by the agents of the Greek Line at 8 Bridge Street from the Captain of the steamship Thessaloniki, which broke down last Wednesday through the flooding of the engine room, they did not feel any alarm as they said the steamship was probably being held back by Sunday's storm.

The Captain of the Italian steamship Stampalia, which arrived here on Christmas Day, reported that the Thessaloniki had 300 passengers on board and was coming along steadily under her own steam after pumping the water out of the engine room.

The hurricane on Sunday had delayed the American liner New York thirty-six hours and would drive the Thessaloniki still further from her course the agents said. She is expected to arrive in port today. The agents have not received any advance passenger lists and cannot state whether there are any American citizens returning from Serbia among the passengers.

## ECLIPSES FORD BONUS PLAN

### Detroit Company to Give Millions for More Than 5,000 Employes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—A wage bonus and general welfare system eclipsing the famous $5 a day policy of Henry Ford is to be put into effect Jan. 1 by the Timken Detroit Axle Company, one of the most prosperous subsidiary enterprises in the automobile industry. This was announced to the 5,000-odd employes at the company's Detroit plant today.

Though details of the plan were not made public, it is known that the munificence of the company will take concrete form, not only with generous wage increases, but in various developments of social welfare work and rewards for efficiency. The aggregate increased expenditure made necessary by the plan, it is stated, will run into millions annually.

The Timken plants, which repeatedly have been enlarged, have been running twenty-four hours daily.

## BABY LEFT IN THE SUBWAY.

### Note Said Parents Could Not Care for Little Boy.

A baby boy about a year and a half old is in St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, and the police are trying to find the parents who abandoned him. Mrs. Clarence S. McClellan, wife of the assistant recort of St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, found the waif on a bench in the Grand Central subway station last Thursday afternoon. Pinned on the baby's coat was a note inscribed: "We hope that whoever finds this baby will take better care of it than the parents can."

Without notifying the station guards or the police, Mrs. McClellan took the child to Yonkers and put it in the hospital. Yesterday Dr. A. N. Benedict notified the Yonkers police and asked them to try to find the parents. They have reported the case to the New York police.

### Four-Year-Old Saves Sister.

Four-year-old Harry Eiselman of 406 New Jersey Avenue, East New York, by quick action last night, prevented his 2-year-old sister Ethel from being killed under the wheels of a wagon. The children were playing at Sutter and New Jersey Avenues when Ethel ran in front of the wagon. The driver tried to stop, but it was too late. The boy saw his sister's danger and ran out and pushed her to one side, but she fell and was struck by the wheels. Ethel was taken to the Kings County Hospital suffering from possible internal injuries.


AN IDEAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

NETTING 5% PER ANNUM

$100 AND UP

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan

184 Montague Street, Brooklyn


## "MOVIES" DISPLEASE LABOR.

### Unions Object to Having Workingmen Shown as Intoxicated.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Local No. 81 passed resolutions yesterday protesting that moving picture manufacturers were making a practice of depicting workingmen as intoxicated and disorderly and asking the manufacturers to adopt a fair policy toward labor in this respect.

All labor unions in this city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor yesterday received circular letters from Samuel Gompers, asserting that the tendency of State Legislatures to delegate wide powers respecting the enforcement of labor laws contained a great danger, for the reason that appointees on such commissions were not directly responsible to the people.

Mr. Gompers said that few instances of abuse of power by such commissions had been reported, and that on the whole their work so far, especially in enforcing sanitary laws, had been satisfactory, but that the danger of their arbitrary power was beginning to be clearly discerned. A flagrant instance of this character, he said, was the action recently of the Industrial Commission of Colorado in denying a union the right to remove its union card from a barber's shop whose proprietor had violated union rules.

## $30,000,000 SHELL ORDER.

### Midvale Steel Company Closes Contract with French Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Officials of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company announced today that the company had closed a contract for $30,000,000 worth of shells for the French Government. The contract includes 400,000 shells, ranging in size from 8½ to 12 inches, and all must be delivered next year.

It is probable that part of the order will be sublet to other concerns, the announcement stated.

### Bulldog Attacks Boy on the Street.

Isidor Cohen of 1,750 Prospect Place, East New York, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital last evening suffering from lacerations of the left leg inflicted by a white bull terrier. The boy was attacked by the animal at Stone Avenue, near Bergen Street, when he found the dog snarling and snapping at some children and attempted to drive it away. The dog turned upon him, knocked him down, and bit his leg before it could be driven away. Policeman Vandermark of the Brownsville Station lassoed the dog, which is now under observation for symptoms of rabies.


# GIMBELS

*Broadway and 33d Street*

## Your Victrola for New Year's Is at GIMBELS

EASY PAYMENTS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

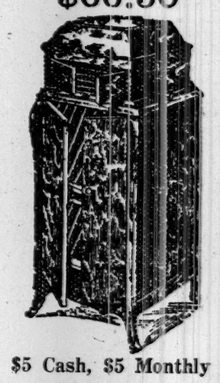
THIS is a special message to those who failed to get their VICTROLA in time for Christmas enjoyment.

It illustrates the preparedness of GIMBELS to meet the popular demand.

Whether Your Choice is a $15, $25, $50, $75, $100 or a Higher Priced Victrola, We Are Ready to Meet Your Need.

Come to the GIMBEL Victrola Salon at once and make your selection. An expert sales force is at your command.

GIMBEL Special Victrola IX Combination $66.50



$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

JANUARY VICTOR RECORDS On Sale at GIMBELS Today

Hear the New Sousa Band Marches.

The $50 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $52, at

$2 Cash, $4 Monthly

The $15 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $17, at

$1 Cash, $1 Weekly

The $25 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $27, at

$1 Cash, $1 Weekly

## GIMBEL Annual Clearance of Women's and Girls' Apparel at Low Prices!

*Our entire Salon Collections of Suits, Coats and Dresses are in this Sale at drastically reduced prices. Also several Special Purchases of Coats and Furs.*

### Women's $15 to $19.75 Suits at $9.75

In wide-wale Serge, Cheviot and Wool Poplin—plain tailored, braid trimmed, and a few are trimmed with fur.

*Women's $42.50 to $50 Suits, $29.50*

In Velours de Laine, Whipcord, Gabardine and Broadcloth—the majority are trimmed with fur.

*Women's $60 to $200 Suits, $40 to $125*

Our collection of "Individual" Suits, including a few Imported Models. Silk Velvet, Velours de Laine, Satin and Broadcloth.

### Women's $42.50 to $50 Dresses, $29.50

Afternoon Dresses of Faille Silk, Velveteen and Charmeuse—many are copies of Paris models. Chiffon Evening Frocks.

*Women's $29.50 to $37.50 Dresses, $19.75*

Afternoon Dresses of Velveteen, Charmeuse, Taffeta, also Satin combined with Velvet. Evening Dresses of Charmeuse.

*Women's $19.75 to $22.50 Dresses, $15*

Evening Frocks of Taffeta combined with Net. Afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse and Velveteen.

### Young Women's $22.50 Suits, $15

In Serge, Broadcloth and Whipcord—many are trimmed with fur others with braid. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

*Young Women's $29.50 to $32.50 Suits at $20*

In fine broadcloth and Whipcord—trimmed with fur, braid or velvet.

*Young Women's $38 and $42.50 Suits at $29.50*

Velveteen and Broadcloth Suits—nearly every one is trimmed with fur.

*Young Women's $16.50 to $45 Coats at $10 to $35*

Utility, Afternoon and Sport Coats, of Cheviot, Zibeline, Plush and Broadcloth—some of them are trimmed with fur.

*Young Women's $15 to $18.50 Dresses at $10*

Afternoon Dresses of Velveteen and Taffeta, also Tailleur Frocks of Serge. Only 150.

### Young Girls' $11.50 to $12.50 Coats, $7.50

In Corduroy, Zibeline, Boucle and Cheviot—some fur-trimmed models. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

*Young Girls' $5.50 to $11.50 Dresses, $3 to $7.50*

Serge Dresses in school styles and demi-dress models; sizes 6 to 14 years.

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

### Women's $15 to $47.50 Coats at $9.75 to $25

Coats for all occasions—Corduroy, Velour Cloth, Wool Plush and Mixed Materials.

*Women's $15 to $18.50 Coats, $9.75*

Skating, Sport and Street Coats, of Tweed, Mixed Materials, Polo Cloth and Caracul Cloth.

*Women's $29.50 to $32.50 Coats, $19.50*

Evening Wraps and Street Coats, of Broadcloth, Corduroy, Plush, Velour Cloth and Mixed Materials.

*Women's $35 to $42.50 Coats, $25*

Afternoon Coats of Black Silk Velvet trimmed with fur. Coats of Velour Cloth, Caracul Cloth, Corduroy and Plush. Evening Wraps of Broadcloth, trimmed with fur.

*$95 to $225 Evening Wraps, $75 to $95*

Exquisite Wraps of rich Brocades, Velvets and Silks—the majority are trimmed with fur.

GIMBELS—Third Floor



# B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street — NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

## A Very Smart Selection of Trimmed Hats

specially prepared for the occasion, will be offered to-day, in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor, unusually priced at

$17.00

Satin, maline and straw are the materials featured in these Hats, which are equally appropriate for town or Winter resort wear.

## Fashionable Blouses

in a number of charming styles, variously developed in radium silk, crepe de Chine and Georgette crepe, will be placed on sale to-day in four distinct groups, marked respectively at the decidedly reduced prices of

$4.50, $5.50, $6.75, $8.50

## Women's Tailor-made Suits

(all sizes)

are now being offered at the extraordinarily reduced prices of

$12.50, $18.50, $26.00, $38.00

## A Reduction Sale of Little Children's Coats and Hats

is now in progress. The sizes offered are not complete, but range in general from 2 to 5 years, and the styles and fabrics leave nothing to be desired at these exceptional prices:

COATS

of corduroy or wool . $3.75, 5.00, 5.75

HATS

in tailor or fancy styles, $1.25, 1.85, 2.50

## Boys' and Youths' Shoes

FOR DRESS AND GENERAL WEAR

are shown in the regular stock at attractively moderate prices. A feature is made of special lasts designed to assure a combination of comfort and style.

Fittings are supervised by expert attendants familiar with the requirements of the juvenile foot.

(Boys' and Youths' Shoes, First Floor)



# J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

*are now holding their*

## SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

of

*Gowns Wraps Suits Coats Blouses*

*Wonderful values in Apparel of the highest character at reductions*

of

ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-HALF

## Clearance of Millinery

FOR MOTOR—STREET—TRAVELING—SEMI-DRESS AND DRESS OCCASIONS

$5 $10 $15

Formerly $18 to $45

PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZING GOLD AND SILVER LACE HATS—OSTRICH TRIMMED HATS AND MALINE EFFECTS—At $15

## Furs greatly reduced

### Coats

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $900 Moire Baby Caracul Coat, Taupe Fox Trimming. | $550 | $425 and $450 Coats in Baby Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mole, and Nutria | $295 |
| $595 Handsome Moleskin Coat, London Fox Trimming. | $395 | $395 Coats in Hudson Seal, Caracul and Mole | $295 |
| $695 Handsome Flat Caracul Coat, 8 in. bor., Skunk or Fox. | $495 | $250 Coats in Hudson Seal, Caracul, Leopard and Mole. | $195 |
| $595 Original Bernard Imported Hudson Seal Coat, Kolinsky Trim | $400 | $195 Hudson Seal and Caracul Coats, with or without Trimmings | $145 |

### Matched Sets

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1200 Natural Silver Fox Set | $650 | $195 Dyed Blue Fox Set | $125 |
| $850 Handsome Natural Blue Fox Set | $575 | $195 Fashionable Cub Bear Set | $95 |
| $495 Taupe Silvered Fox Set | $295 | $125 Mole Sets, also Fox or Beaver | $75 |
| $325 Natural Fisher Set | $225 | $75 Black Fox Set, also Skunk Sets | $50 |

CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED FEB. 1st

NO RESERVATIONS, EXCHANGES, CREDITS OR APPROVALS

**Punderson Waite was "the one man in these United States that didn't know he was alive"—until a girl with brown eyes came into camp. What happened then is most amusingly told by Ceylon Hollingsworth in "Punderson Waite", a story in this week's issue of**

**Collier's** 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

**That Money Gift**
Received for
**Christmas**
will buy a
**Victrola**

No other gift can bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.
And there is a style suited to every home—$15, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200.
Come in and see and hear the different styles, and find out about our easy terms.

*January Records Out Today*
Magnificent List for the New Year.
Including:
SAMSON AND DELILAH, by Culp.
BALLO IN MASCHERA, by Martinelli.
FROM THE LAND OF THE SKY-BLUE WATER, by Williams.
THE MONOTONE, by Alma Gluck & Zimbalist.
THE ROSARY, by Schumann-Heink.
SOMEWHERE A VOICE IS CALLING, by McCormack.
TEN NEW DANCE RECORDS.
TEN POPULAR SONGS.
Repairing by Expert Workmen.

Telephone Murray Hill—4144.
**CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.**
8-10-12 East 34th Street, New York.


# GRIP WARNING GIVEN BY HEALTH BOARD

### Thousands of Cards Bearing Rhyme Distributed About the City.

### SNEEZE CAUSE OF SPREAD

### Victims of Disease Can Do Much to Shorten Its Prevalence, Physician Asserts.

Brought from the West by the fast railroad trains, the grip epidemic has reached New York, and so severe has been the course of the disease and so widespread the infection in the last few days that the Health Department issued yesterday a general warning to the public. Thousands of cards bearing these warnings have been scattered over the city, and while the advice is given in rhyme officials desire to impress on the public the fact that grip is easily spread and that it sometimes leads to pneumonia.

The only means of tracing the source of the epidemic is through a careful reading of newspaper accounts noting the appearance of the disease in different locations. The Health Department has done this, and after a careful study it is convinced that the source of the infection was in the territory just west of Chicago. From there it was brought to New York by travelers, and from here it jumped to Harrisburg, Penn. It was next reported as working devastation in Philadelphia, where 12,000 cases were reported.

Agents of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health distributed thousands of cards over the city bearing this jingle:

Cover up each cough and sneeze;
If you don't you'll spread disease.

There is no way of telling just how prevalent grip is, for it is not a reportable disease. It is of an insidious nature, however, and is responsible for many of the complaints now prevailing and attributed to the digestion or the weather. The seriousness of the present visitation, the health officials say, is shown in the increased death rate by pneumonia. Deaths from this cause increased perceptibly in the last two weeks. Pneumonia develops in a certain percentage of cases, and is almost always fatal. In babies the disease occasionally takes the form of meningitis. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Education Bureau says that the infection actually produces meningitis.

The thoughtlessness of those who sneeze carelessly, especially in closed places or in crowded railway cars, is largely responsible for the spread of the disease. The cause is a minute bacillus which was discovered years ago by Pfeiffer. This enters the body through the mouth. The manifestations of grip are varied in character. Sometimes it appears as cold in the head, or as bronchitis, or laryngitis, and sometimes pneumonia and gastro-intestinal infection develop.

"The great danger from grip lies in the fact that there is no cure for it," said Dr. Bolduan. "The next best step for it is prevention. If once you are attacked by the grip bacilli the only thing left is to grin and bear it and look out for your neighbor. It is on the care with which the sufferer looks out for his neighbor that the extent of the epidemic depends, for the disease spreads rapidly."

Dr. Bolduan said that no one was exempt from attack by grip, for the bacillus respects neither age nor sex. If you see a man or woman in the subway cars sneezing in your direction, it is best to sidestep, for each sneeze from an infected person scatters a million or more germs into an already germ-laden air. When you are assured you have the grip, the advice of the Health Commissioner is to go home, take care of yourself to prevent unpleasant developments, and keep to yourself so as to keep the infection from spreading in your family circle. The disease is followed by a long drawn out period of convalescence. It runs from four to six weeks.

Commissioner Emerson said that the danger of contagion would be very great in this city after the holidays, for then thousands of New Yorkers who had been visiting friends or relatives in infected cities would return laden with grip germs and contribute a share to its spread.

After the holidays it is the intention of the health authorities to have anti-grip literature distributed in the public schools.

## GRIP FIGHTER HAS GRIP.

### One of Dr. Ruhland's Rules for Safety Was "Don't Kiss."

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—In an attempt to stop the grip epidemic, which is said to have affected 50,000 Milwaukeeans, Dr. George C. Ruhland last week issued "Rules for the Prevention of Grip," the first rule on the list being "Don't kiss." Other rules were: Light eating, plenty of air, don't dress heavily, keep living rooms moist, and keep away from others having colds.

"But the greatest of these," said Dr. Ruhland, "is 'Don't kiss.'"

It became known today that Dr. Ruhland himself was a victim of grip, having been confined to his home for four days, including Christmas. All efforts to learn from his home which of the rules he violated have proved fruitless.

## STUDY BUSINESS AS SCIENCE

### Financial Leaders to Tell How to Become Efficient Managers.

A convention to be headed by Professor Joseph French Johnson and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks opens today at the Biltmore. Two hundred representative business men from all over the country will gather to discuss the best methods of training heads of business concerns to conduct their business in a more efficient and systematic manner and to prepare them to meet the complex relations of modern business.

Among the leaders in the discussion will be Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, Professor Johnson, who is Dean of the School of Commerce of New York University, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and of the new $50,000,000 American International Corporation. The convention is to be under the auspices of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and its representatives, who come from various parts of the country, will discuss business conditions in both the United States and Canada.

### Jersey Man Is 101 Today.

John E. Bach, who lives with his granddaughter at 34 Renner Avenue, Newark, will celebrate his one hundred and first birthday today surrounded by many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mr. Bach reads much and enjoys smoking his pipe. He was born in Elmendinger, Baden, and came to this country sixty-five years ago in a sailing vessel that took 105 days to make the trip. He worked until about twenty-five years ago as a tailor. He has 100 descendants living.

# COUNSEL WON'T LET MRS. HEATH TESTIFY

### Says No Charges Affecting Her Have Been Made at Housewives' Hearing.

### WOMEN IN WAR OF WORDS

### Intense Bitterness Develops and Lie Is Passed Among the Spectators.

Intense bitterness developed yesterday in the hearing regarding the affairs of the National Housewives' League, Inc., which Deputy Attorney General Obermeier is conducting at 299 Broadway, to discover whether or not there is any ground for dissolving the corporation or removing any of its officers. The testimony of Mrs. Chauncey Marsh, President of the Montclair branch of the league, caused particular ill-feeling among the friends of Mrs. Julian Heath. Martin Lippman, attorney for Mrs. Heath, frequently objected to the testimony of Mrs. Marsh, and supporters of Mrs. Heath were frequently heard to remark, "It's a lie."

Frank C. McKinney, counsel for Mrs. Florence Yocum of Orange, N. J., who requested the hearing, again attempted to bring Mrs. Heath to the witness stand, but her counsel refused to permit her to testify until specific charges of misconduct had been made.

In attempting to force Mrs. Heath to testify Mr. McKinney made the general charges that she had represented the membership of the Housewives' League as 800,000 members, when no such number of members existed; that she had refused to make any financial reports when they had repeatedly been requested by individual officers of the league; that the Vice President of the league had introduced a resolution calling for such a report, and that, although the resolution had been adopted by the Executive Committee of the league, still no report had been forthcoming; that Mrs. Heath had sold the name of the Housewives' League to be used for advertising by a large baking powder company; that efforts of members of the league to secure copies of the constitution had been thwarted by Mrs. Heath, and that she had been guilty of misconduct in office by having secured a majority of the stock of the National Housewives' League, a New Jersey corporation.

Counsel for Mrs. Heath denied that the opposition had brought out any evidence which substantiated these charges. A war of words ensued, therefore, between opposing counsel, and Mr. Obermeier, who admits that he has a good sense of humor, was forced to calm the troubled waters.

Mrs. William Hard, known to magazine readers as Anne Scribner Hard, was the first witness to be called to the stand. When asked if she believed Mrs. Heath should or should not be removed from office, she said, "That depends upon what is brought out at this hearing." Mrs. Hard testified as to various conversations which had transpired when Mrs. Heath had visited the New Jersey branch.

Mrs. Chauncey Marsh, who next testified, brought the nervous tension to a head. When she began to testify the opposing forces facing each other from opposite sides of the room began to shift uneasily in their seats, as if expecting action.

"Mrs. Heath said," testified the witness, "that when she was first organizing the league her home was so crowded with women that Mr. Heath couldn't find room in the house in which to shave."

"That was so, that was so," exclaimed Mrs. Heath in an undertone, "the house was so crowded with women that the poor man actually couldn't find a room in which to shave himself."

As to the membership of the league, Mrs. Marsh said, "the Delaware branch of the Housewives' League had credited the organization with 800,000 members, whereas we could only verify through button selling 3,000."

The meeting was adjourned until Jan. 4, in order that Deputy Attorney General Obermeier might request a number of large and well-known food product manufacturers to produce for the investigation such books and correspondence as would show their dealings with Mrs. Heath and the Housewives' League.

## TO REVISE OLD TESTAMENT.

### Prof. Torrey Says Recent New Versions Are Inadequate.

Charles C. Torrey, in the President's address yesterday at the fifty-first annual meeting at Columbia University of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, urged the publication of a revised version of the Hebrew Bible, edited in the light of modern criticism. Dr. Torrey is a professor at Yale University. Recognized as an authority on Biblical matters, he cherishes the hope of some day getting out a revised edition of the Old Testament.

"Most of the mistakes in the Hebrew Bible," he said, "are due to the inevitable erosion of centuries, and not to imperfect scholarship and unsound judgment."

The Polychrome Bible, published under the leadership of Professor Haupt, he said, did not treat the text sufficiently conservatively, and cumbered itself with too much literary analysis. The other new edition prepared under the direction of Professor Kittel, and called Biblia Hebraica, he said, was a specimen of colossal bungling.

"Those who use the Hebrew Bible habitually, whether in religious services or otherwise, are not calling for a new edition," he admitted. "It is perfectly feasible to continue to use the old, and, indeed, the making or any change would be extremely difficult and painful to the great majority. Those who are interested in the Bible for religious reasons are wont to say, 'If this is the sacred book, keep your hands off it.' I well realize that the demand of a few scholars will not justify a publisher to get out a new edition of the Bible.

"Our generation is out of sympathy with the Old Testament. But I have no doubt that the time will come when Hebrew will be much more widely studied than ever before, when the Hebrew Bible will be read in the original tongue by a much larger number than at present."

The society will meet again in 301 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, this morning and this afternoon.

### Mourns Death of 11-Year-Old Hen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Betty, the little brown leghorn hen of Mrs. John Emmans, died yesterday at the age of eleven years, after producing more than two thousand eggs. Betty would have been entered in the recent poultry show had it not been that her end was approaching. She passed her last days in the warm kitchen of Mrs. Emmans. Few hens have lived to her age. Betty started laying eggs when she was a year old and kept it up until a year ago. She was so old that the familiar cackle, announcing the arrival of an egg, died to a hoarse rasping.

# ROB SAFE OF $700 AFTER BINDING FOUR

### Five Masked Men Gag Watchman, aJnitor, and Woman in Star Theatre.

### USE WIRE FROM PICTURES

### When Early Morning Cleaner Came They Added Her to Other Captives Under Blankets.

A barefooted man, wearing only night clothing, rushed out of the Star Theatre at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning and, with chattering teeth, told Policeman Hanst of the East 104th Street Station that five robbers had broken open the safe in the office after binding and gagging him, his wife, and the watchman. Acting Captain Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, went to the theatre with several men, and found the safe wrecked, and two women and a man struggling to free themselves from bonds of picture wire.

Morris Kline, the watchman, said he was resting in the second balcony about 4 o'clock in the morning when masked men popped out of the darkness, and told him if he made any noise they would kill him. They took him to the door of a room off the first balcony, where Abraham Doresky, the janitor, and his wife, were sleeping, and told him to knock at the door and to tell Doresky some one wished to see him.

Doresky came to the door, clad as he was when later he ran up to the policeman. Before he could say a word the masked men grabbed him. Three held Doresky and Kline, while the others silenced Mrs. Doresky, who was standing up in bed screaming for the police. A pair took pictures from the walls, stripping them of wire to bind the captives. Doresky and his wife were put in their bed and covered over, while Kline was covered with a blanket on the floor.

Half an hour later, Mrs. Fanny Simons of 620 Lexington Avenue, who comes to the theatre every morning about the same time, was pounding on the front door and wondering why the watchman did not come to admit her. A man crossed the street to tell her that Doresky was making a few alterations in the orchestra, and that she would have to go to the stage door to get in. He walked with her to the other door to explain that some of his friends were inside "playing cards with the watchman."

Then his friends seized her and carried her to the janitor's room, where the other three captives were struggling under blankets. The burglars had to take down more pictures to get wire to bind Mrs. Simons, and one remarked that "it was a good thing we struck an artistic family."

After a long struggle Doresky managed to slip the bonds off his wrists and rushed to the street.

Inspector Faurot found two jimmies near the wrecked safe, and a pack of drills. A check of the books of the theatre showed that the burglars had stolen about $700.

### German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Reichsbank statement of Dec. 23 shows increases in gold of 339,000 marks; metal stock, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks of 186,053,000 marks; discounts of 130,466,000 marks; Treasury bills of 19,939,000 marks; notes in circulation of 170,599,000 marks, and deposits of 280,347,000 marks. Loans decreased 828,000 marks.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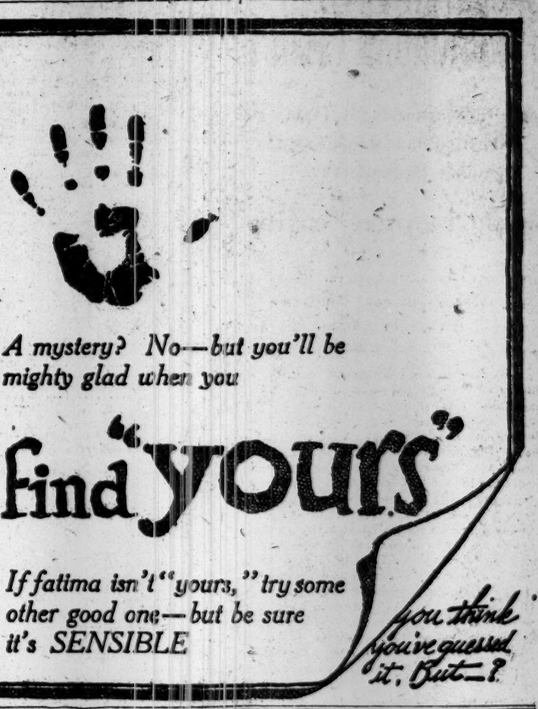
A mystery? No—but you'll be mighty glad when you
Find "yours"
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# WILLIAMS RESIGNS SERVICE BOARD JOB

Continued from Page 1.

that Travis H. Whitney, the Secretary of the commission, who is a resident of Brooklyn, well deserved promotion to a Commissionership.

Commissioner Williams was appointed on April 1, 1912, to take the place of Commissioner William McCarroll. At the time of his nomination by Governor Dix he was counsel to the State Conservation Commission, and he was also an active member of the Brooklyn Democratic organization. It is noticeable that as he will now retire simultaneously with Commissioner Cram, there will be after Feb. 1 none of the Commissioners who served with William R. Willcox, the first Chairman, and who took part in the signing of the Dual Subway contract, still on the commission.

When Commissioner Williams qualified his attitude on the subway question was awaited with great interest. At that time the commission was evenly divided on the bargain between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the B. R. T., Chairman Willcox and Commissioner Eustis favoring it, and Commissioners Cram and Maltbie being against it. The City Government was also divided, Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mitchel being strongly opposed to it. Commissioner Williams could therefore have turned the scales against it, but he quickly gave his adherence to the plan.

During his service as Commissioner he has given his attention in the main to Brooklyn affairs, and especially to the transit questions of that borough. He only took up the Kings County Lighting Company case after the retirement of Commissioner Maltbie, who had made a specialty of rate cases.

Governor Whitman signed charges against Commissioner Williams, as well as against Commissioners McCall, Cram, and Wood, last March, following the first investigation of the commission by the Thompson Committee, of which Colonel William Hayward, afterward appointed Commissioner, was counsel. All four men appeared before the Governor at Albany and defended themselves. Commissioner Williams had left a sick bed to appear and during the course of his defense he suffered a breakdown.

Commissioner Williams at one point coupled the Governor's name with men he called "cruel, piratical politicians" who were seeking his removal and this so incensed the Governor that he threatened to remove Mr. Williams on the spot if he did not retract his statement. A few moments later Mr. Williams, plainly on the verge of hysteria, criticised the Governor for the manner in which he had handled certain cases while District Attorney. Mr. McCall, then Chairman of the commission, interceded with the Governor on behalf of his colleague and the Governor overlooked the offense. Two weeks later the Governor dismissed the charges against all four men.

As a result of the retirement of Commissioner Williams on Feb. 1 and the expiration of Commissioner Cram's term on the same date, Governor Whitman will have had the appointment of four members out of the five. He has already appointed Chairman Straus and Commissioner Hayward.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—W. J. Glacken, secretary to Commissioner Williams, reached he Executive Chamber just before closing time today, and in the absence of the Governor, who did not go to the Capitol this afternoon, handed Commissioner Williams's resignation to William A. Orr, the Governor's secretary. Governor Whitman positively refused to comment on the resignation.

Senator George L. Thompson of the legislative committee came here this afternoon, but the Governor would not disclose whether he had met him at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Thompson will remain in Albany overnight and go to New York in the morning to meet with the investigating committee tomorrow.

Asked if he would comment on Commissioner Williams's resignation, he said: "I had nothing on him personally. He is a good fellow, but I did not like the way he handled the Brooklyn gas case."

## TO DRAW UP WOOD CHARGES.

### Thompson Committee May Adjourn at the End of This Week.

The Thompson Investigation Committee, after a week's adjournment will continue its investigations at the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway, this morning. Senator Thompson, the Chairman, and Morton E. Lewis, Deputy Attorney General, who is chief of counsel, will arrive in the city during the day from upState. The fact that Commissioner Williams has resigned will probably shorten the labors of the committee considerably, and it is probable that the committee will draw up its charges against Commissioner Wood, present them to the Governor within a day or two, and adjourn this week.

Commissioner Williams has been on the stand before the committee many times. The committee went deeply into the Commissioner's connection with the Kings County Lighting Company's rate case, and Chairman Thompson said only last week that the committee was considering the drawing up of charges against Mr. Williams. It is likely that these charges will now be dropped. Members of the committee have admitted that the only basis for charges against the Commissioner would be the decision he rendered in the rate case. This case has been before the Public Service Commission in one form or another since 1910.

Former Commissioner Maltbie handled it at first, and after giving a decision which was reversed by the courts, Commissioner Williams took it in hand. On the basis of allowing the lighting company a return on an appraisal of 7½ per cent. of its investment, Commissioner Williams fixed the rate at which it could sell gas to consumers in the thirty wards of Brooklyn at 95 cents a thousand feet. Commissioner Hayward, in the meantime, had investigated the case himself and told the Thompson Committee that an appraisal of 7 per cent. on the company's property was ample, and that it could well afford to sell gas at 85 cents a thousand feet. The committee requested Commissioner Williams not to allow the Public Service Commission to act upon the matter until the committee has finished its investigation. Last week Commissioner Williams intimated that he had come to the conclusion that 85 cent rate was feasible. The committee at one time turned its attention to Commissioner Williams's bank accounts. The Commissioner willingly produced all his private books, and the committee's expert accountant, Perley Morse, went over them item by item. There were no indications that anything was wrong with them.

When the committee adjourned last week, Commissioner Wood was on the stand. He flatly refused to agree not to sit at meetings of the Public Service Commission. He has also refused to allow the committee to examine some of his bank accounts, and has refused to answer any questions concerning certain items found in other accounts. If he continues in this refusal he may be haled before the State Legislature when it meets next month, along with his brother, P. Erskine Wood, who has also refused to answer certain questions. The Legislature has power to force the Wood brothers to reply to questions, or else find recourse on the ground that such questions, if answered, might tend to degrade or incriminate them.

## ENDS COMPLAINT QUICKLY.

### Chairman Straus Loses No Time with Brooklyn Civic League.

Chairman Straus brought one complaint before the Public Service Commission to a rapid end yesterday. Leo Mayer, President of the Brooklyn Civic League, presented a plan for an arrangement of seats in the new cars of the B. R. T. elevated lines, which he asserted would accommodate 104 instead of 98, as suggested by the company.

The Chairman questioned him sharply as to what the Brooklyn Civic League was. Mr. Mayer said it consisted of himself and "eight other young men," of whom two or three were New York lawyers, another was a salesman, and so on. The plan, he stated, was the work of Cornelius M. Sheehan.

"I don't think the company should be held up by four or five boys," said Commissioner Cram.

"I said eight or nine," protested Mr. Mayer.

"All right, eight or nine young gentlemen," replied Commissioner Cram.

"In these circumstances," said Commissioner Haywood, "I move the complaint be dismissed."

"All right," said the Chairman, "call the roll."

"Aye," came unanimously from the four Commissioners present.

"Complaint dismissed," said Chairman Straus quickly, and the Brooklyn Civic League's protest was over.


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The New York Railways Company offers now to acquire the claims of all tort and transfer creditors of the New York City Railway Company, which heretofore have not been acquired, under the Plan of Reorganization of the Metropolitan Company, upon the basis of 30 per centum of the face amount thereof as allowed by the reports of the Special Master, payment to be made upon the 15th day of January, 1916, provided this offer be accepted before that date, and approved assignments and releases be executed. Forms have been mailed to tort creditors, or their counsel, whose addresses are available. If not received, copies thereof may be obtained upon application at Room 1209, 165 Broadway. It will facilitate the prompt payment of the claims if, as soon as the offer is accepted, the assignment be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at 140 Broadway, New York City. Pending the approval of the assignment and prior to payment on January 15, 1916, the Guaranty Trust Company will issue a temporary receipt therefor.

New York, December 28, 1915.

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# CONGESTED FREIGHT SITUATION CLEARING

### Embargoes Ordered by the Railroads Are Easing Conditions Here.

### MILD WEATHER ALSO HELPS

### Storm Sets Back Shipping Some, but Activity in the Harbor Now Greater Than Before.

The railroads are beginning to see light through the freight congestion, for the embargoes against export goods for which there are no ships are having their effect, and yesterday the mild weather gave opportunity for freer movement of lighters and barges about the choked harbor.

Although all the companies were set back by the storm of Sunday, vessels are being loaded day and night, Sundays and holidays, under emergency orders, and conditions on the whole are improving.

The New York Central was the last of the large railroads to extend its embargo to all export freight, the order becoming effective on Christmas Eve. Similar action by other railroads had preceded the Central's by ten days or more, and, in consequence, a considerable amount of business, which might have gone in other directions, was diverted for a time to the Central. For all that, the Central yesterday was able to move 1,500 carloads of freight about the harbor, which is 100 cars more than it handled in a day two weeks ago, and 500 more a day than it disposed of a year ago.

Three steamships for Europe were being loaded with wheat at the West Shore elevators at Weehawken and the company still has 5,000,000 bushels, or about 4,000 cars, at the Port of New York ready to send to sea as soon as bottoms can be obtained. For several months the marine department of the New York Central has been building up a harbor fleet. It has chartered 180 extra barges and grain boats since the war began, which now supplement the fifty-two car floats and the 200 barges, lighters, and other craft which the company owns.

**New Haven Leases Engines.**

The New York, New Haven & Hartford got its main tracks well cleared yesterday and its operating officials struggled with the problem of congestion with renewed courage, making good use of extra engines which had been released from the Delaware & Hudson. Although the railroad was obliged Sunday night to issue a sweeping embargo on account of the storm, it rallied well yesterday, and before long hopes to withdraw the order.

Pressure on the New Haven through the movement of freight from the Connecticut and Massachusetts arms and ammunition plants is enormous. The volume of business, it was said yesterday at the New Haven offices in this city, far exceeds anything the officials ever expected. The road today is operating 44,000 freight cars, compared with 32,000 a year ago. Efforts are being redoubled to clear the New England Central Railroad, which was acquired to ease the pressure on the New Haven lines. The New Haven is hiring all the men it can get who have had experience in loading freight, and its lighterage service is being maintained with precision. The New Haven with the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken is handling heavy supplies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reported yesterday that the situation was clearing up and that within a week there would be a marked improvement. The company has installed a new efficiency system, a special Freight Bureau, which checks up cars and communicates with consignees in an effort to keep them moving promptly. There was a much larger movement than usual yesterday at the Greenville (N. J.) yards, although the Pennsylvania was not prepared to give the statistics.

**Erie Gets Two Trains In.**

The Erie started out yesterday discouraged because weather conditions Saturday and Sunday had set the road back considerably, and instead of moving 3,000 cars, as it had expected to do, it had been able to handle only 700. The more propitious weather gave the management more scope, and two special export trains arrived from Cornell, where there was a tremendous glut of freight. The loads of the two trains were transferred to waiting steamships. The Erie is moving all its export grain without a hitch and has practically none at this port. At the same time it is doing very well with its domestic freight. In common with all the roads, it has adopted the policy of holding as many freight cars as possible at points a hundred miles or so from the seaboard, where there is plenty of room and bringing them forward on telegraphic orders when steamships are ready.

The work of the Trunk Line Association has at least made a dent in the situation. Its Executive Committee will meet again a week from today to consider ways and means.

C. C. McCain of the association said yesterday it was believed that some relief would come from reductions of the free storage time allowed on local bills of lading. The consignees are now permitted to have their freight about railroad yards for thirty days without paying storage, but the railroads last week asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to cut the free time to fifteen days. A decision is expected before Jan. 1.

One of the principal causes of the freight congestion has been due to shipments for export, with no vessel specified to receive them. As shippers have a leeway of thirty days, they do not consider it important, but say that exporters by making arrangements for ships would do much to relieve the pressure at New York.

The railroads are now insisting, wherever possible, that manufacturers and merchants put all goods for one destination together in cars. The stowing of an automobile destined for Australia and one to go to London in the same lot is, for instance, one of the things the railroads are trying to remedy.

## AUTOS EASE FREIGHT CRUSH.

### Line of Motor Trucks Plies Between Philadelphia and New York.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—Philadelphia to New York via motor truck express—that is the way many manufacturers here, who have been handicapped by the Pennsylvania Railroad's freight embargo, are solving the transportation problem. The originator of the system, George W. Mink, Jr., is running several five-ton trucks between this city and New York.

The opportunity came at a time when his trucks were not pressed with work, and, starting on a small scale, the demand for the service has steadily increased. The trucks call at the place of shipment and carry the goods direct to their destination.

## CHURCH HISTORIANS MEET.

### Dr. E. P. Johnson Elected President of American Society.

The American Society of Church History, including professors of church as well as mediaeval and modern history, held its tenth public meeting yesterday in the Directors' room of Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th Street. Addresses and papers on subjects grouped about the Reformation were read by officers and members of the society. Among them was one by Professor John Alfred Faulkner, President, on "The Reformers and Toleration," another by Dr. Preserved Smith of Poughkeepsie on "The Evolution of Luther's Doctrine of the Eucharist," and a third by Professor Chalfant Robinson of Princeton on "The Economic Philosophies of Lutheranism and Calvinism."

The members had luncheon and dinner at the Faculty Club of Columbia University, where they held their session. At a business session in the afternoon they voted to adopt a certification, which was approved by the council of the society last year. Dr. Edward Payson Johnson, Professor of Church History and Church Government in New Brunswick Theological Seminary, was elected President of the society; Dr. David Schley Schaff, Professor of Church History, Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Vice President; Dr. William Walker Rockwell, Assistant Professor of Church History, Union Theological Seminary, Secretary, and Dr. Henry Jacob Weber, Professor of Theology and Church History in the German Theological School, Newark, Treasurer.

## ADVOCATES JEWISH STUDIES

### Chautauqua Speaker Wants High School Courses Enlarged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The study of Jewish history and Jewish literature in American universities was urged at the Jewish National Chatauqua Association here tonight by Dr. Abram Simon of Washington, D. C.

"High school and university students," he said, "are taught much of the literature of Greece and Rome, but the vast amount of Jewish literature since the close of the Bible remains only good for inculcation in a Jewish Sunday school.

"If Greek history or Roman literature can be taught analytically and synthetically, I see no danger in a similar treatment of Jewish history and literature. If your pupil reads Greek and Roman history without being filled with prejudice against the modern Greek or the modern Italian, is it not enough to be hoped that a self-respecting teaching of things Jewish ought to make for such a breadth of culture as to blunt the edge of bitterness and prejudice?"

Abram I. Elkus, President of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, said:

"Very properly our public schools are non-sectarian. Any attempt to create a State or national faith directly or indirectly should be vigorously opposed. What is needed is the extension of the Jewish Chautauqua Society's work in training teachers of religion."

# CITY CANNOT FORCE SIDEWALK CLEANING

### Authorities' Hands Tied by an Ordinance Passed Last Summer.

### OFFENDER MUST BE SUED

### Each Action to Collect Penalty of $3 Will Cost the City Approximately $25.

With the failure of certain citizens to clear the snow and ice from their sidewalks the authorities made the unpleasant discovery yesterday that there is no adequate manner of punishing the offenders for their neglect.

The Street Cleaning Department has done its full duty with the storm, and yesterday it needed only 700 extra men to aid its regular force in cleaning the aftermath. With a plentiful flushing of the streets and the dumping of extra snow into the sewers the streets themselves look fairly clean. The Snow Office announces that by tonight there will be nothing of the storm officially left in New York, and only a very few byways are to be gradually cleared.

A prevalent neglect on the part of the property owners was noted, however, and many persons who strode the sidewalks in the early morning narrowly escaped slipping on the smooth surface. Not even the customary ashes were to be seen.

The callous disregard for the bones of the public is due to the fact that the old ordinance compelling householders to clean the sidewalks in front of their dwellings has been supplanted by one which has no terrors of fine and imprisonment.

Before March 30 last the ordinance provided that the police should notify owners of residences, and also of vacant lots, to clean the sidewalks in front of their premises. If this was not done, the offenders were summoned before a Magistrate, and if adjudged guilty were fined from $1 to $3 each, or even imprisoned for a day, or both. This ordinance worked to perfection. Persons out of work could get employment in shoveling sidewalks, and often owners themselves put on their mittens and went out to save their reputations and their liberty.

The Aldermen, in moments of recodification, first made it possible for a man to be fined $10 for allowing snow to remain on his sidewalk, and then came another change last Summer which left the property owner free to do about what he pleased.

The new ordinance provides that in each of the five boroughs when a citizen neglects to clean his sidewalk, the Borough President shall have it cleared and certify the cost of the operation to the Corporation Counsel. The neglectful citizen is duly summoned on a complaint and sued for the services of the city. If he loses he must pay the cost of the cleaning, the maximum charge for which is set at $3.

Corporation Counsel Hardy and his assistant, Mr. Millard, have been holding conferences on this subject. They are duly impressed with the fact that the city cannot collect even a $3 penalty without approximately $25 costs, and often it is impossible even to serve the guilty property owner. The process of collecting is laborious, and if a householder be found to neglect his shoveling duties continuously he must be brought to book on separate actions.

"Any serious attempt to enforce this ordinance against a number of delinquents," said Mr. Millard yesterday, "would greatly increase the work of the office. The method would not result even in clean streets. Many accidents will naturally result if ice and snow are permitted to remain on the sidewalks. The city could be sued by those who might be injured, and we would have to defend each suit. We regard the situation as a very serious one, and are urging the restoration of the old ordinance."

Mr. Millard said that a new ordinance was being prepared, and that he hoped it would be passed before the next severe snowfall.

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## THE B. R. T. FIGHTS ORDER.

### Objects to Cleaning Fifty Miles of Paths Between Tracks.

A writ of certorari was issued yesterday by Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company directing the Public Service Commission to produce in court all of the records relating to an order issued by it in reference to the cleaning of the baths between the tracks of the elevated railroad structures.

The plaintiff company operates about twenty-seven miles of elevated tracks in Brooklyn and Queens and has about fifty miles of wooden paths between the tracks. The commission ordered that these paths be kept clear of snow and ice, and the petitioner said that this could not possibly be done. The point was also made that only experienced employes of the company use these paths and that if inexperienced men were employed to do the work their lives would be endangered, because the footpaths are only 8 feet 6 inches wide, and when trains are passing there is very little space between them.

The petitioner said that the order of the commission was unjust, illegal, and unnecessary. George B. Yeomans is the counsel for the petitioner. The other companies which run trains over elevated tracks or over viaducts within the city limits will also apply for relief if the order of the commission is not revoked by the courts.

## Y. M. C. A. BUILDING OPEN.

### Friends Inspect Bronx Union Branch —Dedication on Jan. 2.

No formal exercises yesterday marked the opening for inspection of the new $455,000 building of the Bronx Union Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington Avenue and 161st Street, the Bronx. The formal dedication will take place Jan. 2. The building was opened yesterday under the supervision of the Secretary, Blake A. Hoover. The President of the branch is Richard W. Lawrence.

The basement of the building contains a restaurant, a barber's shop, and a swimming pool; the first floor, a reception room and gymnasium; the second floor, rooms for education classes and a handball court, and the third and fourth floors are equipped as dormitories. There is also in the building a motion-picture auditorium in which educational films will be shown.

The branch recently closed a campagn in which 1,012 new members were obtained.

## STAMP PATENT MEDICINES.

### 5,000,000 Packages to be Handled by Health Board Inspectors.

The task of stamping 5,000,000 packages and bottles of patent and proprietary medicines in the retail drug stores in New York City confronted 300 Inspectors recruited yesterday from the Sanitary, Medical, and Food Bureaus of the Department of Health, and from among the visiting nurses, by Director Lucius P. Brown.

The stamping is being done to distinguish medicines now in the stores from any that may be put in stock after Jan. 1, when the Goldwater registration law becomes effective. The law requires that the ingredients of all such medicines be printed on the wrapper, or that the Health Department be furnished with the formula for its files. This law does not apply to medicines on hand.

## CALVE LEADS VOLUNTEERS.

### Many Stars for Benefit of French Flotilla Committee.

The Vacation Relief Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the President, announced yesterday that all arrangements for the concert to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the French Flotilla Committee, have been completed. The soloists who have volunteered their services include Mme. Emma Calvé, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian violinist; Victor Maurel, Reinhold de Warlich, Yves Nat, and Carlos Salzedo. The orchestra will be directed by M. Barrere, and all the musicians will be Frenchmen. A feature of the concert will be the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mme. Calvé, who will have the assistance of a chorus of 200 picked voices from the leading choral societies of the city.

The French Flotilla Committee was organized for the purpose of providing automobile ambulance flotillas for the French Army, a movement sanctioned by the French Ministry of War and indorsed by the Secours aux Blessees Militaires of the French National Red Cross Society. Through the efforts of the French Flotilla Committee of this city sufficient funds have already been collected to purchase two formations of five ambulances each, and the committee has in hand funds almost sufficient to purchase a third formation. Each complete flotilla cares for a division of 15,000 troops.

The list of box holders includes many persons prominent in New York society.

## SING SING INQUIRY NEAR END

### Grand Jurors Say They Will Not Hear Any More Witnesses.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—It was reported tonight that the Westchester County Grand Jury, which has been investigating Sing Sing Prison conditions under the management of Warden Osborne since Nov. 8, will vote tomorrow morning on the question of indicting the Warden for dereliction of duty, misdemeanor, and several other counts. This afternoon Huntington W. Merchant, personal counsel for Warden Osborne, asked Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon if his client could produce any more witnesses. Mr. Fallon replied: "I have been instructed by the Grand Jury to say that they do not desire to hear any more witnesses pro or con."

All the witnesses heard today were in the interest of Warden Osborne and the workings of the Mutual Welfare League and Honor Court. They were Warden Rattigan of the Auburn Prison, the Rev. Dr. Davidson of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Washington Heights, Benjamin Feisler, an instructor in the knitting shops at Sing Sing Prison; Clifford B. Harmon, who is interested in prison reforms, and Principal Keeper Fred Dorner.

## CLEARY GETS THREE YEARS.

### Former Haverstraw Boss Sentenced on Forgery Conviction.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 27.—William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk of Haverstraw, who was acquitted of the murder of his young son-in-law, Eugene B. Newman, about a year ago, was today sentenced to not less than three and not more than six years and four months in prison, after having been convicted of forgery a few days ago.

Cleary's counsel notified Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, who passed sentence, that he would apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Pending a decision on this appeal, Cleary will either remain in the County Jail or be released on bail.

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And it is among these men who practice the virtue of *moderation* that we find our best market for a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

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For the long or short waisted figures—up to 56 bust.

Reduced 35% to 60%

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now in progress, affords unequalled opportunity to secure at tremendous reductions costumes for all social functions. Coats and Wraps for every occasion. House Gowns and Negligees. Every garment characterizes slender lines, grace and poise; all modish materials and colorings and fit from stock, no matter what your figure or size.

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Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

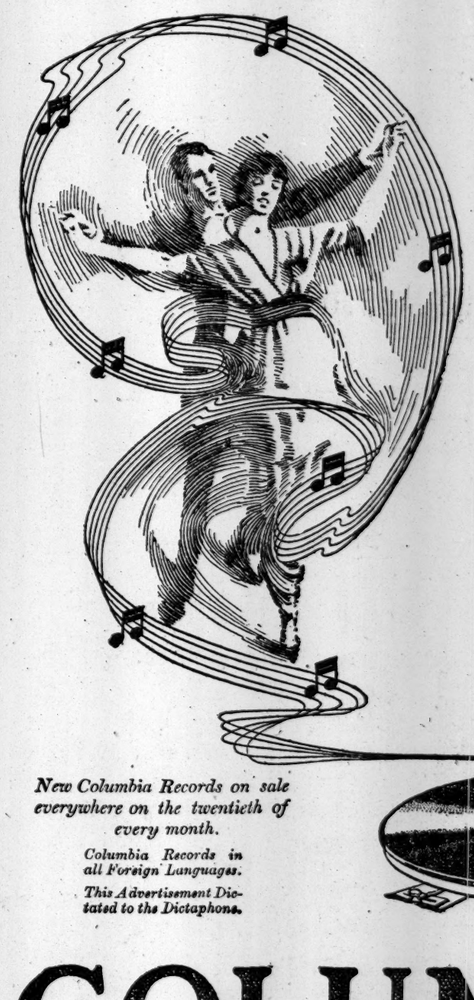
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is a live illustrated weekly catering to all tastes. Pictures of the war and other great events. 10 cents; by mail for one year, $5.00. Times Square. —Advt.

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

# Dance!

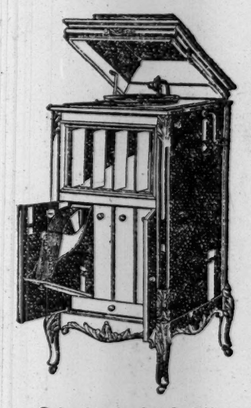
But dance to *Columbia Records!* Brilliant, merry, captivating, they have that electric quality of *perfect time and rhythm* which makes Columbia Records THE records for the dance.

That's the sort of music you want—music that fairly *sparkles* with lively invitation—music with a swinging, joyous lilt and a spirited, gay tempo that only Columbia Records have in such delightful perfection.



The party or dance will never "drag" where Columbia Records provide the music!

Ask any nearby Columbia dealer to play the latest dance records for you. Every one is a *gem* in the qualities of time and rhythm.



Columbia Grafonola 150
Price $150

*New Columbia Records on sale everywhere on the twentieth of every month.*

*Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.*

*This Advertisement Dictated to the Dictaphone.*

# COLUMBIA

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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., 59 Nassau St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Ave. B.
Saul Bilns, 111 Second Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.

**14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:**
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 423 Fifth Ave.
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse. (33d St. & B'way).
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Broadway.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

**43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:**
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. and 59th St.
A. H. Mayers, 1083 Broadway.
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.

**43D ST. TO 96TH ST. (Cont.)**
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1513 Third Ave.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.

**ABOVE 96TH ST.:**
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. and Third Ave.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 581 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-2261 Third Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
M. A. Smith, 196 E. Fordham Rd.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Ave.
I. Zlon, Inc., 2068 Broadway.
A. Groshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 181st St.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.

**BROOKLYN:**
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., 398 Fulton St.
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1237 Broadway.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.

**BROOKLYN (Cont.)**
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway.
Kirschner Bros., 2787 Atlantic Ave.
Royal Fisli, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
H. Levinson, 1758 Pitkin Ave.
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 354 Fulton St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1123 Flatbush Ave.
Jos. Shelman, 396 Grand St.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hanneau & Bro., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
Louis Schiff, 1096 Broadway.
Geo. Millard, 1803 Myrtle Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.

**YONKERS:**
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisades Ave.

**JERSEY CITY:**
Gross & Newman, 525 Jersey Ave.
A. Galuchi, 492 Communipaw Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 348 Jackson Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 124 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.

**NEWARK:**
I. Bamberger & Co., Broad and Market Sts.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 889 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 South Broad St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 157 Springfield Ave.

**NEW JERSEY:**
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
H. R. Raven, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York.
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
Andrew Brunton, 361 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne.
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
P. Bernstein, 358 Passaic St., Passaic.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson.
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson.

**OUT OF TOWN:**
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 596 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon.
A. Iasus, 273 Main St., New Rochelle.

*STYLE H*
*$150*

*Delivery upon a first payment of $10. The balance in equally moderate monthly payments.*

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Here is the newest model of the wonderful Aeolian-Vocalion—the phonograph that is arousing such wide-spread enthusiasm.

It contains the patented Sound-box constructed on novel, scientific lines, and which produces entirely new phonographic tones—rich, deep and mellow.

It contains the patented Symphonetic Horn, embodying the most advanced principles of acoustical science. This new horn qualifies the least tendency to the ordinary metallic "phonograph-tone" and preserves the tonal sound-tints that distinguish all different instruments and voices.

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*The Wonderful Graduola*

And it contains the revolutionary tone-control feature called the Graduola—exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion. This gives you the additional phonograph privilege of *personally varying the music to your mood.* Its use is optional; you may let any record play itself if the interpretation suits you. If you wish, however, you can vary it in subtle details just as the artist himself varies each performance.

At its price—$150—this new model of the Aeolian-Vocalion offers marked advantages and musical superiorities over any other phonograph made, irrespective of price.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 29 W. 42d St., In Brooklyn, 11 Flatbush Ave.

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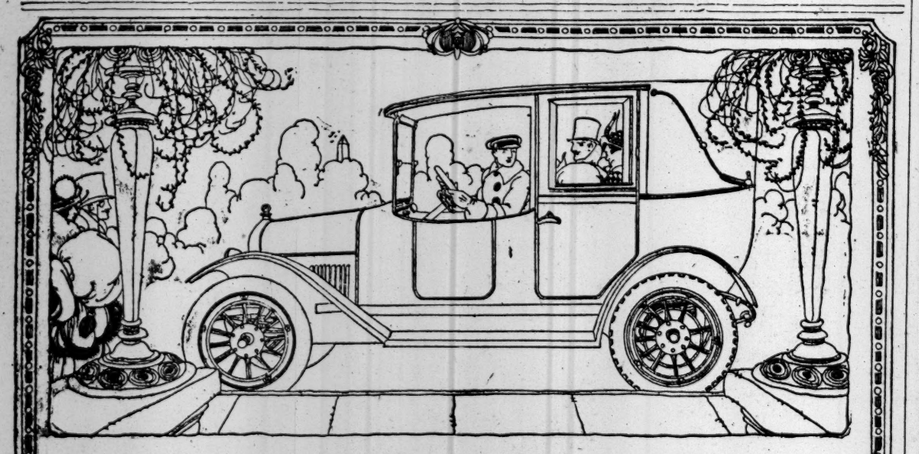

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TODAY there is more vehicular traffic upon the thoroughfares of Manhattan than ever before. It is exceedingly difficult to get about town in a large car.

The smart Maxwell Town Car will carry you through crowded New York with safety and dispatch.

This virtue, plus ample power—dependability—aristocratic design—luxurious upholstery, and adequate seating space for five, accounts for the rapidly increasing popularity of this model.

Price, $915, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit.

May we show you this sensible town car?

NEW YORK BRANCH
Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, 1808 Broadway, at 59th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 1392 Bedford Avenue, at St. Marks Avenue

# LINK JEWS IN WAR TO FRIENDS HERE

## 5,000 East Siders Throng Information Clearing House Seeking Words of Hope.

## THOUSAND NAMES READ OUT

## Many Hear of Loved Ones Abroad, Some Dead, Some in Jail, Some Scourged Away.

## BUT ALL NEWS IS NOT BAD

### Cheers Greet Recognitions as Lists Are Gone Over—Yesterday's Work Toward Relief Fund.

More than 5,000 eager Jews of the east side last night crowded into and around the building of the Bank of the United States at 77 Delancey Street in the hope of learning something of relatives and friends in the war zone or to hear long-sought news from missing members of their families. There were old men and women seeking a word from sons and daughters, young people pleading for information of parents, sisters inquiring for brothers, brothers for sisters, and friends for friends.

The great crowd was drawn by the announcement that the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society would open a clearing house of information there for the benefit of the Jews in America and Europe. Last night marked the opening, and it is clear that the volunteer workers of the society will have a busy time every day between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., when the offices will be open.

Some time ago the society sent Isidore Hershfeld, one of the Directors, abroad with a commission to open headquarters in Amsterdam and then to travel in every region of the war zone, opening branch offices in every community of Jews. It was then arranged that the inquiries of all Jews in America for missing friends and relatives in Europe should be sent to the Amsterdam office and from there to the branch offices through which the persons sought might be reached. Answers to inquiries, it was planned, should be returned to the society in the same way.

**First News Arrives.**

The society also organized the machinery for collecting in Europe, through its branch offices, inquiries of Jews there for relatives and friends here and the answering of such inquiries from America. The plan was thus to bring into communication Jews in America and Europe.

The first lot of answers and inquiries from Europe reached the society last week, and it was to read and deliver these to proper persons that the offices were opened last night. Arrangements also were made for accepting inquiries to be transmitted abroad.

The society anticipated that several hundred persons would be present for the opening and rooms to accommodate a crowd were prepared in the bank building, but, an hour before 8 o'clock, the scheduled time of opening, more than 1,000 men, women, and children were packed outside the building, with hundreds coming from every direction.

It was soon apparent that the space provided would not be sufficient, and ex-Judge Leon Sanders, President of the society, and Joseph S. Marcus, a Director of the society and President of the Bank of the United States, hurriedly opened rooms on three other floors of the building. From before 8 o'clock until late at night as many persons as could stand body to body were jammed into each room on every one of the three floors. All this time there were at least 1,000 persons outside trying to get in.

The people were passing in and out of the building constantly, for whenever one person had entered his inquiry or received an answer to a previous inquiry, he went out and his place was taken by another from the crowd in the street. Despite the nervous strain upon the people and their unusual excitement, there was no disorder, and two policemen handled all, both within and without the building, with little difficulty.

**Hours of Fateful Expectancy.**

As soon as all rooms on the three floors were full, Judge Sanders went from room to room, explaining in Yiddish, for few of those present understood English, the purpose of the gathering and what each person present should do. He said that a list of names would be read in each room and that whenever any one heard his own name or that of a friend or relative he should go to the information desk for further particulars.

The reading of the names then began, and with it the series of great, heart-tugging incidents of the evening. More than 1,000 names had been received by the society from Poland and Galicia, where Mr. Hershfeld went first, and about 5,000 inquiries had been sent over, some of them seeking the names in the first list of 1,000.

Officers of the society divided the list among them and, standing on tables and platforms in the various rooms, read the names to the people packed together in eager worried, expectancy. One of the readers would shout a dozen names without a response from the crowd in his room. This meant that the friends or relatives of those named were not in the room or, perhaps, not in the building. There would be dead silence during the reading, each person listening to catch a familiar name.

**Now a Familiar Name.**

Then a name known to some one in the room would be pronounced. There would be a sudden cry, an excited exclamation in Yiddish, and the others in the room would turn in participating joy to the one whose lost father or mother or sister or brother or child had been found through the society. Perhaps there would be a little applause, or sympathetic exclamations, as the fortunate person, maybe an aged man or a bent old woman, hurried from the room to the information desk for more data about the discovered one.

And the reading would begin again. Names, names, names with no response to any of them—then a name that was known—and the happy exclamation of the one who knew it. As each list was completed in one room it would be sent to the next and read there, and some of the names on it not recognized at former readings would find friends.

Each name recognized came as a voice from the dark unknown to the one to whom it meant much.

But there was another side to the story, a sad, pitiful side. Many poor men and women came among the first and waited until the last were leaving the building, and heard nothing of those they sought. There was weeping among them, moaning and lamentations as the more self-controlled led their luckless friends home with promises that perhaps next time, when fresh lists came in, there would be good news.

And some of those who heard well-loved names and went eagerly to the information desk learned there that the missing one who had been found was dead or ill or in prison. Friends were needed then to comfort the bereaved and distressed, and friends were not lacking.

**More Joy Than Sorrow.**

There was more gladness than sadness in the great crowd, however, for more learned good news of missing relatives than learned bad news, and those who had no news built their hopes upon the next receipt of information, and they were the more inspired because they saw in the opening of the offices a medium through which they could reasonably expect to communicate with those they sought in Europe.

It was estimated late last night by an officer of the society that in the night's work and in similar preliminary efforts, at least 2,000 Jews in Europe and America had been brought into communication through the clearing house of information. This, in every case, meant relief from the anxiety of uncertainty, and in many cases, perhaps the majority, the remittance of money from relatives here to those who needed it sadly.

The work is considered to be only in its beginnings. Names will be read and inquiries will be taken at the offices every day and the names of those in Europe whose relatives here cannot be found in this manner will be advertised in the newspapers, Jewish and American, the expenses of everything done being borne by the society, none of the beneficiaries being charged a cent.

Along with the information and names sent by Mr. Hershfeld were many letters written by Jews in Europe to relatives here and delivered last night to those to whom they were addressed. None of the information in the possession of the society was made public, but, with names omitted, the copy of a letter, said to be typical, was given to newspaper men. It read:

**Tells of Father's Death.**

Dear Brother: First I want to tell you about our misfortune in that the Russians have killed our father. We wrote you once before, but we do not know whether you received the letter. The misfortune happened on June 20, therefore you should go into mourning at once. We are now by our grandmother. We came here as soon as the Russians had gone away.

I can tell you that they have taken everything from us. Therefore you can imagine that when we got to our grandmother we were all barefoot. The Russians took everything away from us and they killed your father. The Russians took away our cow.

Dear brother, answer at once. Your Grandfather B. the Russians also shot, and your Grandmother S. was imprisoned by the Russians, together with your grandmother and your aunt.

I am writing you this letter in German, hoping that it will reach you. It should be no wonder to you that my writing is so terrible, because my hands refuse to bend themselves to writing. Our mother sends you greetings, and we all send you greetings, and if you write us, send your letter care of our uncle's.

YOUR BROTHER.

Judge Sanders said the work of the bureau would be continued as long as there seemed need for it. Mr. Marcus has contributed the use of the rooms in the bank building, and last night joined with several of his clerks assisting the officers of the society.

## $150,000 MORE JEWISH AID.

### Bishop Greer Sends Check—Sad Story from Vienna.

Cash contributions to the $5,000,000 fund to be raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee for Jews suffering from the war continued yesterday to pour into the office of the Treasurer, Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street. The total was about $150,000, making the sum collected since the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on last Tuesday night more than $600,000. The committee has about $400,000 additional in pledges, with more coming in every mail.

One of the contributions most gladly received yesterday was $50 from the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, who spoke at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Bishop Greer sent his check to Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the committee, to whom he wrote this letter:

My Dear Mr. Marshall: I was sorry to have to leave the other evening before the collection came pouring in. Will you be kind enough to add this little check for $50 to it? I wish I could make it many, many times as much, but I want to show at least that as a Christian man I am interested in this attempt to minister to the suffering Jews across the water. I would send it to the Treasurer, but I am not quite sure that I know who he is.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,
DAVID H. GREER.

Though cheered by the success of their campaign, those working for the committee were depressed somewhat yesterday by the receipt of a letter direct from Vienna telling of suffering among the Jews there. The letter was from Dr. D. Bloch, editor of the Oesterreichische Wochenschrift, and, in part, read:

Yesterday there called upon me a deputation from Kolomea, where thousands upon thousands of refugees are dying of hunger. The same is true of Lancut, Radzillow, and a great many other cities. All in Vienna need help, and Vienna is poverty stricken. Those that were rich or well-to-do at one time are so no longer. It is very sad, and I am writing this with reluctance, for I do not even know that the censorship will permit this to pass.

The writer said the suffering in Galicia was the worst in history and that appeals had come to Vienna which had been denied because of the suffering right in the Austrian capital.

The cash contributions received and tabulated yesterday at the Treasurer's office were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Relief Com. | $50,000 | Sam Simon | 100 |
| S. Strock & Co. | 5,000 | Kev. H. Crossman | 100 |
| Arthur Lehman | 2,500 | N. J. Weil | 100 |
| N. Lamport Sons | 2,000 | Mrs. W. A. Schiffer | 100 |
| E. Meyer, Jr. | 2,000 | Mrs. F. Hermann | 100 |
| Henry Goldman | 1,500 | Peace | 100 |
| Mrs. Guggenheimer | 1,000 | G. Lavor | 100 |
| Alfred Jaretzki | 1,000 | Mrs. C. A. Henriques | 100 |
| I. M. Stettenheim | 1,000 | L. H. Kramer | 100 |
| Toronto Conf. | 1,000 | Leo Schlesinger | 100 |
| C. G. Rosenbaum | 1,000 | Louis Tim | 100 |
| E. Hochschild | 1,000 | L. Hurwitz & Co. | 100 |
| H. D. Light | 1,000 | L. B. Schram | 100 |
| C. Silberman | 1,000 | D. Speyer | 100 |
| Mrs. C. Sasongood | 1,000 | Mrs. E. Raphael | 100 |
| Rosenthal & Bros. | 500 | R. Gunsberger | 100 |
| Henry Seligman | 500 | J. Rosenthal | 100 |
| F. D. Polak | 500 | P. Jacobs, C. Levis, L. Freedman | 75 |
| Julius Simon | 500 | Temple Anched Chesed | 75 |
| Herman Gardner | 500 | A. D. Straus | 60 |
| D. Adler & Sons | 500 | Beer Schewa Socy. | 51 |
| James Ulmann | 500 | F. Spiegelberg | 50 |
| A. I. Heidelbach | 500 | Mrs. A. L. Simon | 50 |
| Aqudath Jesorim | 500 | G. Klein & Sons | 50 |
| Exlax Mfg. Co. | 500 | Robinson & Collubor | 50 |
| S. M. Rice | 500 | Steinhardt | 50 |
| S. Peierls | 500 | Mrs. R. Halff | 50 |
| Kalman Haas | 300 | L. M. Weiller | 50 |
| L. Erstine | 250 | J. Steinhardt | 50 |
| Hartford Com. | 250 | Samuel Haas | 50 |
| Ben Altheimer | 250 | J. W. Levy | 50 |
| S. Fatman | 250 | Mrs. C. J. Ulman | 50 |
| Springfield Com. | 250 | Z. Heller | 50 |
| L. L. Clarke | 250 | P. W. Norton | 50 |
| William Levy | 250 | A. J. Kahn | 50 |
| I. J. Benheim | 250 | Mrs. B. Sachs | 50 |
| Max Landauer | 250 | Mrs. A. H. Harris | 50 |
| Sam'l Kraus | 250 | A. L. Small | 50 |
| Hyman Cohen | 250 | Anonymous | 50 |
| I. S & M S Korn | 250 | R. Rev. D. Greer | 50 |
| Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale | 250 | Nathan Bijur | 50 |
| Friedman & Co. | 250 | F. A. Mack | 50 |
| Mrs. Bennett King | 250 | Morrison & Schiff | 50 |
| W. E. Meyer | 250 | Otto L. Stix | 50 |
| Bennett J. King | 250 | Ginkus Nathan | 50 |
| E. Felsenheld | 250 | A. Sundheimer | 50 |
| Rachel Weinman | 200 | Peter Korn | 50 |
| Arthur Lippon | 200 | Oscar Gann, (col.) | 50 |
| A. Frankenthal | 200 | Round Table I. | 30 |
| N. L. Goldstone | 200 | Athens Com. | 30 |
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Those who contributed $10 or less each were:

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## ALL READY FOR TAG DAY.

### Thousands of Volunteers Will Besiege City for Jewish Aid.

Final arrangements for the Tag Day that will be held tomorrow throughout Manhattan in aid of the Jewish war sufferers have practically been concluded by the People's Relief Committee, one of the committees co-operating with the American Jewish Relief Committee. Hundreds of volunteers have been working in preparation for the tagging.

A feature is the eagerness of the women to join the work. The majority of the volunteers have been recruited from labor organizations, composed of women. A great number of volunteers have also come from among students. There is also a large number of workers from the school teachers and settlement workers.

The committee has obtained permission from several theatres for taggers to visit their audiences during intermissions and collect money.

Dr. S. Ellaberg, Chairman of the committee, sent out last night to the thousands of volunteers ten instructions, printed in English and Yiddish, directing them as to their duties tomorrow. Among the instructions is this:

"Approach every one, rich or poor, without exception, but under no circumstances reproach any one for not making a donation, and do not make reply to any derogatory or unpleasant remark."

Another instruction is that all donations must be deposited by the donor himself in the collection box, and that every donor is to receive a tag.

The district captains are S. Lubarsky, A. A. Heller, Chono I. Minikes, L. Nahemow, M. Sprayregen, Peter Diamond, Mrs. Margoshes, William Girsdansky, Manny Cohen, J. Levison, Philip Wattenberg, S. Heller, A. Bittelman, Isaac I. Wolf, and L. Fife.

### Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from S. B., for the Serbian and Belgian Relief Funds; also $5 from Nathan Young for the American Jewish Relief Fund.

### Citizens Praise Magistrate Marsh.

A mass meeting of 500 men and women of Stapleton, S. I., last evening indorsed the work of City Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, who has been on the bench eighteen years, and sent a committee to Mayor Mitchel to ask his reappointment on Jan. 1. Edward C. Bridgeman, President of the Staten Island Savings Bank; the Rev. Oliver H. Barnhill of the Stapleton Presbyterian Church, William J. Kenny, Cornelius C. Kolff, Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; William Welch, Alderman John J. O'Rourke, Dr. L. E. Dreyfus, Mrs. Harriet Butler of the Salvation Army, and Charles A. Bruns, President of the Stapleton National Bank, praised the work of Magistrate Marsh.

# ROCKEFELLER RICHES MAY ESCAPE TAX

Continued from Page 1.

bequeathed to the son, is appraised at $3. The total amount of jewelry is given at $111,971, and includes such additional items as a diamond watch chain, appraised at $12,000; an emerald and diamond ring, $5,000; a pink pearl ring, $5,000, and a large cluster diamond brooch, $2,500.

Among Mrs. Rockefeller's personal effects, appraised at a total of $1,716, are enumerated fifteen suits of silk and satin, trimmed with lace galloon, $300; three suits of black Spanish Brussels lace, $120; ten hats, trimmed, $50; complement of lingerie, handkerchiefs, &c., $150; a three-quarter length sealskin coat and furs, $150, and seven fans, $52.

The list of stocks and bonds, among which there are no Standard Oil securities of any kind, aggregates the appraised valuation of $1,363,482, among which were 200 bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, appraised at $181,082; 2,690 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, $141,225; 736 shares of the Manhattan Railway stock, $94,208; bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, $75,122; 800 shares of preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, $58,800; 71 bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, $54,693; 412 shares of the Consolidated Gas Company stock, $47,380; 527 shares of the Southern Pacific Railway Company common stock, $44,208; 84 bonds of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, $42,729, and 50 bonds of the National Railways of Mexico, $30,000.

The report shows no debts against the estate except the fees of Conklin & Reid of 31 Nassau Street, attorneys for Mrs. Rockefeller, for legal services in connection with administering the estate. The residue is given at a total of $913,593. The Federal tax paid by Mrs. Rockefeller for the year 1914 is given at $640.

## MRS. CHAPIN LEFT $241,123.

### Largest Bequests to Cousin and Friend—Gifts to Philanthropy.

Mrs. Augusta C. Chapin, widow of Josiah L. Chapin and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas F. Cock, left a net estate of $241,123 when she died on Jan. 31, 1914, according to the transfer tax appraisal of the estate. The individual assets are given at $6,312, while she enjoyed the income for life from a trust fund of $234,810 left by her father, and over which she had power of disposal.

Sarah Rowne Wood, a cousin, receives $50,000, and Suzanne G. Hammond, a friend, receives the life income from $45,000, a cash bequest of $12,500, stocks amounting to $1,050, realty at Douglaston, L. I., appraised at $2,038, and other bequests amounting to $4,152. The remainder interest in the Hammond trust fund passes to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in New York and the New York Infant Asylum.

Robert M. Oakley, a cousin, receives $27,000 in cash, and the Rev. Benjamin M. Spurr receives $7,000. A trust fund of $10,000 is created for the life benefit of Mary P. Boler, a cousin, at whose death the remainder goes to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and a hospital at Moundsville, Va. Other bequests are $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, $6,000 to St. Mary's Hospital for Children, $5,000 to St. Mark's Hospital in Salt Lake City, and a similar sum to the Church Periodical Club of New York City.

## BOWNE HOMESTEAD SAVED.

### Will of Mrs. Parsons Provides for Historic Dutch House.

A request to her heirs that the famous Bowne homestead erected in 1666 and at one time the headquarters of the Long Island Quakers, in which John Fox spoke, be not sold was contained in the will of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bowne-Parsons, which was filed for probate with Surrogate Noble in Jamaica yesterday. This venerable landmark stands in Bowne Avenue, near Fox Lane, Flushing. It has been kept in excellent repair and contains all the old-fashioned furniture which the Bowne family brought with them from Holland at the time they received a grant of the land on which Flushing now stands from the old Dutch Governors. The homestead is open to visitors and is frequented by artists and antiquarians.

Mrs. Parsons died in Flushing on Dec. 14 last. Her estate is said to be worth several hundred thousands of dollars. One-half of both real and personal estate is divided equally among her children, and the remaining one-half is to be held in trust by the executors, who are to receive the income semi-annually for life. To the American Bible Society of New York is left $300 and a like sum is given to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Her children, Anna H., Cornelia M., Robert E., Bertha R., and William E. Parsons, all of Flushing, are named as executors.

## FUND FOR HAMILTON'S KIN.

### Trustee Gives Accounting for Estate of Patriot's Granddaughter.

William Pierson Hamilton of Sterling, N. Y., as trustee of the estate of his aunt, Charlotte A. Hamilton, the granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, yesterday filed his accounting in the Surrogates' Court of the trust fund of $151,450 left by Miss Hamilton for the life benefit of her sister, Adelaide, now dead.

Mr. Hamilton reports that the fund, minus a succession tax, loss on sales, &c., is now $143,415. From May 22, 1912, to May 10, 1915, the trustee paid to Miss Adelaide Hamilton income amounting to $15,177. The expenses of administering the fund have been $4,504.

Included in the fund was a cash deposit of $145,648 with J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest in furniture at 17 West Twentieth Street, the Hamilton residence, is valued at $500.

## ORGANIZE THE YOUNG JUDEA

### Officers of the National Association Are Elected.

The organization of the National Association of Young Judea was perfected yesterday at a meeting in the building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association at 31 West 110th Street. Officers were elected and a constitution adopted. The officers chosen were:

President, Isaac Rosengarten; Vice President, Rabbi Louis J. Haas, Woodbine, N. J.; Treasurer, Isadore Blum; Secretary, Leon Spitz.

An Executive Committee was also elected, and the Resolutions Committee presented a number of resolutions, which were adopted. One recommended collections for the benefit of Jewish sufferers from the war.

At the afternoon meeting, Young Judea Centres were discussed. The plan of the organization is to continue the establishment of centres in which members can participate in literary work and other activities.

## JEWS APPLY TO Y. M. C. A.

### Secretary Fehr Tells of Need of Bronx Y. M. H. A. Building.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association's campaign to raise $85,000 for a building in the Bronx, is to end with a luncheon at noon today at the Union Square Hotel, when the figures will be made public. A report of the Campaign Committee up to last Thursday showed that $35,000 had been received. The amount has been increased since then. At yesterday's luncheon $400 was received from C. Clarence Davies.

A singular circumstance of the campaign and a disappointing one to the committee is the small number of large contributions. There are only seven contributions of more than $100 and only twenty-one of that amount. The larger part of the fund has been given in amounts of $1 or less. Among the larger contributors are Felix M. Warburg, who gave $2,500; Adolph Lewisorn, $1,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $1,000, and Emanuel Goldberg, $500. Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Campaign Committee, said yesterday:

"Many Jews have applied for membership in the new Bronx Y. M. C. A. and their applications have been referred to the Y. M. H. A. There should be a branch of the association in the Bronx to provide for them."

## SAFETY MEDALS AWARDED.

### Sperry Gyroscope Compass Brings Inventor Recognition.

Winners of the medals awarded by the American Museum of Safety for meritorious work in safety and conserving life have just been announced by Arthur Williams, President of the museum. The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal for progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the mitigation of occupational disease is awarded to William Armstrong Fairburn, President of the Diamond Match Company. This medal was awarded last year to Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.

The Scientific American Medal for the most efficient safety device is awarded to Elmer A. Sperry for his gyroscope compass. The Travelers' Insurance Company's Medal is awarded to the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for achievement in accident prevention to its own employes and to the public. Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the Safety Museum, announces that the medals will be presented to the winners at the annual dinner of the museum at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 3.

## PARIS MENACED BY FLOODS.

### Rising Seine Brings Sea Gulls and Covers Some Wharves.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Sea gulls which rarely visit Paris are flying about the Grand Palace this morning. Their presence is attributed to the high water in the Seine, which now has risen nearly ten feet, covering some of the wharves in the lowest part of the riverfront.

There have been heavy rains for the last fortnight, and the Weather Bureau predicts that the fall will continue.


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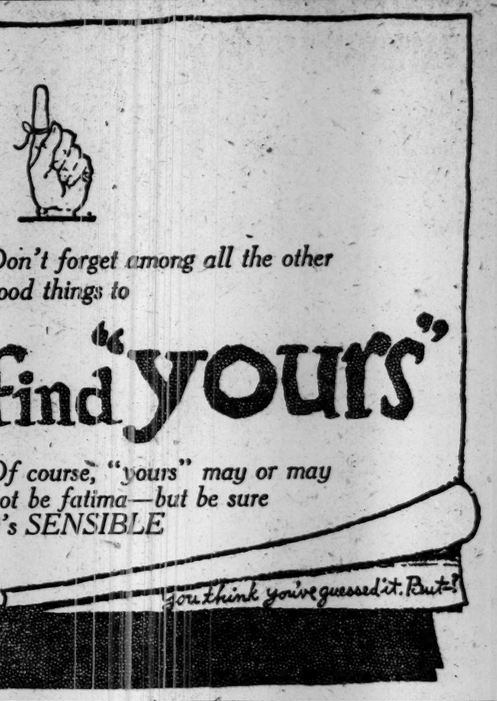
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# CROZIER WOULD TAKE NITROGEN FROM AIR

### Dangerous to Rely Upon Chile Alone for Powder Ingredient, Ordnance Chief Says.

### COULD USE WATER POWER

### Great Quantities of Electric Current Needed in Processes Now in Use in Germany and Elsewhere.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Extraction of nitrogen from the air for use in the manufacture of gunpowder and high explosives for the United States Army and Navy is advocated by Brig. Gen. William M. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, in his annual report. General Crozier, who is the ranking expert on ordnance and explosives in the army and who has an international reputation in that respect, is anxious that the United States should do what Germany is now doing—making nitric acid by electrical processes which extract nitrogren from the air, and utilize this acid in the manufacture of explosives.

Because of the British blockade Germany is unable to obtain nitrates from Chile, the world's source of supply for saltpetre, and German powder and high explosives are now being made of nitric acid extracted from the air. General Crozier graphically points the way by which the United States Government may accomplish the same thing and cease to depend upon Chile. Germany is also taking nitrogen from the air for the manufacture of fertilizers, which Germany formerly imported in the form of Chilean saltpetre.

During the Sixty-third Congress General Crozier gave testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House regarding the supply of sodium nitrate in time of war. As a result the Ordnance Bureau has been endeavoring, under Congressional authority, to accumulate a reserve supply of 65,000,000 pounds. General Crozier's testimony was given in secret, and never has been printed. This Government did not wish at that time to disclose to the world the absence of a reserve supply of Chilean nitrate, indispensable to the manufacture of powder. Pursuant to the recommendations of General Crozier, appropriations were made for the erection of storehouses and for the accumulation of a supply of sodium nitrate, and we now have on hand between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds.

General Crozier recommends that if means cannot be found to promote the extraction of nitrogen from the air through private enterprise, the Government establish factories, using cheap water power now going to waste.

**Dependence Upon Chile.**

"In a country of even the very largy natural resources of the United States," says General Crozier in his report, "there are nevertheless some articles, essential in time of war, for which it is dependent on foreign sources of supply. If these sources are so placed as to necessitate ocean transportation, the possibility of being cut off from them is great enough to call for provision against it.

"I do not know of any article of this class which at the present time should cause more concern with reference to the war-time supply than should nitric acid. The principal ingredient of the gunpowder of the present day, as well as of certain other explosives, is formed by treating ordinary cotton with nitric acid. The nitrogen in the nitric acid is obtained from sodium nitrate, which comes from Chile, and the country is therefore dependent for its powder manufacture upon Chile.

"Some attempt has been made to place in storage a sufficient quantity of sodium nitrate to serve the country during a considerable period of interruption of supply; but there is no difficulty in saying now that the amount in store would produce a quantity of powder which would be insignificant in comparison with the requirements of a war, although it undoubtedly would be serviceable in aiding the country over a period which might be sufficient for setting in operation other methods of securing nitrogen for nitric acid, which would have been prepared in advance.

"A suggestion for improving the situation would be the accumulation of a larger store, but the experience of the expenditure of powder in the European war has shown that any estimate which could be demonstrated to be reasonable in the light of existing knowledge, might be shown by an emergency when it would arise, to be entirely inadequate. The military nations of Europe find themselves in this situation at the present time, and it would be hopeless to expect that the people of the United States could, even in the light of the lessons which the world is now receiving, be induced to consent to an investment in a store of this class of material which would provide for as great an increase over an estimate which could now be justified as the actual increase of the present European expenditure over the amount whose necessity was seen before the war.

**Nitrogen from the Air.**

"These facts points to the necessity for inquiry into the possibility of the establishment within the limits of the country of a source of supply of this war essential. Fortunately, the possibility exists. There are in successful operation in Europe, in several countries, plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and rendering it available for use in the manufacture of nitric acid. These plants require for their manufacturing processes electric current in large amount.

"In order that they may be commercially successful the current must be very cheaply obtained, and it is generally thus cheaply obtained by the employment of water power. In this country the expense of the employment of steam-generated electric current would not, in my opinion, be such as to render this method prohibitive for such an amount as would be required for the manufacture of nitric acid for gunpowder and other military explosives.

"I believe that a steam plant could be established which would contribute effectively to the supply of the nitric acid which would be needed in the manufacture of powder for the current prosecution of a considerable war; but the expense, while not prohibitive, would still be such that this kind of plant could probably not maintain itself commercially in ordinary times as against the production of nitric acid from imported nitrates, and the plant would, therefore, in all probability, remain in disuse in peace time, being held in reserve for time of war.

"Such a solution of the problem would be advisable if no better solution could be found, but the possibility of a better solution is apparent. There are in the United States various opportunities, under the control of the Federal Government, for the development of great water power. Some of these, I am informed, are such as to warrant their development for the purpose of power alone, and others would justify development for power in connection with or as an incident to the improvement of navigation. Estimates have been made of the cost of the power which could thus be made available and have shown it to be such as to permit the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in compounds which could be used in the manufacture of nitric acid at such prices as to enable water power plants to maintain themselves in successful competition, in the nitrate industry, with foreign sources of supply of nitrates.

**With Private Capital.**

"In view of the right of control of the Federal Government of the sources of water power, it ought to be possible to promote their development by private parties, under such conditions of consent that the Government would be assured of their utilization for military purposes, when needed, at a reasonable cost; and as the great bulk of the output of the plants would be for commercial purposes, it would not appear that the Government should itself embark in this development and production.

"If it should not be found practicable to devise a form of grant upon conditions which Congress should consider such as to justify the exercise of its powers in such manner as to afford inducement to private enterprises to take the subject up, I consider the matter of sufficient importance to justify the Government itself in the development of power sufficient for its own military purposes. As some of the processes of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are such that the resulting product is not immediately and directly available for the manufacture of nitric acid, but terms in itself an article of sufficiently profitable commerce to justify the stoppage of the process at the point of its production, means should be provided in advance, in case of the establishment of such a plant for a continuation of the process, within a reasonable time, to a point such as to meet the needs of the country in the manufacture of powder. Under such conditions the store of sodium nitrate should be sufficient to tide over the interval necessary for the transformation of the industry."

There are two processes by which nitrogen may be extracted from the air, and both are mentioned by General Crozier in his report. One is the arc process, the other the cyanamid. In Norway the arc process in used, in Germany the cyanamid.

Even before the war such factories were in operation in Europe. The cyanamid plants, or lime nitrogen plants, were used in Germany in the manufacture of fertilizers. At the outbreak of the war there were three nitrogen plants in Germany, two in Norway, two in Sweden, one in France, one in Switzerland, two in Italy, one in Austria, one in Japan and one in Canada. These fourteen plants had a total productive capacity of 200,000 tons annually and represented a total investment of $30,000,000. They had $15,000,000 output annually.

In addition to the operations using the cyanid process when the war began, there were in Norway factories producing nitric acid and fertilizers through utilization of hydro-electric power with the arc process to the extent of over 200,000 horsepower, with a capital investment of $27,000,000; this made a total investment of nearly $60,000,000 in both processes.

The figures given do not take into consideration the cyanamid plants built in Germany since the beginning of the war.

**Suit Against Commander Booth.**

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $20,000 damages. The plaintiff was Kate Friedman, mother of Isidore, seven years old, who was struck by the Commander's automobile at Seventh Avenue and 140th Street, on Sept. 29 and had his skull fractured. Richard Griffiths, the Commander's Secretary, who was in the car at the time, was named as a co-defendant.

# MOOSE PLAN PLANK ON DEFENSE ISSUE

### Are Going Ahead, Perkins Asserts, with Their Own Preparedness Program.

### TAKES HINT FROM GERMANY

### Progressive Leader Urges Co-operation of Government and Business as Essential to Defense Policy.

The Progressive Party is going to have an up-to-date plank on preparedness in its next national platform, according to George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader. The Progressives, Mr. Perkins said yesterday, were not going to wait to see what the Republicans or the Democrats were going to do on the subject, but were going right ahead with their own program. Maybe several pages would be taken from the German efficiency book. In order to carry out the right kind of preparedness, Mr. Perkins said the country would have to choose for President a man who knew the world and was capable of co-ordinating the forces of business and the forces of the army and navy. He refrained from instancing Colonel Roosevelt as such a man. Asked to outline the attitude of the Progressive Party on preparedness, Mr. Perkins said:

"National preparedness as I conceive it must be considered and developed with equal emphasis upon three main features. One is as vital to our ultimate state of preparedness as the other. If any two of the three objects are achieved without due attention to the third, the nation cannot be considered adequately prepared to meet the necessities of defense or the opportunities of development. The three considerations are the army and navy, preparedness for mobilization, and the Commander in Chief, who, under our Constitution, is the President.

"The necessary enlargements of our army and navy forces have to be decided, of course, with regard to our location, the possibilities of an offensive against us, our international relations and our obligations in the Western Hemisphere. The specifications of our best military and naval authorities deserve a careful hearing. Industry can never be prepared for mobilization until fundamental change has been made in the relations of government and business. The Government could not mobilize for purposes of defense without an industrial co-ordination; the nation's industries cannot be brought to a state of readiness for such service until a better understanding is reached with the Government.

"The country's business has been developed in an atmosphere of intense suspicion between men of industry and men of the Government so that they have been prevented from all association with each other. Discussion of mutual problems has been impossible, and not long ago conditions were such that a statesman wouldn't dare be seen talking to a man of industry on the street.

"The relation at present is one of hostility. The tendency is to tear down efficient business organization, to break such businesses in pieces. That has been the preoccupation of the present Administration, taking business apart and trying to make it run in small pieces.

"Try it with an automobile and the result is a scrap heap. Follow the same procedure with business and the result is one of equal efficiency. What we need to do is to organize business as Germany does, with an attitude of understanding and co-operation in the aims of Government and business. The reason for Germany's success lies in the relation that exists between her statesmen and her business men. The men of both groups have understood what the other was about. Business has been allowed to develop, encouraged by the Government. Without this relationship Germany would not have startled the world with her successes. Without such an attitude on the part of Government in the United States industry cannot be enlisted for national service nor brought to a state of readiness for mobilization on occasions of defense."

Mr. Perkins said that the Progressive Party dealt with this problem in its 1912 platform, and he added:

"Our present situation is that of a house divided, with men of the Government on one side and the men of industry on the other, glaring at each other. Co-operation between these groups is necessary if the activities of peace are to lead to a state of preparedness for defense. Then, at the head of the country there must be a man always capable of organizing the forces of industry and the forces of defense, the Commander in Chief. We need at the head of the nation an international man, a man who knows the world and its affairs. We will have to stop putting men in the White House because they have made good speeches or done something else equally clever and important, and intrust our affairs to a man who can organize the forces of the army, the navy, and of industrialism.

"This is far from saying that Mr. Wilson, if we had spent the $800,000,000 for preparedness that we now contemplate spending, would have been equal to the demands of the great occasion. He would have been the same ineffective, wordy individual that he has been. He would have followed the same course regarding Mexico and have written the same sort of notes to Germany, because that is the kind of man he is. If the country actually wants to prepare for industrial progress and military defense, it will be obliged to take the precaution of electing men to the White House who conceive the world in relation to facts and the possibilities of development."

## NAVY NEEDS ENGINEERS.

### Present Staff of Forty Unable to Handle Proposed Building Program.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—An increase in the navy's corps of civil engineers by more than double its present strength is recommended in the annual report of Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The report, made public tonight, says additions to the navy building program have provided more work than can be handled by the forty engineers now in the corps, and suggests that forty to sixty more be added at the rate of 5 per cent. a year.

Liberalization of the present law governing promotion of assistant civil engineers is advocated. Promotion now is by vacancy only.

## GIANT SUBMARINES FAVORED

### Five 2,000-Ton Craft Likely to Figure in Wilson Program.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Seagoing submarines of 2,000 tons displacement probably soon will be sought for the American Navy as a result of lessons learned by Navy Department experts from the war and recent manoeuvres of the Atlantic Fleet. It is possible, it was learned, tonight, that the first five submarines included in the Administration's five-year building program will approach this size, although the estimates submitted were based on boats of the 1,800-ton class.

In contrast to this development of a type of giant submersible, naval officers are inclined to believe that the so-called coast-defense boats will be standardized at about 400 tons displacement. The name should be, it is asserted, harbor defense rather than coast defense craft, as it has been demonstrated that the sphere of action of these boats is limited to 100 miles or less off shore.

Twenty-five smaller submarines are included in the Administration program for this year at an estimated cost of between $600,000 and $700,000 each. The estimate would provide for vessels of 600 to 700 tons displacement. Increasing the size of the fleet of submarines and decreasing that of the smaller boats can be accomplished, it is pointed out, without altering the total expenditures proposed.

Some officers, it is said, believe the smaller submarines should be abandoned, but others believe it has been shown that there are two distinct fields of activity for submarines which should be recognized. In shallow waters off the coast, it is contended, the big boats would be almost useless because of their draught.

## SEES 1916 ISSUE IN DEFENSE

### J. H. Hammond Predicts Fight Over That and Trade Expansion.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—John Hays Hammond, addressing the Detroit Board of Commerce tonight, prophesied that national preparedness and the development of foreign trade, especially the former, would be the twin issues of the 1916 campaign. He condemned President Wilson's defense program as "piecemeal and preposterous," and declared that while there was much to be done, little had been done by the Administration. Regarding American prospects he professed to be enthusiastic.

"The Republican Party is reunited, not only in Michigan but all over the country," he said. "It can lose next year only by the most egregious blunders. Such blunders will not be made. There will be small occasion for them to be possible."

Mr. Hammond said he believed the recommendation of President Wilson for special taxes on motor cars, gasoline, pig iron, &c., had impressed the country unfavorably with the Democratic Administration, even more unfavorably than a bond proposal would have done, because the rank and file of voters feel special taxes that hit them much more than they do general taxes which they do not feel directly.

**President's Physician Studying Here**

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., physician to President Wilson, is in New York engaged in research work at the Polyclinic Hospital. At the hospital last night it was said that Dr. Grayson was there merely to study certain conditions in eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases, and that he would not return to Washington for at least two weeks.

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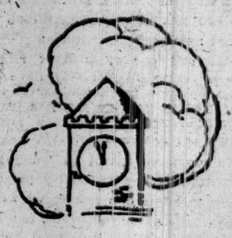

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# PLEDGE OUR FAITH TO PAN-AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

Hemisphere. His speech, aside from hospitable remarks to the visiting delegates, was devoted exclusively to the ground covered more briefly by the President's references to the Monroe Doctrine in his address to Congress. Pointing to Europe as a terrible example of what a too-intense nationalism would bring, he called to the countries of the new world to rally to achieve the practical policy of Pan-Americanism, as well as to realize its ideal spirit.

Some who heard President Wilson's address to Congress got the impression that he meant to say that the Monroe Doctrine in his accepted sense did not apply, now that the American republics generally had reached the state of maturity. His remarks were interpreted by some as meaning that the Monroe Doctrine had become the policy of Pan-Americanism, if it had not been in fact supplanted by it. These impressions, though not mentioned specifically by Mr. Lansing, were brushed aside in his speech today.

Mr. Lansing declared unequivocally that the Monroe Doctrine as long understood, the doctrine that the powers of Europe could not extend their holdings in the Western Hemisphere without offending and endangering the United States, was a national policy that was still effective and would be enforced. Pan-Americanism, he said, was an international policy promising the closest co-operation among the states of the western world. The Monroe Doctrine, he implied, would remain for the protection of the United States, while Pan-Americanism would be fostered for the good of the entire hemisphere. "Whenever and wherever we can," he said, "we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help."

**Defines Pan-American Spirit.**

Secretary Lansing spoke as follows:

"It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American Republics, but also as the presiding member of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres but in all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all.

"It is the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the Congress, since it is my earnest hope that 'Pan-America' will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

"Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this Republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign right by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchial institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea, it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the South had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which in the spirit of the age coveted political control over the rich regions which the new-born States had made their own.

"The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had been tried in the fire; a nation whose indomitable will had remained unshaken by the dangers through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to this country but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the standard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

"During that period the younger Republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit born of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intellectual and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

"Within recent years the Government of the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe Doctrine continues unaltered a national policy of this Republic. The Republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies.

"During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent States, there has grown up a feeling that the Republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the twenty-one Republics and makes of them the American Family of Nations.

"This feeling, vague at first, has become today a definite and certain force. We term it the 'Pan-American spirit,' from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men, who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is a policy which this Government has unhesitatingly adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations.

**One for All, All for One.**

"I speak only for the Government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every republic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to wrest from a neighboring State its territory or possessions. The ambitions of this Republic do not lie in the path of conquest, but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can, we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the united power of the American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American family of nations might well take for its motto that of Dumas's famous musketeers, 'One for all, all for one.'

"If I have correctly interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our Governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

"But Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in co-operation, it becomes necessary for effective co-operation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one another. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's processes of thought in dealing with legal, economic, and educational questions.

"Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, all those great fields which invite the intellectual thought of man, fall within the province of the deliberations of this congress. In the exchange of ideas and comparison of experiences we will come to know one another and to carry to the nations which we represent a better and truer knowledge of our neighbors than we have had in the past. I believe that from that wider knowledge a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these Republics more closely politically, commercially, and intellectually, and will give to the Pan-American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

**Need of Co-operation.**

"The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors and by being helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good-will.

"Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed; we see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies devoted to the one purpose of destroying their fellowmen. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting to succeeding generations, we cannot but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectacle teaches a lesson we cannot ignore.

"If we seek the dominant ideas in world politics since we became independent nations, we will find that we won our liberties when individualism absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deeds. This idea was gradually supplanted by that of nationalism, which found expression in the ambitions of conquest and the greed for territory so manifest in the nineteenth century. Following the impulse of nationalism the idea of internationalism began to develop. It appeared to be an increasing influence throughout the civilized world, when the present war of empires, that great manifestation of nationalism, stayed its progress in Europe and brought discouragement to those who had hoped that the new idea would usher in an era of universal peace and justice.

"While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

"Pan-Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan-Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions, and of our common conception of human rights. Since the European war began other factors have strengthened this natural bond, and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words 'peace' and 'fraternity.' Never have the need and benefit of international co-operation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today.

**Opportunity Beckons.**

"The path of opportunity lies plain before us Americans. The Government and people of every republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and co-operation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this congress, therefore, meet together on the plane of common interests, and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the keystone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice.

"In this great movement this congress will, I believe, play an exalted part. You, gentlemen, represent powerful intellectual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the enlightened thought of the continent. The policy of Pan-Americanism is practical. The Pan-American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

"With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought of the American republics, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but which recognizes only equality and fraternity."

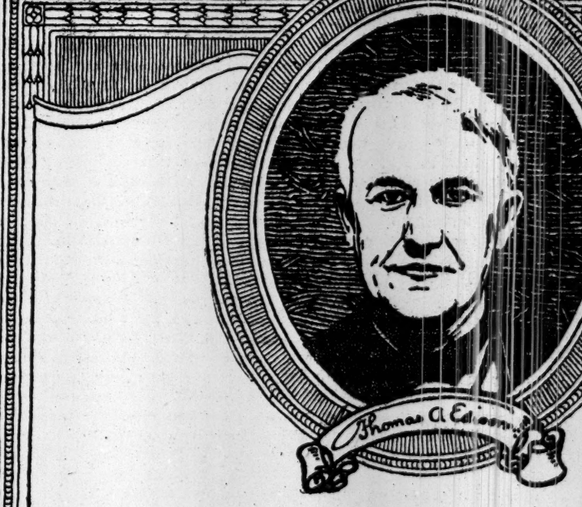
**President Sends Greetings.**

Before the speechmaking began the following telegram from President Wilson to Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union was received:

"Please present my warmest greetings to the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome. It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon the congress should be large, and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress, and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents alike in sympathy and in purpose."

Chairmen of the various delegations replied briefly to the formal addresses.

Members of the congress were guests tonight at a reception by Secretary Lansing and members of the official delegation of the United States.

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*—Thomas A. Edison.*

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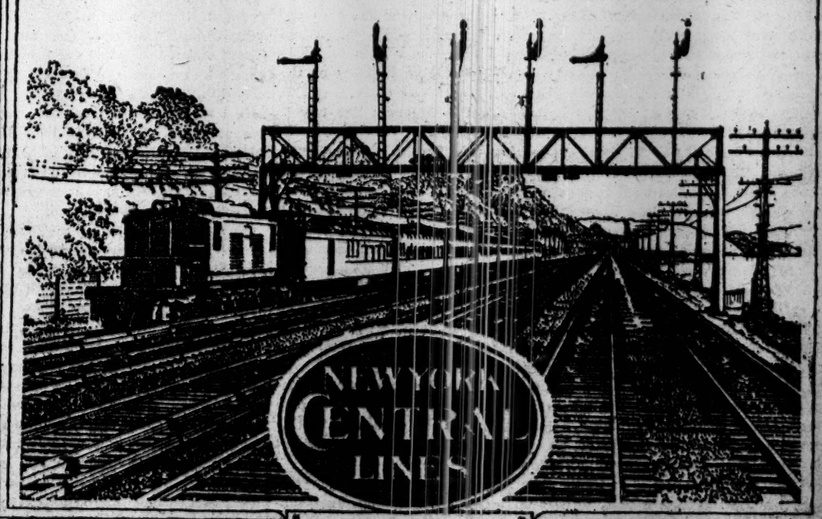


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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1915.


## BELLIGERENTS AND OUTLAWS.

These repeated violations of the laws of maritime warfare, these succeeding crimes against humanity committed by Teutonic submarines in the Mediterranean, are of sinister import. The destruction of the Ancona while a large number of her passengers were still on board was quickly followed by the attack without warning upon the Yasaka Maru, and now the French passenger steamship Ville de la Ciotat has been sent to the bottom "by an enemy submarine," no warning of the attack having been given. It is reported that seventy-nine persons lost their lives.

That there were no Americans aboard the French liner is not a material circumstance. Our protests, our demands for disavowal and discontinuance, have been based upon grounds of law, of justice, of humanity. The demand for reparation alone rested upon the fact that American lives had been lost or imperiled. The right of protest vests in us as a member of the family of civilized nations. If these crimes sprang from the depravity of a small barbarous State, as was the case when commerce was laid under contribution by the Barbary pirates, the nations together or some one among them would subdue or destroy the offender; or if they were a part of the operations of a less gigantic war some neutral would intervene to compel respect for law and humanity, as when the English Admiral CODRINGTON destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino and made secure Greece's independence of Turkey—a service which appears to have faded from the memory of the Greeks of today. But Germany and Austria are not to be put down like some trumpery Dey, and a great part of the civilized world is in fact engaged in the attempt to bring them to reason. Their persistence in criminal courses, after Germany had given her pledge, which we accepted in good faith, that these offenses should not be repeated, and after we have called Austria sharply to account, brings into view the possible necessity of a resort to measures quite different from written protests, they raise the question how much longer the neutral nations can tolerate the practice, in the guise of military operations, of assassinating innocent noncombatants without warning and without opportunity of escape.

The status of a belligerent is pretty well defined in law and is universally understood. When a belligerent transcends his lawful privilege and persists in acts of lawlessness he becomes an outlaw and he can have no right of complaint if the civilized world treats him as an enemy of the human race, like a pirate. It is of the essence of maritime usage in war that an attacking ship should display its flag. Yet we are left very much in doubt, almost in complete ignorance, as to the nationality of the submarines which are preying upon commerce in the Mediterranean. That they are Teutonic is certain, but while the assailant of the Ancona flew the Austrian colors the suspicion would not down that she was really a German submarine. The nationality of the submarines which attacked the Yasaka Maru and the Ville de la Ciotat is as yet unknown. It has been supposed that pirate ships were the only ones that were disposed to hide their identity when attacking a victim. What does this strange concealment mean? Is Germany seeking to evade the consequences of breaking her pledge, or is this another manifestation of the old Austrian contempt for the opinions of the civilized world?

The Teutonic point of view is hard to comprehend. The German newspapers without exception, so far as their comments have been noted, have never condemned the sinking of the Lusitania, they have no word of censure for Austria's crime in destroying the Ancona with half its passengers on board. Here is the Boersen Zeitung discoursing about our interest in maintaining the "theoretical, all too theoretical standpoint" of our Government in the Ancona case. Outside of Germany and Austria justice, law, and humanity are not merely theoretical. The same newspaper continues:

> We and our allies must reconcile ourselves to this fact—we have nothing to hope for from America and least of all may we expect a just application of the neutrality principle from the American side.

If we have failed in "a just application of the neutrality principle," it is through our prolonged forbearance. We made ourselves, nominally, champions and defenders of the rights of neutrals, of the foundation principles of neutrality, when we dispatched our protests to Berlin. Many another nation less powerful than ourselves would have shown smaller patience. And what have these Germans "hoped for" from America—tolerance, sympathy, applause? They have had all of these from some of the German-American newspapers, none from any source in America where the principles of human liberty upon which our institutions are founded are understood and loyally supported. It passes all comprehension how either the rulers or the people or the newspapers of a country loud in boasts about its civilization and advancement can have the hardihood to justify cold-blooded murder, unprovoked and without palliation. The Germans and the Austrians seem to glory in their outlawry, to be absolutely determined to make the rest of the world understand that they have detached themselves from civilization and are frankly given over to barbarism in this war.

## AN EDITOR-GOVERNOR.

If it may be said with no semblance of a lack of veneration for a State rich in pocket, genius, and humor, Capper's Weekly, whose editor-proprietor, the Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER, pacifist, is incidentally Governor of Kansas, is almost as funny as Mr. BRYAN'S trumpet, The Commoner. Hear and perpend:

> Another straw indicating the almost unanimous sentiment of the West against President WILSON'S preparedness program comes from Chanute, where H. P. FARRELLY, the greatest Democrat in Kansas and a strong opponent of militarism, is conducting a "peace class" in Sunday school.
>
> The greatest Democrat in Kansas—we regret never to have heard of him—has a peace class in Chanute. Therefore the West is almost unanimous against preparedness. Let President WILSON beware. There is worse behind. In Grainfield thirty-two men have signed a petition "against elaborate armament." If the Chanute token of unanimity fails to convince, the Grainfield petition is conclusive. Only the other day Governor CAPPER received a petition, signed meekly and without reading by certain citizens of Abilene, praying him to shorten the way to Tipperary. As VAN C. SMITH of Kansas City, Mo., writes, "it "is a pleasure to find one editor who "has not been subsidized, or shall I "say hypnotized, into joining the "monotonous chant of preparedness." Now, Editor-Governor CAPPER is not monotonous. He sings of clotheslines and mittens for huskers as ably as of defenseless peace.

## SHIPPING TRADE PROSPERITY.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that last year tonnage registered for foreign trade under the United States flag increased threefold the increase of any previous year. Our merchant marine is now second only to England's, and is larger than that of any other two nations. A curious thing about this great growth in registry is that it implied but a small change in ownership. Nine-tenths of the transferred shipping was as American in ownership before the American registry as afterward. That fact throws a great light upon the cause of the change and its probable permanence. Americans put $33,000,000 of investment under foreign flags because they could not operate under American laws, not because they preferred foreign registry. The only precedent for such a great change in American shipping was due to a similar cause. During our civil war a half million tons of American shipping were transferred to foreign registry, seeking the protection of the flags of countries not at war then just as now protection of the American flag is sought by American-owned shipping. After the civil war a law was passed forbidding the transfer back to the American flag of shipping which had abandoned it for war reasons. The retransfer to foreign registry of the great addition to our marine at this time is possible unless a like law is passed to forbid it. This time there is another condition to be considered. Great as are the burdens of operation under American laws, they may be less than the burdens of foreign taxation to repay the cost of the war. Before the war the Hamburg-American Line paid 1,158,561 marks taxes on a profit of 58,521,730 and an invested capital of 354,943,555 marks. The Cunard paid £17,226 on income of £1,124,581 and invested capital of £7,974,925. The permanency of the American registry of the transferred ships will depend upon the balance of the burden of operation under American laws and the burden of taxation abroad, as yet unknown.

The President argued that Congress should establish a Government marine because private capital was inadequate to do so "of a sudden." The record shows that private capital has done all that it was thought Government could do, and did it before the Government Shipping bill could be passed. The promptness of private action is a model for Government imitation. Mr. FURUSETH, President of the International Seamen's Union, is sure that the law for the benefit of seamen is a great stimulus to American shipping, because it equalizes the cost of operation under all flags. No fair argument can be drawn from present conditions, when the advantage of registry under a flag at peace overbalances all contrary considerations, and when the abnormal profits of shipping make questions of cost still further subordinate. It is not conceded that the United States can compel foreign shipping to operate under American statutory conditions. It is sure that, if it can be compelled and is disliked, there will be retaliations which will make the gain to the seamen costly to the country. Shipping is conducted primarily for the benefit of commerce, and only secondarily for the sake of the payment of wages. To reverse those factors is to establish uneconomic conditions in the industry. That is undesirable even for the sake of stimulating American shipping and elevating the condition of employment of American seamen. As a permanent policy it is impossible.

## POLITICS AND DEFENSE.

The announcement, which seems to be authoritative, that President WILSON will urge upon Congress, when it resumes its deliberations next week, immediate action on the defense plans, encourages the belief that those measures will be taken up without delay. The situation in regard to defense is now purely political. All who violently oppose the measures suggested by the War and Navy Departments, for any reason whatever, are helping to strengthen the political opposition to the Administration. A crisis has developed in Congress, as was foreseen, and the best and wisest leadership is indispensable if the country is not to be deprived of the means of preparedness for another year. The Democrats in Congress will have only themselves to blame if they leave to their opponents the question of national defense as an issue in the next campaign.

Yet there is a considerable body of Democrats who, under the Bryan influence, appear to be willing that nothing shall be done this session to strengthen our military and naval defenses. We cannot believe they will succeed even with the help of those Republicans who place the advantage of their party above the welfare of the nation. Even with the majority leader of the House open in his opposition to the measures, and a lukewarm or avowedly antagonistic contingent ready to support him, the party in power has a leader of higher rank and larger influence who has already proved his sagacity and courage and his ability to overcome great obstacles. To President WILSON'S personal force the passage of the Underwood Tariff bill and the reconstructed Federal Reserve law was largely due. In urging the acceptance of the defense bills he has the substantial support of a large majority of the thinking people in the country irrespective of party.

The measures are moderate but ample for a beginning. As soon as they are enacted and signed work upon the preparations for a stronger navy and army and the establishment of a reserve and a trained citizen force can begin. For the expert and professional opponents of the measures we have the highest respect. Their point of view, however, is not one to which a nation of civilians can readily adjust its convictions. Their advice is always worthy of respectful hearing, but it cannot always be accepted without reservations. For the opponents who would prepare for defense without regard to existing laws we may have the same respect. They, too, have ideas worth heeding, but they must be adapted to existing conditions. The Administration has met the situation with due regard for legal and constitutional conditions, and we have strong hope that President WILSON'S personal force will cause the early acceptance of his measures.

## THE PRICE OF PREPAREDNESS.

Those opposed to the President's policy of paying for preparedness from income, for the most part, are saying that the United States has available its investment in the Panama Canal, and that the Panama bonds should be issued for preparedness. To be sure, the Panama Canal was built mostly from income and sets a good precedent for the cost of preparedness. If it had been built from bonds there would have been resting on the nation now the same burden of interest that it is proposed preparedness should run up.

Any bonds issued on the Panama Canal might inconvenience the Government in unforeseen ways and could not be sold for anything above the credit of the Government. The credit of this nation is without moral hazard, but its bonds would not bring the price Americans are accustomed to see quoted in connection with their securities. Why not reverse the proposition? Build warships and forts and pay soldiers and sailors in the manner in which the Panama Canal was built, and issue bonds, if at all, hereafter, when there is less competition among the nations of the world for free capital. Bonds issued on the guarantee of a prepared nation would sell on a better basis than bonds issued by a nation merely as the owner of the Panama Canal. There could not be a worse time for a bond issue than now, and there could not be a better time for taxation than when prices are high and rising. There is no good time to lay taxes, but they are felt less at times like this than when prices are reacting and money comes hard. The preparedness bond issue is untimely, if there were no other objections.

## AVOID THE GRIP.

The prevalence of grip all over the country and the reported increase of cases in New York, with the prospect of a long spell of the kind of Winter weather in which the grip bug thrives, should induce people to take better care of themselves. When the pavements are wet the rubber overshoe is not to be despised. Keep your feet dry and you may escape the cold that develops the grip. The New York woman too often prefers to go abroad in all kinds of weather as lightly shod as possible. If she persists in that pernicious habit she is likely to get the grip. Dress warmly, but not too warmly, and avoid going from a heated theatre or concert hall into the damp and poison-laden night air without taking precautions to protect yourself from a chill. Do not overeat, avoid alcohol, the stimulation of the cocktail is misleading; take care of yourself and if the microbe catches you it will be easier to get rid of it.

At least, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your misery is not due to your own carelessness. Remember that medicines are not very useful when the grip is present, and that the physicians are already overworked. The grip in its simplest form is hard enough to bear, and it frequently leads to pneumonia or leaves its victim with mastoiditis or some other dangerous ailment. If your bodily condition is good this morning you may escape the grip by taking reasonable precautions.

## PRIMARY EXPENSES IN TEXAS.

The primary, without which no State can be saved, has manifested almost everywhere little unexpected annoying eccentricities. It is all right, no doubt. It is the pillar of the people's hope, the long-awaited palladium of our liberties, the quintessence of reform. Only it is merely human and needs to be reformed a little itself. In Texas, for instance. The Governor "is being strongly "urged to call an extra session of the "Legislature"—so the impression that the Lone Star Legislature is always in extra session must be a vulgar error—in order to save the State a lot of unnecessary expense thrust upon it by the regular session of the Legislature, which, of course, amended the primary law.

Texas is very cordial to primaries. Can't have too many of them. Every officer from President to Poundkeeper, if they have Poundkeepers in Texas, must be nominated at a primary. Four primaries must be held in 1916. Estimated cost, $325,000. Add the cost of the various elections of the year and the bill for political diversions mounts to something like $750,000. Expensive, if good. Too much of a good thing, many Texas Democrats think. It is as certain as anything can be in this vale of tears that the Texas Democrats want Mr. WILSON renominated. No opposition. Therefore the State will have the pleasure of paying about $125,000 for a Presidential primary to determine what is absolutely known beforehand. Of what use is this waste?

Another singularity of the Texas primary law. Suppose such a case as occurred in Tennessee. After a Senatorial primary comes a "run off" between the two "high men," neither having a majority. Austere virtue and wisdom of the Legislature forbid anybody and everybody from giving anything for election expenses. A campaign without a cent for expenses, no matter how harmless and necessary. So Texas wonders and grumbles, and may even consent to a reassembling of its sages. Why is the primary so fertile of muddling?

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**They Lost the Right to Criticise.**

There is not the slightest objection to the entertaining, or even to the expressing, by any of the men or women who accepted Mr. FORD'S invitation to visit Europe as his guests, of any reasonable opinion as to the manner in which he has chosen to conduct the remarkable expedition. There does rest upon them all, however, the ordinary obligations of all guests to give their host a wide latitude in the conduct of his own affairs, and not to criticise adversely legitimate action taken by him, no matter how mistakenly or injudiciously, in carrying out a plan for the success or failure of which he alone is responsible.

Those of us who, because we were not asked or for some other reason equally good or better, did not permit Mr. FORD to pay our expenses abroad, have a right to say about him and the trip almost anything we choose, provided, of course, we keep within the bounds of truth, courtesy, and fairness, but of whatever errors of heart or head he may have made, it is not one that as host he played the rôle of benevolent despot and used his own judgment rather than that of his guests in deciding what they should do and how. They were at perfect liberty to quit when they found his management intolerable, just as any guest at a dinner can go away as soon as any feature of it too seriously offends his sense of propriety. As he departs, however, he does not complain that the votes of those present did not decide the sequence of events, the selection of speakers, or the quality of the viands.

We hear—now—that the management of the expedition was not along democratic lines. Indeed it wasn't, but, from the very beginning, along lines quite different, as everybody who did and did not take part in it well knew. Any group of pacifists were free to betake themselves to Europe at their own expense in a manner as democratic as they pleased, to hold their appointed treasurer to the sternest of accountability for moneys intrusted to him, and fiercely to resent any exercise of authority by their elected officers that seemed to them tyrannous. But people who let somebody else pay their bills should sing only soft, sweet songs, and defer the manifestations of independence to a more fitting season.

Mr. FORD had the best of rights to delegate his large powers to whom he, not others, thought most competent to wield them. His choice may have been—seems to have been—pretty bad, but that was very distinctly his own business.

**A Mistake Proved and Admitted.**

That estimable publication, Printers' Ink, is excited—to an undue degree, perhaps, but not altogether without excuse—by an incorrect statement recently made in this column. The statement was to the effect that when Representative ADAMSON of Georgia prepared a bill penalizing deceptive advertising, "he felt obliged, as has everybody else who undertook the same task, to recognize the fact that an advertisement may be unintentionally inaccurate and deceptive, and therefore he added to his bill the saving clause, 'with intention to cheat and defraud.'"

Now it happens to be the fact, as Printers' Ink reveals with something less than the kindness reasonably to be expected by one well-intentioned, but of course fallible, worker in the journalistic vineyard from another, that "everybody" has not "felt obliged" to deprive his honest advertising bill of teeth and consequently of all power to bite the wicked by putting into it the word "knowingly" or some equivalent phrase.

Not only has Printers' Ink itself long advocated a law which would hold the advertiser to responsibility for his statements, regardless of his never, or almost never, provable mental condition, but several States—thirteen of them, our stern informant says—already "have fraudulent advertising laws which do not make it necessary to prove that the advertiser really meant to cheat somebody." Not only that, but in two of those States—Minnesota and Ohio—the constitutionality of such laws has been upheld under attack.

Perhaps this does make it "absurd to talk about the necessity for a 'saving clause,'" but it hasn't been thought so in a good many States that have legislated on the subject, for they have retained or inserted the edentating "knowingly" and forced the would-be prosecutor to prove evil intention as well as lying before he can convict and punish an advertiser. While admitting that this is unnecessary, one can still raise the question whether or not it is right—especially if one doesn't attempt to answer it.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEFENSE

### The Right of the Coroner to Investigate When Death Results.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On Dec. 26 THE TIMES published an item entitled "Refuses Medicine, Dead," which concerned the decease of a well-known and much-respected resident of Brooklyn. If this person had died while obeying the orders of a medical doctor the certificate would have been issued without question or delay, and the privacy of the bereaved family would have been uninvaded. But because the deceased was a Christian Scientist, the Coroner was called, a detective put on the case, and, according to report, the family has been ordered to undergo an inquest. In other words, the Coroner, whose duty it is to deal with cases of foul play, intends to treat this as he would murder or suicide; he will endeavor to hold somebody accountable for the decease of one who dared to have more faith in God than in a doctor's pills and pellets.

An annual report of the State Department of Health which the writer has before him shows that there were approximately 5,500 deaths by pneumonia in Greater New York in a single year under one form or another of medical treatment. If the Coroners feel it their duty to "investigate" occasional cases of failure where materia medica is not employed, why do they not act on the 5,500 failures that occur annually where materia medica is employed?

The absurdity and injustice of the situation would be immediately apparent if the present order were reversed and penalties inflicted upon those so presumptuous as to employ in times of need anything but Christian Science treatment. If such a law were enacted, public opinion would rightly demand that it be immediately repealed.

ROBERT S. ROSS.
New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

### Fifth Av. and Forty-second St.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent who writes under the heading "A Fifth Avenue Tunnel" strikes the nail fair and square on the head when he says that "at our corner all the interests represented in this valuable street would prefer to have Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue on an even grade rather than to have it cut up in any manner whatsoever."

Some of these people cannot see beyond their own selfish interests, and are wholly unable to understand that an improvement that will benefit the city as a whole is sure to benefit them too. I cross this intersection more times each week than any other in the city, and still know less about what the merchants have on display at and near these corners than at other intersections less frequented, simply because I have no time for anything but self-preservation when crossing the corner. And this is written with my apology to the excellent service rendered by experienced and skilled members of the Police Department stationed at that intersection.

WALTER S. WHEELER.
New York, Dec. 26, 1915.

## THE NEW FAD.

Forgotten the waltz and its languorous stops,
The maxixe and its manifold graces;
And dim in the past are the animal hops,
The fox, bear, and bunny-hug paces.
The clinkety-clank o' the clink-clank skates
Is the rhythm we now find enthralling;
Then ho! for the pastime which fashion dictates—
The voice of the skater is calling!

Come where the frosted arena is glowing
To myriad lights;
Follow the rest of the populace going
To newer delights:
The trot, the fandango,
The Argentine tango,
Abandon with chortles of glee;
For tempus advances
And dead are the dances—
Away to the rink with me!

The ballroom is dusty; the ghost of the dance
Is limping alone, broken-hearted;
He dips and he glides, but his dolorous prance
Is naught to his glory departed;
The clinkety-clank o' the clink-clink skates,
Like the laugh of an impudent satyr,
Re-echoes, "Hic iacet a sport of the fates—
The dancer, dethroned by the skater!"

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

## MR. WOOD'S RESIGNATION.

### He Explains Why He Left the Naval Consulting Board.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May I make the following comments upon your editorial of today, entitled "Stand by the Naval Program"?

First—I resigned from the Naval Consulting Board, not, as you intimate, because I could not conscientiously perform my duties as a member while differing from the Secretary of the Navy, but in order that I should be able to deal frankly with the Administration's defense policy without arousing against the board the opposition of many whom my criticisms will hurt.

Second—You are evidently under the impression that the Secretary's program, which he substituted for that of the General Board, will absorb all existing facilities, and that were it to be enlarged the added ships could not be built. This is not the fact. Not only are there facilities in existence sufficient to cope with a program larger than the Secretary's, but, and I speak with knowledge, were a vastly greater program to be authorized at once there would immediately spring into existence the requisite facilities.

All that the engineering industry needs are orders to set it to laying down shipbuilding facilities and the assurance that it shall receive at the hands of the Navy Department decent business treatment and be permitted to make the usual commercial profit out of the work. The industry feels that in the recent past it has had neither profit nor businesslike treatment, and so long as this state of affairs shall be permitted to continue the department will have to get on as best it may with its own limited facilities and what little outside help its unfortunate policy does not prevent it from obtaining. If Mr. Daniels now complains that he is without facilities he need blame only his unwise policy of alienating the civilian industry.

The most vital defect of our defensive system lies just here, in the absence of facilities for building ships of war. Facilities for making every other instrumentality of warfare we have now in great abundance, created by the expenditures of foreign Governments, but owing to the fact that a warship is the only thing we may not make for a belligerent country, new means for making any but small commercial bottoms have not been forthcoming. As shipbuilding facilities are the basis of all naval power, and naval power nowadays is a more potent factor in national defense than ever, the instant duty of our Government is to create the means by which warships may be produced quickly and in abundance. But to do this never seems to have entered the heads of our President and his Naval Secretary.

Third—You correctly say that much of our state of unpreparedness rests with Congress. But the system which permits a Secretary to substitute his civilian judgment for that of the Government's trained advisers is no less at fault, as an analysis will show. As it rests with Congress to determine the nature and extent of our defenses, Congress is entitled to have placed before it the opinion of its trained naval and military experts. But so far as our navy is concerned this has never been done. Year after year the Naval Board has transmitted its views to a Secretary, who year after year has modified them to suit his views, political or other, and has transmitted his own program to Congress without permitting our legislative body to see the recommendations of the board at all.

Incredible as it may seem, it was never until the present Secretary took office that the Naval Committees of the House and Senate were permitted even to know the contents of a report of the Naval Board. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that our naval legislation should have been wasteful and unwise, when there stood between the navy and Congress but a single channel of communication, and that a civilian political appointee. In view of the existence of this exceedingly dangerous practice, dignified by tradition, it is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Daniels should have undertaken to suppress the Naval Board's program of July 30, which, he foresaw, was likely to embarrass his party, there being an election in sight.

In this, as in other ways, the navy has been made the football of politics, and there can be no justification, now that the truth is out, for the continuance of such a practice. Hereafter it should be made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to transmit through the President to Congress, without emasculation, the whole report of the General Board of the Navy. In the present instance it is evident that Mr. Daniels thought his party would not be willing to spend the money involved in carrying out the recommendations of the board, so he substituted his own judgment for that of the people, and acted without giving them the trouble of exercising their own sovereignty. It was to be free to expose and attack this and other like evils that I resigned from the Consulting Board.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Dec. 24, 1915.

### The German Trade Alliance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Now that Germany has reduced the dual monarchy almost to a state of vassalage, has got Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe into its claws, and has turned its telescopic eyes upon Asia Minor and the Persian Gulf, and perhaps upon Egypt, how does it propose to perpetuate its iron rule? By the same means it used in Bismarck's day to get the smaller German States into its grasp. By a trade agreement called a Zollverein. And already it has begun its hydra-headed scheme. It is already urging Austria-Hungary to enter into a trade compact.

And think what this means! A trade alliance whose scope begins with Koenigsberg and maybe even with Riga, (if the Kaiser succeeds in closing his half-open fist upon this Russian port,) and stretches westward to Antwerp and southward to Vienna and Bulgaria and Stamboul, and the Persian Gulf, perhaps. Nor does its scope stop here, for it proposes to invite—and Germany invites with a pistol in her hand—the contiguous countries to join in the venture—Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Rumania, Greece, Serbia, (if she is allowed to exist,) Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, Norway, and Sweden. She has hopes to get Russia to join her, after the passion of war subsides.

But Britain, France, and the Americas are to be left out. Britain is now fighting for her right to exist, and with her navy she can probably pen the German ships in the German ports until she gets satisfactory terms of peace.

CHARLES G. FALL.
Boston, Dec. 27, 1915.

### The Loyal Foreign-Born.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19 a letter, "The German to Return," by "Loyal," and from the way the writer expresses himself it seems that some of the German-Americans are beginning to see that to stand by one's adopted country is the best policy after all, and that Uncle Sam has no use for hyphens.

I am an American citizen of French birth, and as I took the oath which gave me all the privileges enjoyed by American citizens, I made up my mind right there and then to be loyal to the flag, stand by it, and fight for it.

Dr. A. P. DU LONG.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 23, 1915.

## RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FILIPINOS.

### Objections to a Promise of Independence and an Attempt to Fix Their Status by American Precedent.

By CHARLES M. SWIFT,
President of the Philippine Railway Company.

Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 24, 1915.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

General McIntyre, Chief of the Insular Bureau, is concerned to have the preamble to the Jones bill so amended as to eliminate any suggestion that the Filipino is unfit for independence. Many good friends of the Filipino had hoped the question could be solved by omitting the preamble altogether. It serves no purpose except to provoke endless and fruitless discussions, and it is peculiarly unfortunate at this time when apparently Republican and Democratic opinion could easily be brought into substantial harmony on all questions that are really of vital importance and the matter thus eliminated from politics.

But if the argument must go on, why won't the Filipino seize the opportunity to get a declaration that amounts to something and that will give him a status worth having?

The Philippine Islands are not fit for independence. Their environment is enough to prove that. No country is fit for independence that is not able to defy the world, and this the Philippine Islands certainly are not. Security against foreign attack is the sine qua non of independence. United States history teaches lessons of independence besides those connected with the declaration of July 4, 1776. Take my native State of Vermont. No people were ever more devoted to self-government, personal liberty, and individual independence than the Green Mountain Boys. In defense of their property rights they defied New York, they defied New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and came near defying the United States Government. Yet they sought admission into the Union and when they were admitted they surrendered their independence and a considerable portion of their sovereignty. Before that Vermont was an independent republic, controlled its own army, managed its own Post Office system, discharged every function of government. But Vermonters had good common sense. They knew their independence lacked one essential feature, to wit: security. They gave up State independence to get the security that assured them individual independence.

Passing recently through Charleston, Fort Sumter recalled another period in American history. South Carolina had been a part of the United States. It withdrew from the Union. The United States Government forced it back into the Union, robbed it, if you want to put it that way, of its State independence. Yet today these two States stand on a par, Vermont, which voluntarily joined the Union, and South Carolina, which was forced into the Union. Neither State is independent, but the citizens of each State enjoy the highest type of individual independence—independence secured by a powerful Government resting on a Constitution based on the highest conceptions of liberty.

Now, as to the status of the Filipino. Before 1898 he was a Spanish citizen. Then by the treaty of Paris he was transferred to the United States. He rebelled and submitted his claims to the arbitrament of war and was defeated, and, like the South Carolinian, was forced, shall I say, into the Union—well, at least forced into American citizenship or wardship, or whatever you please to call it. His status is precisely described by the broadest definition of citizenship, the one you find quoted in the Century Dictionary, "One bound to a State by the reciprocal obligations of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other," and there he stands today. I imagine we are all patriots enough to agree that being entitled as he is to the protection of the Stars and Stripes he owes continued allegiance to the flag and that the reciprocal obligations between him and Uncle Sam give him a status more desirable than he could achieve in any other way. Now, why put into the title of an act of Congress any statement that can be construed as expressing the intention of the United States to withdraw from the Filipino at any time in the future the security without which State independence for the islands and individual independence for himself becomes an iridescent dream? Environment makes the Philippine Islands dependent on some foreign nation. American statesmen are not yet prepared to enroll themselves in favor of the proposition that dependence on any other nation on earth is better than dependence on the United States Government.

I have heard it argued that the American form of government is not fitted for the control of distant peoples like the Filipino. To my mind no governmental form is better fitted. The very foundation of our system is a division of sovereignty between the central Government and local Governments. Sometimes the division is between the Federal Government and a State, and then one set of principles consistent with that relationship prevails. Again it is a division between the Federal Government and a Territory; then another set of principles prevails. Certainly the genius of our Constitution is sufficiently flexible to permit of still another division between the Federal Government and peoples like the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans, whom we have taken under our protection and whose allegiance we have claimed and to whom we are bound to give what we are taught to believe are the greatest gifts that can be bestowed—individual liberty and individual independence according to American standards.

Individual independence and individual liberty the Filipino now has, and they are guaranteed to him by the reciprocal obligations existing between him and the American Government—allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Is he to be robbed of that security?

Aside from the preamble, the Jones bill is aimed at the problem of the extent of the Filipino's participation in lawmaking, a question of detail connected with the division of sovereignty between him and the Federal Government. In this matter he should be treated as liberally as is consistent with his own best interests, and the judgment of Congress may confidently be trusted to arrive eventually at the correct conclusion.

If there is to be a preamble, why not base it on a recognition of things as they are, i. e., that the Filipino is now a United States citizen, at least under the broad definition already quoted, which defines citizenship as the reciprocal obligation of individual allegiance on the one hand and governmental protection on the other; that he already enjoys individual independence and individual liberty according to the highest standards, to wit, American standards, and that a declaration that his status in this regard is to be altered at some indefinite time in the future is not a promise but a threat? I respectfully suggest the following:

> Whereas, The Filipino is now joined to the United States Government by the reciprocal obligations of allegiance on his part and governmental protection on the part of the United States, and is thus assured of personal independence and personal liberty and security against foreign domination and domestic tyranny; and
>
> Whereas, His status thus described is beyond words, preferable to any status he could otherwise achieve and should therefore never be impaired; and
>
> Whereas, For his better appreciation of American standards of liberty and for his better education therein it is expedient that his participation in self-government be from time to time extended and enlarged; therefore, &c.

Such a declaration would eliminate the disturbing possibility which menaces the future of the islands, not only politically, but commercially, and would open the way for the prosperity for which they are peculiarly fitted.

CHARLES M. SWIFT.

## GAMES AS GREAT DRAMA.

### Intercollegiate Contests Defended for Their Social Value.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The recent discussion in your editorial columns of athletics seems to ignore some important factors in the case. May I suggest these?

The chief value of intercollegiate games is to be found in social and ethical rather than in hygienic results.

Many people condemn intercollegiate athletics on the ground that they are played for the spectators and that the spectators, because of their insistence on victory and sensation, are debauching these sports.

Great matches are played for the spectators. A great baseball or football match ranks with a great play; it is for the spectators. The individual feelings of relationship are involved. The individual becomes fused in the great social whole. Let us dismiss the notion that the great school games are conducted for the benefit of the player. So far as mere muscular exercises are concerned, these can be secured just as well alone—in one's own room. The great games must be examined primarily with reference to their social effect.

The assumption of our writers is that school subjects in general should be valued primarily by their intellectual content. This is only superficially true. The school is primarily a social unit. It aims fundamentally to convert the individual into a useful social factor. Technical intellectual content of subjects is of little importance compared to the development of team work, of social insight, broadening of human contact, and the like. The school that is not a social unit will fall in its greatest possibilities. Studies, no matter how valuable they are, are primarily media through which the spirit of the whole speaks to the individual, through which the fine character of the teacher permeates through and dominates the whole.

It is true that football and baseball cannot be regarded seriously from the standpoint of physical education because the players of our teams are not selected from those who need it most, but from those who need it least.

The teaching of technical physical education is of slight value during high school and college age. Muscular exercise from the standpoint of hygiene has great value. It is, of course, valuable for the student to acquire, during school years, a knowledge of those forms of recreation which may be useful to him socially during the rest of his life. But this is not accomplished by games such as basket ball, football, and the like. It is accomplished by swimming, skating, dancing, technique of woodcraft, and so on.

Games like football must be evaluated primarily as great drama. The great social traditions governing morals and conduct, that determine ideals and the values of life, are largely made through the feelings that dominate the mass when it is welded into the social whole.

LUTHER H. GULICK.
New York, Dec. 17, 1915.

### Who Are the Hyphenates?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I note that F. T. Blakeman, in his letter published in THE TIMES, intimates that Benedict Prieth is hyphenated. Now, why is Mr. Prieth, who favors Germany, hyphenated, while Mr. Blakeman, who favors England, is not? I am assuming that both gentlemen are American citizens.

F. P. MARTIN.
Corona, L. I., Dec. 22, 1915.

## A CORRECTION.

### Miss Boardman Gave No Interview Regarding Red Cross Supplies.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE TIMES of Dec. 25 there appeared what purported to be an interview with me upon the matter of British permits for the shipment of hospital supplies to the Central Powers.

The interview in question was a fabrication. I neither saw a newspaper representative while in New York nor discussed this question with any there or in Washington.

The officers of the American Red Cross are very hopeful that this matter will be satisfactorily arranged, and great injustice is done by the publication of this fabricated interview.

As I have great confidence in THE TIMES'S reliability, and desire to publish only the truth, I trust this letter will be printed.

MABEL T. BOARDMAN.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1915.

[THE TIMES greatly regrets that it was imposed upon in the matter of which Miss Boardman justly complains.]

### Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Bernard H. Ridder has taken occasion to write some very interesting remarks regarding two Germans, von Papen and Boy-Ed. It is quite apparent why Herr Ridder should comment favorably on the services rendered the Kaiser by these two men, as he undoubtedly feels they have been good stewards of the funds intrusted to them.

But we fail to see why their leaving "will be regretted by a great many persons having its interests [those of the United States] at heart." Might we ask what interests of the United States have profited through the sixteen months' activity of these men?

Might we ask, further, what "American people" Herr Ridder refers to when he continues, "Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed will leave us with the godspeed of the American people"? Can it be that he really feels he is voicing the sentiments of Americans, or is he referring to some chosen group of people residing in this country at the present time? It is perfectly true that all of us wish them a speedy trip, but it is questionable whether

# MRS. BELMONT HITS SOCIETY IN OPERETTA

## Her "Melinda and Her Sisters," with Music by Elsie Maxwell, a Satire on Foibles.

## FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN

### Marie Dressler to Act a Leading Role in Comique, with Suffrage Climax, at the Waldorf Feb. 18.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has turned librettist for suffrage, and with an opera comique, for which Miss Elsie Maxwell has written the music, and with the aid of society she will present a satire upon society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Feb. 18, and votes for women will be the beneficiary.

Already many of the boxes have been engaged for the performance, and this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a meeting at Mrs. Belmont's house, 447 Madison Avenue, when the characters will be cast among prominent women of New York. Good looks and good voices are to be considered in casting the rôles. There will be professional assistance, and Miss Marie Dressler, who is to be cast for one of the principal rôles, that of Mrs. John Pepper, says that the plot is A1 and that the opera would make money anywhere. Mrs. Belmont said modestly yesterday that she expected the performance to net a million dollars for the cause.

"Melinda and Her Sisters" is the name of the opera, and there will be seven of the sisters, making eight young Peppers in all. The Pepper family reside in Oshkosh, and the Pepper girls are all talented. They are also confident of their ability, and each deciding upon her special talent goes away to develop it. One with voice for grand opera goes to the Conservatoire in Paris, the one who thinks her nimble toes will carry her to success goes to Russia to learn the ballet, and there is a Castle enthusiast, and, incidentally, every one later snubs the talent of the young Pepper of the Russian ballet, and says that the Castle brand of the terpsichorian art is the only one for which they care. That is one of the satires on society.

The plot of the opera rounds up when Ma Pepper has a birthday party, to which she invites all her children—even she invites seven—to celebrate. Melinda is the eighth, and she in not invited. Melinda has fallen into disgrace. She has chosen her calling, and her name is not mentioned in the family. Can any one guess what Melinda has been doing in suffrage opera? No one need guess, for this is not the time to disclose the secret.

All the daughters—seven of them—accept Ma Pepper's invitation to return home, and from the ends of the earth they come and with true Christian hospitality they bring their friends of all nationalities and professions. Incidentally these friends furnish the chorus.

All this time Melinda had been following her "bent." She is the youngest and loveliest of all the Peppers and of course she remembers her mother's birthday. Knowing nothing of the party she comes home with deep filial feeling to celebrate her mother's natal day. Foreign choruses step down off the stage when Melinda arrives, for now is the time for the dénouement—Melinda is a suffragist. She has brought with her an entire suffrage parade and on they come, banners flying, literature falling to right and left, soap boxes ready for service. Clinging to Melinda's arms are oppressed factory girls and poor little children rescued from long hours of unhealthful work. This is another satire.

With Melinda steps in a gentle little moral. The seven other Pepper sisters have been working entirely for their own individual pleasures and desires. Melinda alone has been working for others.

"That is what suffrage means," Mrs. Belmont interpolates at that point.

Miss Maxwell is a California girl, who has been living in England for the last eight years. Mrs. Belmont came to know her through her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough. A military march, which will be brought into the performance, is one of Miss Maxwell's successes in London. She presented it to the Red Cross, and through the sale of it they made $5,000, Mrs. Belmont said yesterday, and it is now played at all the recruiting stations, being particularly patriotic and inspiriting. The words are to be partially rewritten for the suffrage opera, and it will be on sale there.

Mrs. Belmont wrote the words of the opera in Newport last Summer. If any one wishes to know how the plot ends before they have a chance to see the opera they will, perhaps, guess that Melinda mounts one of the suffrage soap boxes, makes a thrilling speech, and converts Ma Pepper, all the young Peppers, their guests, and the audience, if there are any anti-suffragists in it to be converted. There is to be one matinée in the opera, which Caruso recommends as one of the greatest promise.

# MISS DRAPER A BRIDE.

### Daughter of Dr. Daniel Draper Weds Berthold Nye in Hastings.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, eldest daughter of Dr. Daniel Draper, and Berthold Nye took place yesterday at noon at the home of the bride, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Upjohn of Zion Chapel, Hastings. A reception followed, about 150 guests being present.

Miss Harriet Draper was her sister's only attendant, and Martin Blauvelt acted as best man.

The bride's father was Director of the New York Meteorological Observatory in the Arsenal in Central Park for more than forty-two years, having retired about five years ago. Her grandfather, John William Draper, was a pioneer in photography, and her uncle, the late Henry Draper, was an astronomer of note.

### McAneny to be League's Guest.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Architectural League tomorrow night at the India House, on Hanover Square. In addition to Mr. McAneny, Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will be a guest. Grosvenor Atterbury, President of the league, will preside. It is expected that more than 100 persons will attend the dinner.


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## GATHER AROUND BUDS.

### Dances Given for the Misses Adee, Browning, and Francke.

The last week of the year is prolific in débutante affairs, small and large, and yesterday made a good beginning.

Mrs. Albert Francke gave a reception with dancing for her niece, Miss Mary Irving Francke, the second daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin. It took place in the small ballroom at Sherry's, and Mrs. Francke and her niece were assisted in receiving by the Misses Dorothy Greer, Anna Rathbone, Frederica Bull, Dorothea Camp, Anstiss de Veau, Genevieve Clendenin, Madge Lesher, Helen Alexander, Hope Williams, Isabel Stettinius, Marion Townsend, Maryanna Lincoln, and Madeleine Carey.

Mrs. Henry K. Browning of 768 Madison Avenue entertained with a dance last night for her daughter, Miss Katherine S. Browning, at Sherry's. It was in the large ballroom, and the continuous buffet supper was served in the adjoining suite. There were between 300 and 400 guests, and the decorations were in red and green.

The guests included besides many of the season's buds Mr. and Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Phelps, the Misses Lilian Palmer, Madge Lesher, Helen Porter, Marion Danforth, Katherine Force, Henrietta Talcott, Evelyn Walker, Adeline Hatch, Diana Richards, Nathalie Browning, Therese D. Browning, Mabel Alker, Clarissa Pearson, Ethel Simmons, Lentilhon and Almy Gilford, Frances M. Ward, Katherine Hall, the Misses Fitch, and a number of girls who will not come out until next season. Also Robert Ingersoll Brown, Dunbar Adams, Andrew Shiland, Leon Abbott, Robert Cleveland, Ralph Marshall, James M. Beck, Jr., Carroll Alker, Henry C. Steers, Rembrandt Peale, Jr., and Frederic Fleitmann.

Mrs. Ernest R. Adee was the hostess at a large dance her mother, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, gave for her granddaughter, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald Adee. Mrs. Adee and her daughter received near the entrance to the small ballroom, where the dance took place. The decorations were palms and flowers, with pots of growing plants. A seated supper was served at midnight in the tapestry suite for the guests, who numbered between 300 and 400.

The dance was preceded by a number of dinners. Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Far Hills, N. J., gave a dinner at the Colony Club for Miss Adee, and Edward W. Packard gave a dinner at Sherry's for Miss Muriel Oakes. Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood was another dinner hostess, her dinner being for Miss Rosalie G. Bloodgood. Mrs. Packard's guests were the Misses Maryanna Lincoln, Mary Knapp, Virginia Kneeland, Miss Oakes, Charles Meade, Rodney Williams, Edward S. Sands, David Williamson, John de Witt Peltz, and John Draper. A dinner was also given for Miss Helen Alexander, the guests going also to the dance.

There were also a few married couples, in addition to the débutantes, and last and next year's buds and the dancing men. Among those asked were Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherburne, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, the Misses Isabel Stettinius, Maude O'Brien, Madeline Carey, Marie Louise Rodewald, Ruth Cutting, Dorothea Camp, Dorothy Greer, Elizabeth S. Noward, Frances Riker, Constance Chappell, Sarah Larkin, Mary Opdycke, Isabel Yeomans, Mary Hartshorne, Nathalie Wood, Angeline Krech, Rita Norrie, Mildred Mitchell, Anstiss de Veau, Hope Williams, Marion C. Dinsmore, Caroline Porter, and Lydia Hun of Albany.

## DR. J. R. GOFFE MARRIES.

### New York Surgeon Weds Miss Alice L. Atocha in Terre Haute, Ind.

The marriage of Dr. J. Riddle Goffe of this city and Miss Alice Lansing Atocha took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. G. W. Bement, at Terre Haute, Ind., the Rev. Francis S. Dunham officiating. After the honeymoon Dr. Goffee will bring his bride to 171 West Seventy-first Street to reside. Mrs. Goffee had been living at the Hotel Netherland, this city.

Dr. Goffe, who was born in 1854, was graduated from the University of Michigan and later from the Bellevue Medical School. He also studied in Paris and Vienna, and has held many positions with various hospitals. He has been a professor at the New York Polyclinic, attending surgeon at the Polyclinic and Women's Hospitals, and was formerly President of the New York Obstetric Society and the New York County Medical Association, and the author of many monographs. He is a Trustee of the New York Polyclinic Medical School, and a charter member Squadron A, and a member of the University, Richmond Hill Golf and Dunwoodie Golf Clubs. His first wife, whom he married in 1890, was Miss Eleanor Taylor, who died in 1908.

### Oman-Thomas Wedding on Jan. 3.

Invitations have been sent out by Miss Heloise Graham for the wedding of her niece, Mrs. Heloise Graham Brinckerhoff Thomas, to Surgeon Charles Malden Oman, U. S. N., which is to take place on Monday, Jan. 3, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation. The reception is to be held at Delmonico's. Surgeon Oman has been recently appointed executive officer of the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. The bride-elect is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey Brinckerhoff of Brinckerhoff, N. Y. Their engagement was announced in November.

### Miss Hattie A. Cross to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Hattie Almira Cross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cross, to William T. Wilson of this city, was announced at a card party given by Miss Cross yesterday afternoon at her home, 88 Lincoln Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. No plans have been made for the wedding.

### Wedding Anniversaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius P. Walsh of the Hotel Plaza will give a dinner there Thursday evening to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their wedding. The dinner is to be served in tin dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Nicholson are to celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on Thursday at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, where the anniversary mass is to be said with a special service of music.

### Miss Mary E. Curran Engaged.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Eleanor Curran, daughter of Mrs. John Elliott Curran of 138 East Fortieth Street, to Henry Hopkins Livingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston of Oak Hill-on-the-Hudson. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 25th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.73 cents per pound.—Advt.


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# SKINNER SHINES IN 'COCK O' THE WALK'

## Agreeable Performance in a Smooth-Fitting English Play at the Cohan.

## BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES

### A Pleasant, Ambling Comedy of the Theatre Turned Out in Honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary.

COCK O' THE WALK. A Comedy in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. At the Cohan Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antony Bellchamber | Otis Skinner |
| Sir Augustus Conyers | Vernon Steel |
| Sir Roger Winch | Walter P. Scott |
| Sir Fisher Staynes | Walter Gibbs |
| Sir John Darrell | Frederick M. Conklin |
| The Bishop of Barum | Kenyon Musgrave |
| The Bishop of Sherbourne | John Rogers |
| The Bishop of Malmesbury | Harry Dodd |
| The Bishop of Silchester | John Gibbs |
| Mr. Bridle | Reginald Barlow |
| Clibbetts | Ernest A. Elton |
| Lobb | Harry Scarborough |
| Burcham | Richard Webster |
| Johanna Bridle | Janet Dunbar |
| Clara Fleckner | Enid Bennett |
| Pamela Gady | Rita Otway |

A quietly diverting and altogether pleasant evening in the theatre is provided by "Cock o' the Walk," which was played for the first time in this city last night on the stage of the George M. Cohan. It is a new play in four acts from the pen of the veteran, skillful, and indefatigable Henry Arthur Jones, who wrote it last Spring, with Otis Skinner in mind for the leading rôle And it is Otis Skinner who has the play now, giving easily a quite delightful performance as Antony Bellchamber, a seedy old actor who has led a tippling and precarious existence in the provinces, but who loves his Will Shakespeare dearly and whose great happiness it is at last to play Othello at the tercentenary festival in London.

"Cock o' the Walk," you see, is a back-stage comedy. It is the latest in that long list of plays written by and for the theatre, a list that stretches all the way from Mr. Sheridan's "Critic" to Mr. Ditrichstein's "Great Lover." Mr. Jones makes his own excursion behind the scenes in a playful and mildly satirical mood, pausing a little to tweak the ears of some familiar figures there and generally poking a little fun at the spirit which is bound to characterize much of the celebration dutifully arranged to mark the great anniversary.

The real honor is paid that memory, not by these ever so reverend Bishops, sitting on the committee in charge and chiefly interested that Shakespeare should not be permitted to drag them into a scandal, nor by these preposterous actor-managers who each, in his way, will do lip service to the bard when the festival time arrives. The real honor is paid by the old rum-soaked Bellchamber who loves his Will Shakespeare even when no one is looking, and who would rather play Othello than do anything else in the whole wide world.

Some tender sweetness of sympathy is stirred for the battered actor of the old school, and considerable laughter is gathered up in leisurely fashion during the somewhat ambling progress of the four acts. Mr. Jones makes his good-humored fun of the matinée girl and of the complacent theatre who grows both prosperous and expansive in the pleasant warmth of her adulation.

He has a good time presenting various types of the English variety of actor-manager—all of them nicely enlightened—from the cheerful ignoramus to the painfully pompous and solemn fellow whose life appears to be one long struggle to look like the late Sir Henry Irving. Doubtless this element in the comedy would, like the prologue and epilogue of "Trelawny of the 'Wells' Play," mean more to London than it does to New York.

But you do not have to know the Strand to enjoy thoroughly Otis Skinner's performance as Antony Bellchamber. When an incorrigibly romantic actor as Mr. Skinner essays a modern rôle, as he did, for instance, in the rather trying "Silent Voice" last season, he is inclined to touch it with a little misplaced grandeur, like one playing "Hamlet" in Herald Square. But all his fine mannerisms, trailed glory of the palmy days, serve as delightfully considered touches in his spirited, whole-souled portrait of the weather-beaten old actor who longed to play Othello.

Mr. Skinner's support in the Cohan company, some do very well and nearly all do well enough. Janet Dunbar is sweet as the idolatrous matinée girl, and John Rogers is immensely amusing as the deaf old Bishop, if indeed, it is John Rogers who plays that part. In this point the program is a bit baffling. Reginald Barlow, usually exceedingly effective, rather overdoes it as Mr. Bridle, and so misses fire a little.

These and others do their part in presenting a story that is written with much of Mr. Jones's familiar facility. It is all touched with his quiet, ruminative, genial humor, and it falls short of a place among his best plays chiefly because it appears to have been written when his power of invention was suffering from temporary fatigue. "Cock o' the Walk" is neither stirring nor brilliant, but it is pleasant enough.

### Flotow's "Marta" Sung Again.

Flotow's "Marta" was sung last night at the Metropolitan for the third time this season. The cast was the same as for the other presentations, with Mmes. Hempel and Ober and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta, Tegani, and Reschiglian in principal rôles, Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

### Ruth St. Denis Appears.

Ruth St. Denis, assisted by Ted Shawn and a considerable company, presented an elaborate program of dances yesterday afternoon before an apparently gratified audience at the Hudson Theatre. Her own numbers included the restless "Spirit of the Sea," an appearance as a Japanese maiden, and the familiar Rhada dance, with its representation of the five senses. There will be further matinées for Miss St. Denis today, Thursday, and Friday.

### The Rev. Rufus H. Johnson.

The Rev. Rufus H. Johnson, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church in Bowers Street, Jersey City, died yesterday in Daytona, Fla., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Rahway, N. J., and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-seven years ago, becoming cashier of one of the company's piers in 1880. In 1888, he became a Deacon of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church of Jersey City, of which the Rev. Dr. D. C. Hughes, father of United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, was the pastor. Under Dr. Hughes's guidance, he entered the ministry and two years later became pastor of Trinity Church. His wife survives him.

### George Franklin Harding.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—George Franklin Harding, aged 85 years, one of the promoters of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, died at his home here today. His estate is estimated at $5,000,000.


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## KITTY CHEATHAM SINGS.

### Christmas Songs and Folk Songs at the Lyceum.

The mild and pleasant entertainment which is Kitty Cheatham's annual contribution to the holiday festivities, was presented for the first time this season yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. With various accompanists, she gave a full program of Christmas songs, nursery songs, folksongs from many lands, and old negro melodies.

Special interest attached to the little group of negro folksongs—such as "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," or "Go Down Moses," which H. T. Burleigh has harmonized. Mr. Burleigh was at the piano during this part of the program, and it helped matters when he chimed in from time to time.

Highly effective, in the manner Miss Cheatham has made her own, was "Practicing" by John Alden Carpenter, a small boy's lament, sung to the measure of the scales, played most resentfully.

## DR. DAVID W. CHEEVER DIES.

### Ex-President of the American Surgical Association Was 84.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Dr. David W. Cheever, for more than half a century one of the leading physicians and surgeons in New England, and widely known as a writer and lecturer on medical subjects, died here today at the age of 84. He was connected with the Boston City Hospital from 1864 to 1903, when he became surgeon emeritus.

Dr. Cheever, who lectured for many years at the Harvard Medical School, was a former President of the American Surgical Association.

Dr. Cheever was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1852 with the degree of A. M., in 1858 with the degree of M. D., and in 1893 received the honorary degree of LL. D. Dr. Cheever was a senior Fellow of the American Surgical Association, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a number of other organizations. He was a member of the St. Botolph and Boston Athletic Clubs and was the author of "Lectures on Surgery."

## GEORGE W. GLOVER DEAD.

### Only Son of Mary B. G. Eddy Received $245,000 of Her Estate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LEAD, S. D., Dec. 27.—George W. Glover, only son of the late Mary Baker Glover Eddy, Christian Science leader, and known as a character among the pioneers of the Black Hills, where he had his home, died there today after a short illness from peritonitis, in his seventy-seventh year.

He attracted national attention in 1910 by his suit in the Massachusetts courts to obtain a portion of the millions left by his mother, and on Dec. 17 of that year he and his children received $245,000.

Mr. Glover was not a Christian Scientist.

### David Brown Russell.

David Brown Russell, a brother of Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, died suddenly from pneumonia on Sunday at the home of his brother, 422 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Russell was in his fifty-first year and was a son of the late Rev. William H. Russell, a Methodist minister and a member of the New York East Conference. For the last twenty years he had been connected with a branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and was a member of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. Mr. Russell was married a year and a half ago to Miss Jean Scott of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who survives him together with a sister, Mrs. Alvin Turner, and four brothers, Justice Russell, Dr. William H. Russell, Principal of the Fernandina (Fla.) High School; Charles F., and Theodore J. Russell.

### Mrs. McLean Left 162 Descendants.

Mrs. Bridget McLean died Sunday night at her home, 263 Seventh Avenue, Long Island City, in her eighty-sixth year, leaving 162 living descendants, consisting of five daughters, three sons, forty-eight grandchildren, ninety-seven great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren. She was born in Ireland and came to this country when sixteen years old. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel and took eighty-one days. On board the vessel she met Patrick McLean and they were married shortly after their arrival here. Her husband, who was a gardener and took care of the gardens of the Hearns and Rhinelanders here many years ago, died fifteen years ago.

### Dr. Charles Townshend Dade.

Dr. Charles Townshend Dade, a dermatologist here for many years, and at the time of his death consulting dermatologist to Roosevelt Hospital and dermatologist to the out patient department of St. Luke's Hospital, died on Sunday at his home, 25 West Fiftieth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Mobile, Ala., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1891. After a year of study in France and Germany he engaged in practice here, and for many years was connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic. Dr. Dade was a member of the New York Dermatological Society, and was unmarried. A brother and sister survive him.

### James Briggs McEwan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—James Briggs McEwan, a former Mayor and Postmaster of this city and a former Assemblyman and State Senator, died to-day at his home here in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Albany and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1878, of which former President Taft was a member. From 1897 to 1901 he was a member of the Assembly, and then was elected to the Senate, where he served until 1907.

### Mrs. Emma Folsom Perrine.

Mrs. Emma Folsom Perrine, mother of Mrs. Frances Folsom Preston, who was the widow of former President Cleveland, died on Sunday at her daughter's home in Princeton, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year. Her first husband was Oscar Folsom, law partner of Grover Cleveland before he became Governor of New York. After his death Mrs. Perrine spent most of her time with her daughter, although she lived for many years in Buffalo.

## OCEAN TRAVELERS.

### Some of Those Sailing Today for Rotterdam—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Rotterdam are:

William Adamson, H. S. Albright, Chandler P. Anderson, John H. Andrews, Hamilton C. Bates, Miss H. Bauer, Count and Countess des Garets-Bereins, Stanley W. Bishop, Miss Helene Borman, W. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Campbell, C. Nickels Carver, Mrs. C. A. Chapman, J. H. Connor, H. W. Cowan, Mrs. Herbert Cowell, Mrs. J. Craik, Miss Marjorie Craik, H. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dennis, W. H. Dennis, Miss T. B. Denton, E. L. Dresel, W. Cameron Forbes, Lloyd S. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Galt, Walter E. Gaynor, Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gross, F. E. Haight, Arthur P. Homer, J. A. Howard, W. C. C. Hurt, W. D. Judkins, Harvey S. Ladew, Marshall Langhorne, F. J. Larkin, Claude Lauder, A. W. Laurence, Mrs. E. J. Lock wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Long, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Mackinney, D. M. H. Mayer, J. R. Morris, J. W. Norcross, E. E. Pingree, W. B. Phillips, Fred R. Russell, the Rev. George Rutten, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Lyle, Samuel W. Uttley, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Vernay, C. C. Waldo, D. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam, A. R. Urion, H. Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, ex-German Naval Attache at Washington.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Stockholm from Stockholm were:

Alfred Bourget, Edvard Egbert, Negley Farson, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Haynie, Charles Haynie, A. L. Mahony, T. H. Manburg, A. J. Wolfe, Robert Anderson, Erik Ruden, A. R. Wilton, K. E. Lavard, Isidor Freedman, J. H. Holdtvedt, N. K. Bohman, K. Nordin, T. Landby, T. Karling, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Langeriot, and K. Robinson.

## NOTED ENGINEER DEAD.

### Thomas F. Richardson Built the Pike's Peak Cogwheel Railroad.

Thomas F. Richardson, an engineer and bridge builder, one of whose most important works was the building of the cog-wheel railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak, Col., died on Sunday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixty-first year. He was born in Woburn, Mass., and after being educated at the Boston English High School, became an employe of the Boston Water Works. Following this Mr. Richardson went West and built the Canon Diablo bridge of the Santa Fé Railroad, then going to Mexico, where he built the largest bridge on the Mexican Central Railroad, at Encarnacion.

Mr. Richardson then built the Pike's Peak cog-wheel road, and after this went to Chicago, where he worked on the Drainage Canal, later going to Massachusetts and building the Wachuset Dam and Aqueduct Metropolitan Water Works. This last work took thirteen years to complete, and then Mr. Richardson became Chief Civil Engineer for the J. G. White Company of this city, and retired a year ago.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of this city. He was a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. His wife and three sons survive him.

### Walter Rogers Beach.

Walter Rogers Beach, a lawyer here for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 200 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Milford, Conn., and was a direct descendant of John Rogers, one of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. Beach was graduated from Yale University, where he was a member of a number of secret societies, including Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Beta Chi, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, and Wolf's Head. After teaching a year in the Stamford Military Institute he came to this city in 1871 and entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1873, and was admitted to the Bar. He is survived by his wife, who is National Historian of the Children of the American Revolution.

### Obituary Notes.

SPENCER THOMAS OLDHAM, widely known as a cricketer in this country, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Mount Washington, near Baltimore, Md., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in England and came to this country forty years ago. Mr. Oldham was cricket instructor of the old Baltimore Cricket Club, now the Mount Washington Club.

JOHN H. PARKHURST, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died last night at his home in Livingston, N. J.

MORRIS CUTLIBERSON, a farmer, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, B. Van Goram, in Brookside, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

MORRIS T. BIRD, a lockmaster of the Morris Canal Company, died suddenly on Saturday, at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

THOMAS B. McGRATH, an undertaker and former Assessor of Rockaway Township, died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, Frederick B. Schott, in Rockaway, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

PATRICK WHITE, father of Traffic Policeman John White, died on Sunday, at his home, 193 High Street, Orange, N. J., in his ninety-first year.

ALBERT JUDSON SPENCER, former Manager of the William Hodge Company, died on Sunday from pneumonia at his home in the Bronx, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. HARRIET CROSBY WARREN, wife of Dorman T. Warren, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 17 Central Park South, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MARIETTA LINCOLN MASON, a writer and contributor to the magazines, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 39 Bennett Avenue, in her fifty-fifth year.

GEORGE H. CHAMPLIN, 75 years old, for forty-eight years in the employ of the Central Railroad, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday from the grip.

McDONALD L. WRENN, President of the Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, Va., and connected with several other businesses, died suddenly at his home in Norfolk on Sunday in his fifty-eighth year.

VICTOR B. CALDWELL, President of the United States National Bank of Omaha, Neb., died on Sunday at his home there.

SARAH B. CANNON, widow of Colonel Garrard Cannon of Hoddentown, N. J., died at the home of Clarence S. Bridle, a nephew, in Trenton, last night.

Captain ANTHONY GALLAGHER, a sailing master on the Great Lakes for more than fifty years, died at his home in Chicago yesterday. He was 75 years old.

JOHN L. MORGAN, President of the John L. Morgan Wholesale Dry Goods Company of Binghamton, N. Y., died suddenly at his home there yesterday.

WILLIAM L. LUDLUM, an Appraiser in the Custom House for forty years, died on Saturday at his home on Staten Island, in his eighty-second year.

GEORGE W. SIMMONS, a member of the gun crew that fired the first shot of the civil war at Fort Sumpter, died on Sunday at Pakaukunk, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year.

WILLIAM H. POOLE, formerly a baseball player, is dead at his home in Union Course, L. I., in his thirty-sixth year.

GEORGE MAUGHAN, a brother of the Rev. Patrick F. Maughan, rector of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, died on Sunday at his home, 216 West Sixty-eighth Street.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, a mechanical engineer with the Department of Water Supply, this city, died on Sunday at his home in Bronxville, N. Y., of which he was a Trustee.

CLIFFORD HOXIE SMITH, for almost fifty years employed on Brooklyn newspapers as a printer and proofreader, and one of the oldest members of Typographical Union No. 6, died in St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn on Sunday. Mr. Smith was born in Winsted, Conn., sixty-four years ago, and left a widow and two sons. He lived at 52 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET BROWN FORD, widow of Captain Andrew Ford, is dead at her home, 245 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, aged 79 years. She is survived by a daughter and a son.

ADOLPH LA BLOTIER, 50 years old, superintendent of the ostrich feather firm of Hugo Stearn in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 861 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years and father of Patrick E. Callahan, a Brooklyn lawyer and former Assistant Corporation Counsel and Assistant District Attorney, died at his home, 287 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Callahan was for seventeen years with the veterinary service of the New York Fire Department. He was one of the organizers of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, and a member of the Holy Name Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society No. 7, and the St. Patrick's Alliance. He is survived by five sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH WING, widow of George T. Wing, who was killed in battle during the civil war, is dead at her home, 135 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., and for many years was active in the work of the old Willet Street M. E. Church. She left a son and two daughters.

JAMES LOWENBERG, 64 years old, a member of True Craftsman Lodge No. 631, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 269 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. CORNELIUS C. CURNAN, wife of a merchant in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home in Far Rockaway, L. I., in her forty-seventh year. Mrs. Curnan had been a resident of that place for the last twenty years.

LOFTUS H. SAXE, formerly a teller in the old Fourth National Bank in Manhattan, and Past Master of New York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., died from apoplexy on Sunday in the Brooklyn Hospital. His funeral services will be held at the home of R. H. Vanderbilt, 127 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, tonight. He was 60 years old.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAAS, a druggist, for more than thirty years in business at Glenmore and Schenck Avenues, Brooklyn, died in his store on Sunday from heart disease. Mr. Maas was born in Germany 64 years ago. He was a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and a Trustee of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He was also a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association and of the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club. He left a widow.

AMOS F. SCOTT, a resident for many years of Greenwich, Conn., died on Sunday at his home in Riverside, Conn., in his sixty-ninth year.

ROBERT HOBSON, Sr., known on the stage as Robert Nelson, and the father of the Nelson family of acrobats, died on Sunday at his home in Mount Clemens, Mich., in his seventy-fifth year. He came to this country from England, and his family has performed for twenty-five years in vaudeville and circuses.

Captain THOMAS EDGAR HAWES, formerly a Captain in the New York-Boston steamboat service, where he commanded the Yale and Bunker Hill, died yesterday at his home in Quincy, Mass., in his fifty-eighth year.

Colonel EDWARD JAY ALLEN, aged 85, friend of President Lincoln, member of the staff of General Fremont during the civil war, and one of the first settlers of Seattle, Wash., died at his home there Sunday night.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Engaged

BORDEN—ELLIS.—Mr. Herman Ellis of New York announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Susan B. Ellis, to Mr. Alfred Borden, formerly of Fall River.

GALUTEN — ROTHENBERG.—Mrs. Pearl Rothenberg announces the engagement of her daughter Eva to Mr. Max Galuten.

KANDELL — KOPP. — Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kopp announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to Mr. Charles P. Kandell.

WILSON—CROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Cross of 88 Lincoln Av., Rockville Centre, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hattie Almira Cross, to Mr. William Trevena Wilson of New York City.

DILLON—BAER.—Margaret Baer to David Dillon.

HENDERSON—SCHULZ.—Barbara Schulz to Peter Henderson.

WACKER—MEIER.—Ida A. Meier to Charles Wacker.

### Married.

GOFFE—ATOCHA.—Monday, Dec. 27, 1915, at the home of Mrs. G. W. Bement, Terre Haute, Ind., by the Rev. Francis S. Dunham, Alice Lansing Atocha and Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, both of New York City.

MYERS—REYNOLDS.—At the home of the bride's brother, Mr. William H. Reynolds, Providence, R. I., Miss Hope Reynolds to Prof. Alfred Stuart Myers of New York, by Dr. Augustus M. Lord, assisted by Rev. James Myers, the groom's brother.

WELLS—SIMMONS.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Dec. 26, 1915, by the Rev. G. Doering, Caroline A. Simmons to Stephen W. Wells.

WETTERAU — CHAPLIN. — At the home of the bride's parents, Monday, Dec. 27, 1915, by Dr. Albert Erdman, Margaret Chaplin to Rudolf Wetterau.

**Newark.**

COOKE—NETTLESHIP.—Dec. 24, Florence O. Nettleship to James G. Cooke, Jr.

### Died

APPELL.—Jacob, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in his 70th year, at his country home, Bedford Hills. Notices of funeral hereafter.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, on Dec. 27, 1915, at his residence, 215 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thomas William Arnold, in his 51st year.

BARNARD.—At his residence, Amityville, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 26, 1915, George Gardner Barnard. Funeral private.

BARRY.—Dec. 24, 1915, P. J. Whitmore Barry, aged 51 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av.,

# SEVERAL EMINENT ATHLETIC AUTHORITIES DISCUSS METHODS TO SUPPRESS PROFESSIONALISM

## AMATEUR IN SPORTS LACKS A DEFINITION

### Delegates of Many Bodies Discuss Problem, but Reach No Decision.

### TO TRY AGAIN THURSDAY

### Suggestions Made to be Put in Concrete Form in the Hope of Settling Athletic Question.

Little progress toward the clarification of the definition of the term amateur as applied to athletics was made at the joint conference of the leading governing sports organizations of America, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The conference lasted more than three hours, but it was impossible to agree upon any definition of an amateur that would be worthy of such a representative gathering. An adjournment was therefore ordered until Thursday by Gustavus T. Kirby of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., who was selected as Chairman, when a further effort will be made to attain the ends for which the meeting was intended.

Suggestions as to what should be done were made by some of the most notable amateur sports authorities in the United States.

Some of the clauses suggested by the Intercollegiate Association in its definition of what constituted an amateur, what acts barred him as a "Simon Pure," and what the penalties of his wrongdoing should be may be approved at the conference on Thursday in the Hotel Astor.

The suggestions which were made yesterday by the various delegates will be printed and distributed today, so that every delegate will have in the proper form, when the conference is continued, not only his opinions and suggestions, but those of every other man who was called upon by Chairman Kirby to give his views on the big subject.

There was a tendency toward adopting all or part of the I. C. A. A. A. A. suggestions by representatives of nearly all of the organizations. The delegates realized that such a step was needed to bring amateur sport to the highest plane. The Amateur Athletic Union, the United States Golf Association, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the Amateur Fencers' League of America, the Amateur Billiard Players' League, and the National College Athletic Association were in accord with the Intercollegiate Association in the latter's views of amateurism.

**Weeks Routs the Professionals.**

There was not a sign of discord until the delegates of the Athletic Research Society, composed of professional instructors in athletics, were permitted to have their say. They quibbled long over the term "professional," and they desired to be known as "non-competing amateurs." Justice Bartow S. Weeks of the Amateur Athletic Union ended the discussion on this topic when he said:

"What is the difference between a non-competing amateur and a professional instructor?"

This query remained unanswered.

William F. Garcelon of Harvard University, speaking for the National Collegiate Athletic Association, advanced one of the sanest arguments on amateurism developed during the conference. "Go slow," was the warning of Mr. Garcelon. "The question is of great weight and moment," he declared, "and it would be better to secure a proper definition of an amateur a month hence than to hasten through some decision in a week that would be found full of flaws as soon as it was put into operation.

"You cannot make laws to cover all sports," Mr. Garcelon contended. "It is proper enough to secure a general solution of the athletic question, but it would be impossible to administer this definition to all sports."

Mr. Garcelon advised the adoption of some general definition of the term, and would then permit the governing branch in every sport to interpret and make its own rules on the subject, following as closely as possible the lines advocated by the delegates to the present conclave. He said, for example, that there are certain occurrences in golf which would tend to make a man professional, but which would and probably could not happen in track and field athletics. Therefore to attempt to legislate in the same manner for both these sports would be impracticable and useless. Many other valuable suggestions were offered by the Harvard man, and will receive consideration when the time arrives for the adoption of a uniform amateur code.

**Garcelon Wants Council of Leaders.**

Mr. Garcelon advocated a council composed of the leaders of all athletic bodies to meet once a year and then settle all questions regarding amateurism that have cropped up during the year. He averred that the amateur law could not be laid down at a conference of this nature, as the line between amateurism and professionalism is too faint to do it. Referring to the men who instructed at Summer camps, he stated that rigid action should be taken in specific instances when it was found that such a person was receiving money for teaching in athletics instead of Latin or some other mental subject. He did not want this man called a professional unless a definite stand was taken against all such instructors who, while perhaps not violating the amateur laws, are violating the spirit of the law.

Mr. Garcelon made an exhaustive and interesting review of what he considered the chief points to be considered by the delegates, and he received the loudest applause of any of the speakers.

There were several representatives at the meeting who admitted that they did not draw the line between an amateur and professional, but this did not mean that they would recognize the action taken by this convention. On the other hand, the United States Soccer Football Association which permits professionals to play with amateurs asserted through E. L. Mockler that it would be willing to accept the final decision of this gathering and endeavor to change its regulations accordingly.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, representing the Amateur Athletic Union, talked on the capitalization of athletic fame. He attacked college men who received remuneration for teaching in Summer camps, but he, like many others, realized that a solution of this problem remained with the Intercollegiate Association, and, therefore, he put the matter squarely up to the latter organization. Justice Weeks quizzed many of the speakers.

**Golfers Want Few Rules.**

Rules will not clarify the situation, in the opinion of Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The fewer rules made the more likelihood that they will not be violated. A campaign of education among players of golf on just what constitutes an amateur and a "pro" would accomplish more good than a volume of regulations, said Mr. Whitney. The U. S. G. A. Secretary agreed that his association would in all probability abide by the conclusions reached at this conference.

Any man may be a professional in some branch of sport other than golf and after five years pennance may be declared an amateur golfer, according to the theory of the I. C. A. A. A. A. Committee. The Intercollegiate Association hopes, through this gathering to formulate a rule by which any man who has not been guilty of fraud but through some other reason has been declared ineligible to compete as an amateur, might be acclaimed a "Simon Pure" by some other organization.

Throughout the conference the tone of the delegates indicated that a favorable decision would be reached on this point.

"The capitalization of fame is prohibited in golf, and where a player has been found guilty of using his name or ability to further his financial interests he is dropped from the amateur ranks," asserted Mr. Whitney.

Robert D. Wrenn, who will retire from the presidency of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in February, said that he was unable to see how this conference would benefit his association. He stated, however, that he would recommend to the tennis authorities the adoption of any set of rules passed by this body.

Mr. Wrenn said that he was very much dissatisfied with the working of the amateur tennis rule. It is too elastic, he asserted, and contains no provisions for such apparent violations of the amateur spirit as a player receiving transportation and other expenses for giving exhibitions for some hotel; or for receiving a racquet from a sports concern for the use of his name.

**Wrenn Strong for Amateurism.**

As the rules were easily violated Mr. Wrenn would endeavor to make public opinion strong for amateurism, and discourage in this way the "lawful breaking of the rules." Mr. Wrenn stated that he had no specific suggestions to present because he came to the conference with the purpose of seeking ideas. He said he would be glad to see a general rule covering amateurism in tennis and other sports.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, President of the Amateur Fencers' League, spoke briefly and said: "We do not care how strict a definition of an amateur you make. We will adopt it."

Others who gave opinions were Dr. Reginald Sayre, United States Revolver Association; Major Robert Cooke, Military Athletic League, and Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Playground and Recreation Association.

The associations and their representatives participating in the conference included: The United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Robert D. Wrenn; the United States Golf Association, Howard F. Whitney; Amateur Fencers' League of America, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond; International Skating Union of America, David A. Slayback; United States Revolver Association, Dr. Reginald Sayre; National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, G. Moon, Jr.; Playground and Recreation Association of America, Dr. J. H. McCurdy; Boy Scouts of America, William E. Berry; National Collegiate Athletic Association, William F. Garcelon, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, and Dean Le Baron R. Briggs; Athletic Research Society, Dr. W. B. Bowen and Dr. J. R. Raycroft; International Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, Ralph Morgan; United States Football Association, John A. Fernley; E. L. Mockler, Douglas Stewart, Albert W. Keane, Thomas W. Cahill; Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Norton H. Crow; Amateur Athletic Union of United States, Bartow S. Weeks, George J. Turner, and Frederick W. Rubien.

## ATHLETIC COUNCIL NEEDED.

### Research Society Advocates Federation to Control Amateur Sport.

The Athletic Research Society, an organization comprising many prominent physical directors, advocated at its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday a national council to control amateur sports in the United States. A special committee which has studied this question for a year reported that such a federation should be representative of each national organization interested in athletics.

The report recommended that such a council should establish natural standards of amateurism, promulgate rules, and adopt an honor code for all branches of sport; serve as arbiter in disputes between members; pass upon reinstatements in cases of violation of the amateur code; conduct a bureau of records for all sports; decide and administer questions relating to the representation of the United States in international bodies connected with such contests as the Olympic Games.

At the afternoon session of this body, Dr. John Brown, Jr., read a report on the elements constituting an amateur. Dr. George Meylan of Columbia University, who was scheduled to read a treatise on "The Effects Upon the Individual of Athletic Competition," declined on the ground that the subject required two or three years' consideration by a large committee.

## Kayser High Gun at Lakewood.

Under ideal conditions, fourteen men faced the traps of the Laurel House Gun Club at Lake Manetta, Lakewood, N. J., yesterday at the opening of the three-day mid-Winter shooting carnival. It was a 100-target practice match and the first shoot for the Option Sweepstakes of $300, which is to be divided between the "high guns" of the three days. The Lakewood handicap championship and the Lakewood championship matches will be shot tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Dr. J. Kayser proved high gun yesterday with a total of 93 breaks out of the possible 100. His four strings of 25 were: 21, 24, 25, and 23. Dr. W. C. Held and A. C. King tied for second place with 88 each. Dr. D. L. Culver of the New York Athletic Club, scored 87, and F. S. Vanderhof, Captain of the Laurel House Gun Club, returned a card of 85.

## BIG BASEBALL YEAR COMING, SAYS TENER

### Predicts Better Playing, Larger Attendance, and Greater Rivalry Next Season.

President John K. Tener of the National League returned to his office yesterday for the first time since the peace agreement was signed in Cincinnati last week, and expressed himself as greatly pleased over the outcome of the negotiations. President Tener said he believed baseball in 1916 would enjoy the greatest season the game has ever known, both from a playing standpoint and from that of attendance.

The head of the National League predicted that it would be a great season for the players. Because of the consideration shown them in the settlement, President Tener remarked that all would play for the best that was in them and that the standard of play would improve. He also looked for more intense rivalry among the clubs, and predicted a season of what he called "fighting baseball."

President Tener explained that there would be little or no trouble in the distribution of the Federal League players. They were all declared eligible, and the Federal League will assume rsponsibility for their contracts. The adjustment of their salaries will be a question for the clubs themselves to decide.

The question as to whether the Federal League players will be let out of the circuit to which they belong without first asking waivers from the other clubs will be decided by the National Commission at Cincinnati on Jan. 4.

The scramble for players began in earnest yesterday, when the Yankees sent out dozens of telegrams to different clubs making offers for players. The club sent a telegram to Charles H. Weeghman, who is to be the new owner of the Chicago Cubs, making an offer for Catcher Jimmy Archer and Bill Fischer, formerly catcher of the Brooklyn Club, and also for Outfielders Flack and Zwilling. Applications were sent to the Pittsburgh Federal League Club for three players, two being Pitchers Frank Allen and Baron Knetzer, who both jumped the Brooklyn National League Club to join the Feds.

It is believed that when Joe Tinker takes command of the new Cubs he will retain Roger Bresnahan as his first catcher and will let Archer go. Weeghman will not make his answer to the many requests he has received for players until the National Commission has decided upon the waiver question. When the team is officially transferred and Manager Tinker has had a chance to look over both clubs of players, he will decide what members he will let go.

A statement by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission was made last night in relation to the men on the Chicago National and St. Louis American League Clubs before they were sold. He said that the old waiver rule would apply—that is, waivers in one league must be obtained before the players can be disposed of out of that league. As to the Federal League players, Chairman Herrmann was not prepared to say what the ruling would be until after the commission meeting next week.

Following the National Commission meeting next week, President B. B. Johnson and one other member of the American League, together with Secretary John A. Heydler and Barney Dreyfuss of the National League, will arrange for next year's schedules. When this draft is drawn up it will be submitted to the club owners of both leagues, and will be acted on at the schedule meeting here in February.

## CONVICTS MOURN FEDS.

### Were Going to Root for League in Appreciation of Gift of Uniforms.

There will be much regret among the players at Atlanta Penitentiary when they learn that the Federal League is no more. A few weeks ago the convicts received two full sets of uniforms from the Chicago and Buffalo Federal League Clubs, and they were so pleased with the gift that they all became Federal League rooters.

The Christmas number of Good Words, the Atlanta paper published by the convicts, says: "We were delighted to receive a few weeks ago through the courtesy and efforts of Thomas Gilmore, Secretary of the Chicago Federal League Club, ten complete outfits, including suits, caps, belts, and stockings, and a like set from the Buffalo Federal League Club. We have been sorely in need of uniforms for several months, and on that account these gifts will be doubly appreciated. We wrote to several club owners in the three big leagues asking for uniforms, but the Federal League combine was the only one kind enough to send any."

The article goes on to say that as the players did not expect to "board" at Atlanta all their lives, they hoped to be able soon to get out and root for the Federal League. Now they won't have a chance to do so.

## THOMAS WANTS A. A. CLUB.

### Cleveland Minor Team May Be Moved Back to Toledo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The American Association team must be taken away from Cleveland, according to a statement made by President B. B. Johnson of the American League before leaving tonight for the Forest City to discuss with bankers there the baseball situation. Club owners of the American League will gather in Cleveland either Wednesday or Thursday to dispose of the question involved in the affairs of the Major and Minor League clubs which are being handled by a committee of bankers for Charles Somers.

Charles Thomas, President of the Chicago Nationals, is endeavoring to purchase the association franchise and move it to Toledo, which was admitted by President Chivington tonight. Mr. Thomas, if his proposition is accepted, would be associated with Roger Bresnahan, whose home is in Toledo. It is understood the Cleveland bankers want to sell the Toledo grounds, franchise, and players' contracts together and that $150,000 would be asked for them, according to President Chivington.

## English Golf "Pros" Not Coming.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—George Duncan, the famous professional golfer of the Hanger Hill Club, who toured the United States a few seasons ago, asserted today that he does not intend arranging an American tour during the coming season for the purpose of turning the receipts over to the war relief funds. Duncan also said that it is unlikely Harry Vardon of South Herts, J. H. Taylor, Edward Ray, or James Braid will accept any engagements to play exhibition games outside of Great Britain until the war is over.

## ARMY TO PLAY TRINITY.

### Football Teams Will Clash After Lapse of Six Years.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The announcement of the Army football schedule and the appointment of two new officials to the Athletic Council has just been made. Nine games have been arranged for the cadets, all of which will be played at home, with the exception of the Navy contest.

Several teams which played at West Point last season are off the list for 1916, Colgate, Georgetown, and Gettysburg being dropped. Lebanon Valley and Washington and Lee are new teams to West Pointers, neither having played here before. Trinity is on the schedule again, after an absence of six years. The balance of the schedule is made up as it has been for some years.

The games with Washington and Lee and Notre Dame Universities will provide two intersectional battles for the soldiers, the one from the South and the other from the Middle West. Although it is understood that negotiations were entered into with both Harvard and Yale, satisfactory arrangements could not be made.

Lieutenant Philip Hayes has been appointed football representative, to succeed Captain Dan I. Sultan, who has held the office for three years, and Lieutenant James B. Crawford has been chosen to succeed Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer as Secretary Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council.

The football schedule follows:

Sept. 30, Lebanon Valley; Oct. 7, Washington and Lee; 14, Holy Cross; 21, Trinity; 28, Villanova; Nov. 4, Notre Dame; 11, University of Maine; 18, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 25, Naval Academy, at Philadelphia.

## BRITISH FOOTBALL SCANDAL.

### Eight Players Suspended for Life for Framing Up Game.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A sensation has been caused in football circles in the north of England by a report issued by the Commission of the English Football Association on the result of the game between Liverpool and Manchester United which was decided last April 2. The report shows that the game was prearranged between the players for the purpose of betting and winning money.

The committee found that sums of money had changed hands on the result of the game and that the players profited considerably. The football association has premanently suspended four Liverpool players—Sheldon, Purcell, Miller, and Fairfoul—and three Manchester United professionals—A. Turnbull, Whalley, and West—from taking part in playing football or football management, and they are also barred from entering any football ground in England in the future.

## RUTGERS TO PLAY W. AND J.

### Gridiron Game Scheduled for Polo Grounds Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Official announcement was made tonight that the Washington and Jefferson football team will play Rutgers at the Polo Grounds, New York, next Thanksgiving Day. Arrangements had been made for the local team to play the University of Chattanooga on that day, but this game has been transferred to Nov. 25.

## BROWN ELEVEN ON COAST.

### Providence Players Arrive at Pasadena for Football Game.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 27.—Accompanied by two coaches, twenty-one players of the Brown University football squad arrived here today to prepare for the game with Washington State College on New Year's Day. The squad was met at the station by Brown alumni. The men will practice each day until the day of the game.

## BIG GAMES FOR TUFTS.

### Princeton, Indiana, and Syracuse on Massachusetts Eleven's Schedule.

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 27.—The Tufts football schedule for 1916, announced today, shows a number of new colleges on the list, including Indiana University, Princeton, and Syracuse. The scheudle follows:

Sept. 30, Worcester Tech at Medford; Oct. 7, Harvard at Cambridge; Oct. 14, Princeton at Princeton; Oct. 21, Boston College at Medford; Oct. 28, Indiana State at Indianapolis; Nov. 4, Massachusetts Aggies at Medford; Nov. 11, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield; Nov. 18, Bowdoin at Medford; Nov. 25, Syracuse at Boston.

## TIGERS LOSE AT SQUASH.

### Princeton Club Defeated by Heights Casino in Postponed Match, 3 to 2.

The Class B Metropolitan League squash tennis match between the Heights Casino and Princeton Club, postponed from last week, was won yesterday by the Brooklyn Club 3 to 2. The contests were productive of splendid rallies and clever squash. Two of the matches went to extra games, F. S. Page of the home club defeating H. Tobey of Princeton 15—12, 11—15, 18—15, and G. Graham, Princeton, winning from S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15—9, 14—16, 15—9. The summary:

F. S. Page, Heights Casino, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton, 15—12, 11—15, 18—15; R. Catlin, Heights Casino, defeated Kenneth G. Stern, Princeton, 15—8, 18—15; Thomas H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, defeated Dr. H. Missell, Princeton, 15—11, 15—6; G. Graham, Princeton, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15—9, 14—6, 15—9; R. Ely, Princeton, defeated M. Toerge, Heights Casino, 16—14, 17—18.

R. Catlin, with a handicap of three aces one hand, won the final round of the squash tennis tournament of the Heights Casino yesterday, defeating F. S. Page, rated at four aces 1 hand, in straight games at 15—12, 15—8. The summary:

Handicap Tournament.—Semi-Final Round—F. S. Page, (4 aces 1 hand,) defeated T. H. Beardsley, (5 aces 1 hand,) 7—16, 15—12, 15—7; R. Catlin, (3 aces 1 hand,) defeated L. Platt, (3 aces 1 hand,) 15—12, 15—8. Final Round—R. Catlin, (3 aces 1 hand,) defeated F. S. Page, (4 aces 1 hand,) 15—12, 15—8.

## Duffey Outpoints Fimler.

Jimmy Duffey and Chick Fimler boxed an interesting ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night. Duffey, after the first two rounds, which were even, showed superior ability, and at the end had his opponent clinching at every opportunity to save himself. Duffey played a perfect tattoo of blows to Fimler's body, and behind every one there was power that wore the latter down.

The main bout ended in an unsatisfactory manner. This was between Johny Marto and Al Thomas, and the latter quit in the second round. He claimed that he had been fouled. It was not allowed and Thomas refused to continue. Willie Astey scored a decisive victory over young Rose. From the fifth to the eighth round he knocked Rose down three times and once pushed him through the ropes. Battling Henry knocked out Johnny Summers before the bout between the two was fairly under way.

## FAST TENNIS PLAY IN JUNIOR TOURNEY

### Zabriskie Brothers Feature the Opening Rounds of Championship Play.

Tennis of a high standard was witnessed in the opening rounds of the first junior indoor championship yesterday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. With a total of sixty entries few defaults were taken in the forty-six matches decided. Among the contestants were several young college players of note, and many of the best schoolboy racquet wielders in the metropolitan district.

One of the outstanding features of an interesting series of matches was the success of the Zabriskie brothers of Trinity School, both of whom qualified for the third round. W. I. Zabriskie disposed of Francis De Revere, the Curtis High School crack, in straight sets at 7—5 and 6—0, but found a hard opponent in L. S. Champion, another Trinity player, who carried the score to 15—13, 5—7, 7—5 before yielding. Each of the three sets went to vantage and many of the games were long-drawn out.

At the opposite end of the draw G. A. Zabriskie encountered trouble in reaching the third round. His victory over R. C. Rand of Harvard was an indication of his playing strength, and although he eliminated the Crimson player by a close margin his general court work was excellent. Lee Newman of Middlesex was his second opponent, and once again he was required to bring into play all his knowledge of the game and reserve force to win a three-set match.

There was a lively contest between Cornell University and Fordham in which the latter came through successfully. Paul Keresey's knowledge of the net gave him a big advantage over Morton Webster of Cornell and his accuracy in judging the flight of the ball aided him in winning at 6—0, 6—2. Webster tried to force the rallies and tried his strategy, but the Fordham lad knew too much about the game and triumphed.

Herbert W. Forster, the winner of last year's Yonkers interscholastic title, displayed his class in an unmistakable manner when he defeated Sheppard Alexander, Morris High School, 6—2, 6—2, but his long absence from the court was evident in his second match, when he was defeated by H. P. Guiler of Columbia, another product of the West Side Club. Forster captured the first set 9—7, but was unable to maintain the pace and fell before the aggressive attack of the Morningside expert. The summary:

Indoor National Junior Singles Championship.—First Round—L. S. Champion, Trinity School, defeated W. I. Platt, Newtown, 10—8, 6—3; W. I. Zabriskie, Trinity School, defeated Francis De Revere, Curtis High School, 7—3, 6—0; Fred Barrett, Newtown, defeated Irvin Katz, Columbia, by default; Edward D. Cumming, New York, defeated Edward Dowling, Newtown, 6—7, 8—6, 9—7; Merritt Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated C. Forbes Sargeant, Taft School, 6—4, 6—4; Alfred R. Oliver, Isaac Orange, defeated Harry Smith, New York, by default; Carl Donner, Carlton, defeated Matthew Taylor, Fordham, by default; F. M. Loughman, Berkeley, defeated Irving Raymond, Trinity School, 6—3, 13—11; James Weber, Andover, defeated W. N. Warner, New York, 6—1, 6—2; A. N. Hurd, Horchkiss, defeated Bayard Arnold, Carteret, 6—2, 6—3; Edward Hendrickson, Amherst, defeated R. M. Sedgwick, Groton, 6—2, 6—0; E. L. Hopkins, Yale, defeated J. Hampden Robb, Groton, 6—3, 6—3; Fred A. Kuser, Jr., De La Salle, won by default; J. J. McLaughlin, Fordham, defeated W. H. Barnes, Jr., Fordham, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Alfred Winsten, Horace Mann School, defeated Harold Starkman, New York, by default; J. F. Corbey, New York, defeated Edward C. Woodruff, Jr., by default; Dudley Meyer, New York, defeated W. A. Scott, Carlton, by default; H. W. Haldenstein, Horace Mann School, defeated Cecil Donaldson, Boro Park Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0; Herbert W. Forster, Yonkers, defeated Sheppard Alexander, New York, 6—2, 6—2; H. P. Guiler, Columbia, defeated John N. Seager, Jr., New York, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; Gerald Donaldson, Boro Park Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Paul Munroe, Cutler, 6—3, 6—0; Alexander W. Lauder, Carteret School, defeated Nicholas Canaly, New York, by default; Goddard Sanders, New York, defeated Alfred Benziger, Carteret School, by default; Charles C. Lee, New York, defeated Jesse G. Coward, New York, by default; Howard Taylor, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Jabish Holmes, Jr., Middlesex, 6—1, 6—2; Elliot Binzen, Fordham, defeated Sheffield Cowles, Groton, by default; G. A. Zabriskie, Trinity School, defeated R. C. Rand, Harvard, 6—4, 6—4; Lee Newman, Middlesex, defeated I. Russell Kiernan, Erasmus, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round.—Paul Keresey, Fordham, defeated Morton Webster, Cornell, 6—0, 6—2; G. A. Zabriskie defeated L. S. Champion, 15—13, 5—7, 7—5; Edward Dowling defeated Fred Barrett, 6—1, 7—5; Merritt Cutler defeated Alfred R. Oliver, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; F. M. Loughman defeated Carl Donner, by default; James Weber defeated A. N. Hurd, 6—0, 6—0; E. L. Hopkins defeated Edward Hendrickson, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Fred A. Kuser, Jr., defeated J. J. McLaughlin, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4; J. F. Corbey defeated H. A. Winsten, 6—2, 6—3; H. W. Haldenstein defeated Dudley Meyer, 6—3, 6—0; H. P. Guiler defeated Herbert W. Forster, 7—9, 6—3, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Alexander W. Lauder, 6—0, 6—0; Charles C. Lee defeated Goddard Sanders, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; G. A. Zabriskie defeated Lee Newman, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated H. Griffith, 6—3, 6—0.

Third Round—Merritt Cutler defeated Edward Dowling, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

## JUNIOR TENNIS DOUBLES.

### Twenty-four Teams Will Compete in First Indoor Tournament.

Twenty-four teams were drawn for the first indoor national junior tennis championship tournament, which begins this morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The entry list includes many of the youngsters competing in the singles title play. As several of the teams are composed of the same players who went through the outdoor season together, a number of interesting matches should result. The draw follows:

Second Round Byes.—Keresey and McLaughlin vs. G. A. Zabriskie and Raymond; Weber and Rand vs. Loughenan and Winsten.

First Round.—W. Cumming and A. Poor vs. E. Cumming and partner; W. A. Scott and Donner vs. Cecil and Gerald Donaldson; F. E. Bailey and J. Sheldon vs. Guiler and Banks; H. Taylor Seager vs. Newman and Holmes; Robb and Sedgwick vs. Hurd and Binzen; G. Edwards and J. Haafnott vs. Lee and Canady; Warner and partner vs. Griffith and Alexander; Sargeant and Hopkins vs. W. I. Zabriskie and Champion.

Second Round, Byes.—Webster and Holdenstein vs. Smith and Norton; E. Dowling and Barrett vs. H. Fahlgren and J. P. McKinney.

## SYRACUSE 3-YEAR RULE.

### Drastic Eligibility Code to be Put In Force Next Year.

Syracuse University will enforce the three-year rule in all branches of athletics after Jan. 1, 1917. A committee appointed by the Athletic Governing Board is redrafting the whole code of eligibility rules and has been given specific instructions to include a clause providing that no man can compete in any sport which comes under the jurisdiction of the athletic association for more than three years.

Graduate Manager Walter S. Smith has been instructed to write to other universities, especially to those with whom Syracuse has athletic relations, for copies of their rules regarding eligibility. The committee will make its first report at the January meeting of the board, but it is not likely that the new rules will be completely revised and adopted by the athletic association before next Spring.

## Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

A call for a meeting of the New England League and the old Eastern Baseball Association to be held in Boston on Dec. 30 was issued today by Louis Pieper, of Lynn at the request of a number of the clubs. Notices were sent to club owners or representatives in Portland, Lawrence, Lynn, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven.

Basketball practice at Columbia University will continue during the holidays. Yesterday morning in the university gymnasium twenty-five candidates reported to Coach Harry A. Fisher.

A golf school has been opened on the roof of the Yale Club, with both practice and instruction courts for the use of the members. Two professionals are in charge, James Maiden of the Nassau Country Club and George L. Fotheringham, former open champion of South Africa.

Two basketball games with college teams are scheduled for the Crescent Athletic Club team this week. The New Moon five will play Lehigh tonight and Dartmouth Thursday night. The court of the Second Signal Corps Armory will be used for both games.

The next amateur boxing tournament at the New York Athletic Club will be held on Jan. 6 and 8. A heavyweight event has been added to the classes, open only to those who have not won a first prize at the club. The other events will be 108, 115, and 130-pound classes.

Johnny McTaggart, the lightweight jockey, will ride next season for W. R. Coe, owner of the Shoshone Stables. J. Carroll, acting for the stable, obtained McTaggart's signature to a 1916 contract y esterday. Mr. Coe recently added the yearling filly Merry Thought, which he bought at the Mackay sale for $4,600, to his string of 2 and 3-year-olds for the coming season. McTaggart rode with success for Richard T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Association; Captain E. B. Cassatt, and a number of other turfmen last season.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club and a former Captain of the Club, will oppose Powhattan Robinson for the Vice Presidency of the Mercury Foot organization at the annual election on Jan. 11. Mahoney's friends decided on this action when his name was left off the slate selected by the Nominating Committee.

John O'Neil won the amateur English billiard tournament for the Dewar trophy last night at Doyle's Academy, when he defeated Samuel Spicer in the play-off of a tie for first place by a score of 400 to 264. Spicer and O'Neil had each won four and lost two games. The match last night went fifty-five innings, O'Neil getting a high break of 66 and Spicer 23.

Firmin Cassignol won both of his 18.2 exhibition matches at Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon, playing against F. S. Appleby, he scored a victory by 800 to 103. The high runs by the Frenchman were 102 and 82, and he averaged 25. In the evening Cassignol defeated Hal Coleman by a score of 800 to 142. His best run was 172, and his average 23 1-13.

Miami, Fla., will hold a Winter tennis tournament this year which, it is expected, will attract many of the best players of the country. T. R. Pell will be one of the contestants in the event, which will start Feb. 22 and continue to the 20th. Carl C. Fisher of Indianapolis has offered a challenge cup which becomes the permanent property of the contestant winning it three times.

R. C. Le Blanc Smith, the famous Cambridge University oarsman, has been killed in action in the recent fighting in Northern France. He represented the Cantabs three times in the university boat race. At Eton he met with many successes, and twice represented the college at Henley. He rowed in the Cambridge four in 1910, 1911, and 1912, captured the Colquhoun Sculls in 1912, and, with C. V. Buxton, won the Magdalene Pairs in 1913. His death makes the sixteenth Oxford and Cambridge oarsman to fall in the war, the others being W. H. Chapman, S. P. Cockrell, P. M. Maitland, S. M. Bruce, R. W. Somers-Smith, G. A. Fisher, H. R. Winthrop-Smith, H. M. Goldsmith, O. A. Carver, G. E. Fairbairn, E. G. Williams, H. J. S. Shields, C. F. Burnand, R. W. Fletcher, and G. S. Maclagan.

The English racing calendar which has just been issued announces the opening of the steeplechase season at Gatwick next Saturday. The Stewards have sanctioned further meetings at Lingfield on Jan. 7 and 8, Windsor on Jan. 14 and 15, and Gatwick on Jan. 21 and 22. The results of these meetings will guide the authorities as to arranging further fixtures.

Jack Lagus of the Mohawk A. C. was selected yesterday as official handicapper of the Harlem Athletic League. He will allot marks to all contestants in future races of this organization.

The next match show of the Bulldog Breeders' Association will be held at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 13. There will be the usual regular classes and a number of specials, including the Governor's Shield.

President Timothy H. Murnane of the New England Baseball League last night announced that he was not a candidate for re-election, and that he would not seek to head any new minor league organization.

## AWAIT TAFT'S ADDRESS.

### National Collegiate Association Delegates Meet at Astor Today.

Representatives of 150 colleges will assemble at the Hotel Astor today to discuss amateur athletics in all its phases and formulate plans for the coming year. It will be the tenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the importance of the proceedings can be gathered from the fact that the delegates represent 200,000 student population in all parts of the United States.

During the convention several important addresses will be delivered, one of the most noteworthy being "College Athletics," by William H. Taft, former President of the United States. Unusual interest is added to the program by the fact that this will be the first public utterance of Mr. Taft on athletics, and there is much curiosity in college and athletic circles as to the views Mr. Taft will precent.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the association was held last night, when a number of important questions were discussed with a view to placing them before the convention. One of the subjects to be considered is a change in the method of application for membership.

The field of athletic endeavor will be thoroughly discussed and the report of the delegates who attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will be also awaited with interest.

The addition of Yale to the membership list adds further distinction and dignity to the association. The other new members elected last night were: University of Michigan, University of Oklahoma, Catholic University of America, Oregon Agricultural College, and the following joint members: Southern California Intercollegiate Conference of six colleges, Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference with eight members, and the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference which includes eight colleges.

## MUST PAY ZULU KID $125.

### Clermont A. C. and Shorty Raymond Under Boxing Commission Ban.

Walter Brooks, a local boxer; Dan McKetrick, manager of Soldier Bartfield, and Andrew Niedreiter, manager of Zulu Kid, appeared before the State Athletic Commission yesterday with complaints. Brook stated that the Sharkey Athletic Club had used his name and picture without his consent for a show last week. The club admitted the charge, but said it was a mistake, and upon the club's agreement to give the real Brooks a match in the near future with Artie McGovern, who knocked out a boxer who used Brooks's name last week, the case was dismissed.

Zulu Kid alleged that he was advertised to box at the Clermont Athletic Club on Christmas Day without his sanction, or that of his new manager. Shorty Raymond, a former manager of the boxer, admitted that he made the match. The boxer appeared at the club and rather than disappoint the crowd went through with the match against Young Ahearn. He said he received no money for his services. The commission ordered Shorty Raymond or the Clermont Athletic Club to pay Zulu Kid $125, and declared the club suspended and Raymond barred from all clubs until the money is paid.

Dan McKetrick accused Italian Joe Gans of deliberately fouling Soldier Bartfield in one of the bouts at the Clermont Rink on Christmas Day. He said the referee saw the foul but instead of declaring it such turned Bartfield over to the club physician for an examination. The latter was unable to find any evidence of a foul. The referee has been ordered to make a report on the matter.

## Wrestling Match a Draw.

Alex Aberg, the world's champion Graeco-Roman wrestler, tussled with the Masked Man at the Manhattan Opera House last night for nearly two and a half hours, the bout ending in a draw. Aberg was the aggressor, and several times had his opponent almost pinned to the mat, but released holds that would have put any wrestler on the mat.

## Heights Casino Indoor Tennis.

The indoor handicap lawn tennis tournament of the Heights Casino reached the final round, when J. O. Low and Dr. D. G. Richards qualified as finalists. In the semi-final round, played yesterday on the casino courts at Brooklyn, J. O. Low (minus half 15) scored a straight-set victory over E. A. Freshman (scratch) at 6—1, 6—4, and Dr. Richard (minus 15) triumphed over E. Roberts, (minus half 15,) 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

## D'ARCY STOPS McGOORTY.

### American Middleweight Loses in Eighth Round to Australian.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 27.—Les D'Arcy, the middleweight champion of Australia, easily defeated Eddie McGoorty, an American middleweight, in the eighth round of their match.

McGoorty was punished so severely that his seconds threw up the sponge. The fight was witnessed by 16,000 persons.

## BURNS TO HANDLE BOUT.

### Dominic Tortorich Withdraws from Willard-Fulton Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Tommy Burns, who was a partner with Dominic Tortorich in the negotiations for the heavyweight championship fight to be held here March 4 between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton, announced today that he personally would take over the agreement for the match and would stage it as an independent promoter.

Burns said he was in telegraphic communication today with Tom Jones, Willard's manager, and T. S. Andrews in Chicago concerning the match, and that changes in the details for the fight would be settled when Jones and Andrews arrived here Wednesday. A percentage of the receipts, he said, would be substituted for the $32,500 guarantee to Willard, win, lose, or draw, arranged for in the original agreement.

Tortorich said today he would have nothing to do with a Willard-Fulton match unless Fulton first fought and defeated the winner of the Moran-Coffey fight, which takes place in New York Jan. 7.

## SPORTS BOOM IN SWEDEN.

### Hjertberg Tells of Interest in Track and Field Athletics.

Ernie Hjertberg, former track coach at the New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C., who for five and a half years has been teaching athletics to the youngsters of Sweden, arrived here yesterday aboard the liner Stockholm of the Scandinavian-American Line for a four weeks' vacation. Hjertberg is now a citizen of Sweden.

Hjertberg asserted yesterday that athletics in Sweden had not received the slightest setback because of the European war. Not even the prospect of the cancellation of the Olympic games, scheduled for Berlin next year, has retarded track and field sports. During the past year more boys have taken part in athletics than ever before.

Since his last visit here, shortly after

## COMMODITIES MARKETS.

### WHEAT.

Some of last week's bullish enthusiasm was apparent in the wheat market during the early operations yesterday, when prices were advanced to new season's records on active buying, mostly for outside account. Underlying sentiment was distinctly bullish, but owing to the holiday abroad, or for some other reason, there was an absence of more than a very moderate export demand, and late in the session the market turned weak and at the close values were net unchanged to 1¼c lower. The visible supply of domestic wheat showed an increase of 4,263,000 bushels, while bonded decreased 5,817,000, compared with decreases of 1,861,000 and 293,000, respectively, last year. The total visible supply of domestic wheat is now 61,478,000 bushels, compared with 73,746,000 a year ago, while the supply of bonded wheat is 27,551,000, against 3,885,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.40¾, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.32½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec... | .. | .. | $1.33¾ | $1.34¼ | $1.34¾ |
| May... | .. | .. | 1.35¾ | 1.36¼ | 1.36¾ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec... | $1.28¾ | $1.26⅝ | 1.27¼ | 1.27½ | 1.26⅛ |
| May... | 1.29 | 1.26⅞ | 1.26⅞ | 1.28⅝ | 1.28⅝ |
| July... | 1.19¼ | 1.17⅝ | 1.17⅝ | 1.18⅝ | 1.19½ |

### CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, and while prices late in the day experienced a setback of ⅝@1c, in sympathy with wheat, they were ⅝@2¾c above the final of Friday. The visible supply increased 1,305,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,538,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 75 | 73⅜ | 74 | 73⅜ | 66⅝ |
| May | 78¼ | 76½ | 77½ | 76¾ | 73 |
| July | 78⅝ | 76⅞ | 77¾ | 77¼ | 74 |

### OATS.

The market for oats felt the influence of the strength in corn and prices were firm, closing with a partial reaction but net gains of ¾ to ⅞c. The visible supply decreased 496,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,166,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was firm, No. 3 white being quoted at 48½ to 49½c; No. 4 white, 47½ to 48½c; fancy clipped white, 51½ to 52½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½ to 49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 44½ | 43⅜ | 43⅝ | 43¾ | 49½ |
| May | 48¾ | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¾ | 53½ |

### PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early in the day on scattered buying owing to somewhat smaller receipts of hogs than anticipated and an advance of 10 to 20 points in the hog market in Chicago, but on the advance selling pressure increased materially, and the market turned weak, closing at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Tuesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| Lard— | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 9.80 | 9.72 | 9.72 | 9.72 | 10.42 |
| May | 10.10 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.02 | 10.65 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 10.22 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.07 | 10.22 |
| May | 10.57 | 10.35 | 10.35 | 10.45 | 10.60 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| January | 19.25 | 18.85 | 18.85 | 19.00 | 18.62 |
| May | 19.25 | 18.85 | 18.85 | 18.97 | 19.20 |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cotton seed oil was firm and higher early in the day, with quite aggressive buying by several commission houses. Toward the close of the day there was a partial reaction in sympathy with the late decline in the lard market, but the final quotations were 6 to 9 points above the final of last Friday. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 8.48@8.60 | 8.40 |
| December | .. | .. | 8.48@8.60 | 8.40 |
| January | 8.55 | 8.50 | 8.50@8.51 | 8.41 |
| February | 8.49 | 8.49 | 8.47@8.49 | 8.40 |
| March | 8.55 | 8.45 | 8.47@8.48 | 8.41 |
| April | .. | .. | 9.49@8.53 | 8.44 |
| May | 8.65 | 8.55 | 8.57@8.59 | 8.50 |
| June | 8.68 | 8.68 | 8.61@8.62 | 8.52 |
| July | 8.73 | 8.67 | 8.68@8.69 | 8.62 |

### COFFEE.

| | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|
| December | 6.47@6.50 | 6.45 |
| January | 6.52@6.54 | 6.49 |
| February | 6.57@6.59 | 6.55 |
| March | 6.63@6.65 | 6.62 |
| April | 6.66@6.68 | 6.65 |
| May | 6.70@6.72 | 6.69 |
| June | 6.74@6.76 | 6.74 |
| July | 6.79@6.81 | 6.79 |
| August | 6.83@6.85 | 6.83 |
| September | 6.88@6.90 | 6.87 |
| October | 6.93@6.95 | 6.92 |
| November | 6.97@6.99 | 6.96 |

### SUGAR.

Range of prices.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | .. | .. | 3.70@3.90 | 3.70 |
| January | .. | .. | 3.53@3.54 | 3.55 |
| February | .. | .. | 3.28@3.29 | 3.30 |
| March | 3.26 | 3.25 | 3.24@3.25 | 3.27 |
| April | .. | .. | 3.30@3.31 | 3.32 |
| May | 3.39 | 3.35 | 3.34@3.35 | 3.37 |
| June | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.40@3.41 | 3.41 |
| July | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.43@3.44 | 3.45 |
| August | .. | .. | 3.47@3.48 | 3.49 |
| September | 3.53 | 3.52 | 3.52@3.53 | 3.53 |
| October | .. | .. | 3.56@3.57 | 3.61 |
| November | .. | .. | 3.60@3.61 | 3.70 |

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts Saturday and yesterday, 8,841 packages. There was a good deal more stock available yesterday than was indicated by the receipts or arrivals. Quite a good deal of butter reached the terminals on Saturday, but was not unloaded until yesterday morning. Buying was along more conservative lines, and with some pressure to sell, prices declined about ½c. Held creamery is a little weaker also, but without material change in quotations. Renovated steady. Ladles slow and weak. Packing stock barely sustained. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score,) 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35½c; firsts, 28½@33c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (ninety-two score,) 29½@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¼c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts Saturday and yesterday, 7,906 cases. Fresh gathered eggs are in fair supply, and trade is still quiet. Colder weather prevails in some of the important producing sections, and there is some disposition to hold stock off the market on the part of shippers, but stock free to be sold is ample, or more than ample, for all current needs. Qualities are improving somewhat in the current collections, and the range of prices is drawing somewhat closer together. Most of the fresh gathered stock arriving is selling in a range of 29@32c, only occasional lots commanding the higher quotations. Storage eggs are rather quiet, but there is further export demand, and, while the tone of the market is somewhat unsettled, the general feeling is fairly steady on desirable qualities. Near-by eggs are in fair supply, with only a small proportion of uniformly large new-laid whites, and theso are in fair demand at steady prices; lots containing large mixture with small eggs or showing other defects are dull and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32½@33c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; refrigerator, special marks, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18@22c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 35@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@46c; small whites, 35@40c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 37@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@35c; near by, refrigerator whites, 25@27c.

### FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

| Name. | Bid. | Asked. | Sale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkwright Mills | .. | 65 | .. |
| Barnard Mfg. Co. | 45 | .. | .. |
| Border City Mfg. Co. | 112 | 112½ | .. |
| Bourne Mills | 107½ | .. | .. |
| Chace Mills | 104 | .. | .. |
| Charlton Mills | 103 | 105 | .. |
| Connanicut Mills | .. | 60 | .. |
| Cornell Mills | 150 | 165 | .. |
| Davis Mills | 112½ | .. | .. |
| Davol Mills | 92½ | .. | .. |
| Granite Mills | .. | .. | .. |
| Flint Mills | 112 | 115 | .. |
| Hargrave's Mills | 41 | 45 | .. |
| King Philip Mills | 117½ | .. | .. |
| Laurel Lake Mills | .. | 95 | .. |
| Lincoln Mfg. Co. | 87½ | .. | .. |
| Luther Mfg. Co. | 130 | .. | .. |
| Mechanics Mills | 85 | .. | .. |
| Merchants Mfg. Co. | .. | 97½ | .. |
| Narragansett Mills | 90 | 97½ | .. |
| Osborn Mills | 97 | 100 | 97 |
| Parker Mills | 41 | .. | 45 |
| Pocasset Mfg. Co. | 82½ | .. | .. |
| Richard Borden Mfg. Co. | 145 | .. | .. |
| Sagamore Mfg. Co. | 235 | .. | 240 |
| Seaconnet Mills | .. | 55 | .. |
| Shove Mills | 70 | .. | .. |
| Stafford Mills | 72½ | .. | .. |
| Stevens Mfg. Co. | 130 | .. | .. |
| Tecumseh Mills | 113 | .. | 115 |
| Union Cotton Mfg. Co. | 181 | .. | 182½ |
| Wampanoag Mills | 68 | 70 | 69 |
| Weetamoe Mills | 83½ | 86 | 85 |

## COURT CALENDARS.

### FEDERAL.

**Southern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar for argument.
Am Graphophone Co<Gimbel Bros (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and equity calendar.
Bowns-Pattison Co< Steamboat Barclay.
Morin<Cargo of Logs and Turney.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Smith<Tailer.

O'Connell<SS Athenai.
NY Tr Co<Internat Merc Marine Co.

Harrison<Eastman Kodak Co.

**Eastern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.
Case on—Orvig et al< Neptun et al<same. NY & Bermudez, &c

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Leshyanski<Penn Coal
Kania<same.
Rabitzka<same.
Handslovska<same.
Prokup<same.
Belley<Hyman.
Drilich<Drilich.
Re Davidson Av.
Wasserberger<L I RR.
Sandler<same.
Int College of Languages<Wilsnack.
Re CNY, (West Av)(3)
Donohue<Olena.
Noble<Hinds, N & E.
City Acct Co<O'Neill.
Zipfel<Zipfel.
Re Nallett.
Prince<Behal.
Neil<Neil.
Re Spagna, (No 39A.)
Re Gels.
De Kilduchevsky<Bennett.
Bartlett<Am F & Sec.
Carbone<Teole.
Jacob Dold Packing Co<Moran.
Met Sav Bk<Rizzio.
Nichole<Nicholas.
Beatty<Quad Safety Picture Mach Co.
Estrach<Klager.
Re Title Guar & S Co.
Brown<Grassi, (2.)
Leyine<I R T.
Weinstock<Weinstock.
Ridley<Kaufman.
Ginsberg<Perez.
Coleman<Harris.
Ganoes<Gas Eng & P.
Schmidt<Harlem Hygeic Ice Co.
Donohue<Hay.
Goelet<Shoninger Bros, (2.)
Buckley<Buckley.
Providence-Wash Ins Co<Pendleton.
B P Ducas Co<Boyer & Co.
Dixon & Co<Bronston Bros & Co.
Kirlawich<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Lukosewicz<same.
Markunas<same.
English Lumber Co<Parshelsky Bros, Inc
Re Schieffelin.
Dougherty<Duvall.
Marx<Hazel R E Co.
Horan<Hastort.
Crueger<Hembdt.
Sheehan<Groehl.
Falke<Falke.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Saks & Co<NY Edison
Artola<Britsch.
Thatcher-Furnade Co<Zibelli.
Blumenberg<Ellert.
Cohen<Kretschmar.
Bacon<Chapman.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Appellate Term Room.
Case on—Vulcan Det Co<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 10.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.

**Surrogates' Court.**

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Fred Liegibel,
Juliana D Dahin,
Zadee B Stewart,
Paul Grathwohl,
Henle Zwelnis,
Savely Wasutin,
Gracio Costa,
Lily R Derrig, Inf.,
John H Darling, inf.,
Helen J Darling,
Margaret M Wallace,
James Regan,
Herbert M Bingham,
Hyman Goldfarb,
George P Herrmann,
George F Johnson,
Emma L Richardson,
Louis Greenblatt,
Louise Remsen,
Samuel Goulding,
Fred H Hauff,
Louis Tobias,
Antoinette B De Witt,
George F Johnson,
Catherine Collins,
Charlotte A Hamilton,
Domenico Spano,
Caroline Stueber,
Elizabeth McArdle,
James Hanlon,
Morris Grosner,
Richard S Rosenthal,
Maurice O Rosenthal,
Grant Drake,
Antonio Giordano,
Maurice Keyser,
Margaret Brien, &c.,
Emily Bluker, &c.
Samuel Ryer,
John E Schuldt,
Franz Kuper,
Rozi Rozkot,
Helen L Mackay,
Eva M Kidder,
Sidney E Mills,
Laura Duncan.
George W Crossman, Estates of:
Helen M Chase, (issue of fact.)
Patrick Flynn, same.
Wm McK Bangs, same
Will for probate:
Patrick Gleason.
Daniel J Connor,
Frieda M Young,
Clara M Brackett,
Michael Corrigan,
Margaret Wilson,
John Lann.
Jennie R Read,
Katie Milberger,
Charles H Smith,
Lily E Jones, (2,)

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

**City Court.**

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
L Middleditch Co< Davis.
Greenfield<Wolwoff.
Am Seagrass Co< Brick
Waterloo Cement Mach Corp<Pitou.
Delmonicos<Mitchell.
Lenox Nov Co<Meyer.
Bischoff's Banking House<Kornbluth.
Ferris Co<Lilienroe.
Robertson<Williams.
Aarons<Clemance.
Rogers Peet Co< Cleary.
Chimbaluk<Garcia.
Braunstein<Pasinsky.
Silberfish<Lewin.
Hinck<Boss Mfg Co.
Packard Auto Exch Co<Black's Gar Co.
McCabe<Waldeck.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendars.

**Referees Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re Murphy—Albert Ritchie.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Tauber (Ezgur)—Archibald E. Baxter. Cosgrove<O'Farrell—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Conti—Maurice Marks.

### KINGS COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Re Brombacher, (St Luke's Church.)
Kirkeby<Lion Paint Works.
Bauer<Bauer.
Barger<Rawlison.
Beck<Jersey City Galvanizing Co et al.
Hinze<Hinze.
Sixt<Sixt.
Mayer<Rechtschaeffer.
Phillips<W Rockaway Land Co.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Frankard<Mack et al.
Re Bacon.

Urbanas<Broadwin et al.
Re Boulevard, (1st Ward, Queens.)
Kahle et al, exrs< Rosenberg et al.
Re Boulevard, &c, (Hugo.)
Re West 27th St, (Donihee.)
Same, (Bailey.)
Williams<Lipkemann, (assignee, &c.)
Re 80th St, (Robinson, exr., (2.)
Desmond<Edlfiddi.
Blackford<HillCo et al
Donde<Cusmus et al.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Recess.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Lorenzo Velo,
Patrick Halloran,
Dorothea Endres,
Jessie Leavey,
William J Mahoney.
Accounting of:
Henry C Mangels,
John Rooney,
Max Berger,

Matilda Gilman,
Henry C Ballery,
Lillie F Weilbacher,
Thomas Tebball.
Estates of:
Mary Amador,
Gibson infants,
Ellen Marsh,
Joseph B Gilmour.

**County Court.**

CIVIL—No day calendar.

### BRONX COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Sobel<Colle.
Silverman<Silverman.
Moran<McGinn.
Johnson<Johnson.
Caperine<M Fox Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

**County Court.**

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

**Referee Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Mollo<Wadick—John F Brennan.

**Receiver Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Elsie P Friend<Dora Finkelstein—John J Brady, Jr.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

**Surrogate's Court.**

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Thomas Murphy,
James H Foulds, Jr,
Christine Bucher,
Alexander Gourley,
Catherine Lallimer.
Compulsory accts:
Mary Trohn,
Mary Hogan.
Admr's accounting:
Louis Mayer,
George A Lewthwaite, Executor's acctg:
James L Reynolds,

Rachel B Crane. Petition for admn:
Mary Page.
To hear claim:
Herbert G Squires.
Accounting:
Emma O Lund,
Thomas McI Turner.
Pet. to compel acctg:
John B Birdsall.
Re estate:
Theodore A Lord.
Examination:
Elijah F Purdy.

### QUEENS COUNTY.

**County Court.**

Humphrey, J.—Trial of equity causes—At 10 A. M.
Krausz<Walsh et al. Same<Bullwinkel.

Fertig<Stephenson.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Forty-eight corporations, having aggregate capital stock of $1,853,000, were chartered today. They include:

The G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc., women's, children's clothing, $300,000; Jos. Kohn, Wm. and Jos. Gratz, 215 W. 98 St.

A. L. Tuska Son & Co., Inc., import, export, merchandise, $200,000; Harry B. Fowler, Alonzo L. and Harold M. Tuska, 301 W. 108 St.

Erie Aeroplane Mfg. Co., Inc., Vernon Center, patents for aero navigation aeroplanes, $100,000; Herbert C. Mason, H. E. Papenberg, Charles A. MacHenry, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Isco Chemical Co., Inc., Hornell, chemists, chemical engineers, $200,000; Harry Lawson, Wm. H. O'Neill, Frank R. Series, East Orange, N. J.

Northern Rubber Corporation, rubber and synthetic rubber, $100,000; James E. Taylor, Knut Wideem, John E. Doane, 27 W. 43 St.

Entol Products Co., Inc., germicides, disinfectants, surgical supplies, pharmaceutical preparations, $30,000; Herman Sussman, Louis Philipps, C. R. Nidlinger, 19 Liberty St.

Arex Co., Inc., Bay Shore, chemicals, druggists, pharmaceutical supplies, $150,000; Philip A. Johann, Wm. J. Pallman, Reginald M. Kelley, 257 Bwy.

G. and G. Waist and Dress Co., Inc., waists, dresses, wearing apparel, $50,000; Satie J. Goldman, Louis A. and Adolph Goldman, 600 W. 150 St.

Whitnoyl Corporation, real and personal property, construction, wrecking, $100,000; Henry H. Abbott, Mary L. Kramer, Floyd Y. Keeler, 520 West 27th St.

Hanco Company, Inc., Jamestown, textile machinery, $50,000; Adams F. Weber, John A. Westman, Seth Lawrence, Jamestown.

The Walker-Keenan Co., safes, office equipment, storage, vaults, $25,000; Leo J. Curren, Bernard A. Keenan, Stuart H. Walker, 339 Broadway.

T. W. Langstroth Co., Inc., horse blankets, dog apparel, auto supplies, $10,000; Harry Elwood, C. and Theodore W. Langstroth, East Orange, N. J.

The Bell Co., Inc., textiles, novelties, commission, $10,000; H. W. Walter, Otto H. and Arthur H. Bleel, 25 West 20th St.

The Robert Passlo Co., millinery, $10,000; Edwin H. Collins, Paul J. Dubois, William V. Sheehan, 66 East 80th St.

The Frankland Corporation, Inwood, realty, construction, merchandise, $10,000; J. Russell, and Smith Sprague, Halsted H. Frost, Jr., 728 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Brewster Train Control Co., Inc., patents, installation of devices, train control and stop, $10,000; James H. Dilkes, Vine H. Smith, Charles W. Brewster, 237 West 108th St.

The Collender Realty Co., Inc., contracting, construction, realty, mercantile enterprises, $10,000; Harriet, Anna, and Bernard Brindze, 15 East 126th St.

Finn Holding Corporation, realty, construction, $5,000; Harry Cook, Elizabeth M. Becker, Finn L. Fossume, 38 East 59th St.

The Moxham-Colby Silk Co., Inc., selling agents, factors, textiles, $5,000; Tracy O'Hara, Robert H., and Le Grand C. Moxham, 286 Prospect Av., Buffalo.

Regat Realty Co., Inc., $5,000; Sophie, Mark I., and Isidore Tager, 48 West 27th St.

Denwood Realty Co., Inc., real estate agent, broker, $5,000; Bedros G. Terziana, Clarence B. Freedman, Francis B. Elgas, 121 West 87th St.

Hanvey Motor Sales Co., Inc., Jamestown, autos, garage, $5,000; Henry P., Charles A., and Francis E. Hanvey, 500 Monroe St., Jamestown.

F. Greenwood Costume Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; Louis Katzelnick, Paul Rothman, Frederic Greenwood. 145 West 116th St.

Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc., laundry, hotel, restaurant, factory supplies, $10,000; Jacob Traub, Mollie and Benj. Mindich, 372 Columbus Av.

Traffic Garage Co., Inc., autos, motorcycles, motor vehicles. $30,000; Sigmond Klausner, Louis H. Hurlfeld, Francis Ray Gilmartin, 3,100 Balley Av.

Day & Meyer, Inc., packers and shippers of high-class furniture and works of art, movers of household goods, $20,000; Wallace H. Day, Gustave E. Meyer, Herbert W. Day, 327 West 57th St.

Shynoff Cleaning and Dyeing Corporation, New Rochelle, laundry, dyeing, $20,000; Eli Rowley, Evan D. Roser, Jacob P. Stoltz, 220 West 42d St.

Robert Clerke, Inc., Brooklyn, plumbing articles, brass, copper, nickel goods, $15,000; Wm. Reed, Albert J. Pearson, August G. Kreller, 14 Marathon Place, Port Chester.

Royal Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., $6,000; Edw. A. and Harry L. Metzler, Morris Schneider, 2,185 2d Av.

Oxford Auto Service, Inc., Cedarhurst, garage, autos, motor cycles, motor vehicles for hire, $5,000; Wm. H. and James N. MacLean, Wm. F. Oxford, Cedarhurst.

Electric City Realty Assn., Inc., of Niagara Falls, New York, realty brokerage, improvement bonds, mortgages, personal property, realty; $10,000; Leo D. Arnold, Maude E. Blake, Harry Highland, 232 1st St., Niagara Falls.

Wood, Foley, Winterbotham Co., Inc., Old Forge, general store, $10,000; Chas. F. Winterbotham, Patrick J. Foley, Chas. S. Wood, North Creek.

Schaenen Woolen Co., Inc., woolens, worsteds, other fabrics; $5,000; Abraham A. Giden, Fannie and Benj. M. Schaenen, 1,243 48th St., Brooklyn.

Capital Increases: Bison Mortgage Co., Inc., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000; The No. 1,450 Broadway Corporation, New York, $100,000 to $150,000; J. Spencer Crosby Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Ariston Hat Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $25,000.

**Delaware Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., Dec. 27.—Charters filed here:

Increase in capital stock of Chevrolet Motor Company, New York, increasing from $20,000,000 to $80,000,000. The company was first chartered here Sept. 23, 1915, with a capital stock of but $5,000. Oct. 21 an increase was filed for $20,000,000. The State tax paid here today with the filing of the amendment was $3,100.

Increase in capital stock of Consolidated Ordnance Company from $5,000 to $5,000,000.

South Western Southern Corporation, $5,000,000, to furnish private and public accounting, Wilmington parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Federal Oil, Heat, and Light Company, New York, $1,000,000, to acquire lands for drilling and boring for oil, &c., Jacob W. Barnett, Clarence W. Barnett, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Lindsy M. Stephens, New York.

United States Corporation Company, $1,000,000, to deal in and with investments of all kinds. Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

### Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matal .....Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and British Columbia)—Empress of Japan...Dec. 27

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline...Dec. 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Dec. 31

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 2

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....Jan. —

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Jan. 3

### Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 1, and Hongkong, Dec. 4—and mails dated Shanghai, Nov. 27; (Chinese,) Shanghai, Dec. 3; Yokohama, Dec. 7, and Honolulu, Dec. 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers China and Persian Mara, were dispatched east on Dec. 24 and Dec. 25. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, Dec. 28, and Wednesday, Dec. 29, respectively.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 11:49 | 12:09 | 5:37 | 6:23 |
| Governors Island | 12:08 | 12:03 | 6:33 | 6:57 |
| Hell Gate | 1:53 | 1:53 | 5:13 | 8:37 |

### Arrived—Monday, Dec. 27.

SS Stockholm, Gothenburg, Dec. 11.
SS Christoforos, Oran, Nov. 23.
SS Crios, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
SS Ferngarten, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
SS Nyassa, Huelva, Dec. 11.
SS Tivives, Jamaica, Dec. 21.
SS Matura, Port of Spain, Dec. 17.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Colon, Dec. 17.
SS Westmoor, Algiers, Dec. 4.
SS Bygdoanes, Algiers, Nov. 25.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Dec. 22.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS Medina, Galveston, Dec. 21.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 24.
SS Nepos, Guanica, Dec. 15.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Dec. 22.
SS Pastores, Colon, Dec. 20.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *New York | Liverpool | Dec. 18 |
| *Rochambeau | Bordeaux | Dec. 18 |
| †United States | Christiansand | Dec. 12 |
| Devon City | Plymouth | Dec. 9 |
| Bankdale | Bordeaux | Dec. 9 |
| King Edward | Cardiff | Dec. 11 |
| Penobscot | Bordeaux | Dec. 7 |
| Palacine | Brixham | Dec. 11 |
| Ariosto | Middlesboro | Dec. 10 |
| Phecda | Rotterdam | Dec. 11 |
| Thessaloniki | Gibraltar | Dec. 1 |
| Purus | Victoria | Nov. 30 |
| Denis | Para | Dec. 16 |
| Stephano | St. John's | Dec. 22 |
| Veenbergen | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 27 |
| Corning | Copenhagen | Dec. 10 |
| Hylas | St. Lucia | Dec. 18 |
| Patris | Piraeus | Dec. 8 |
| Saratoga | Havana | Dec. 25 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | Dec. 25 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allianca | Cristobal | Dec. 23 |
| Socony | Port Arthur | Dec. 20 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Dec. 26 |
| El Valle | Galveston | Dec. 23 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Korea | London | Dec. 18 |
| Canastota | St. Lucia | Dec. 21 |
| Zacapa | Kingston | Dec. 25 |
| Huron | Jacksonville | Dec. 27 |
| Creole | New Orleans | Dec. 25 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Bergensfjord | Bergen | Dec. 24 |
| *Ryndam | Falmouth | Dec. 27 |
| Kursk | Archangel | Dec. 17 |
| Cammuinpaw | Gibraltar | Dec. 8 |
| Francisco | Hull | Dec. 16 |
| Euclid | Liverpool | Dec. 17 |
| Maracaibo | Porto Rico | Dec. 25 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Dec. 28 |
| Comal | Galveston | Dec. 25 |
| El Siglo | Galveston | Dec. 25 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tsushima Maru | London | Dec. 18 |
| Riverton | Barry | Dec. 17 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | Dec. 29 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

### Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Stampalia, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Korona, Grenada | 12:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Maraval, Grenada | 7:00 A.M. | 9:00 A.M. |
| Santa Theresa, Havana | — | 12:00 M. |
| El Oriente, Galveston | — | 12:00 M. |
| Mohawk, Jacksonville | — | 1:00 P.M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almirante, Jamaica | 12:30 P.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Caracas, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Algonquin, Turks Island and | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Highland Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Tudor Prince, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Guantanamo, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | — | 1:00 P.M. |
| Concho, Galveston | — | 1:00 P.M. |
| Munwood, Gibara | — | 12:00 M. |
| Lepanto, Hull | — | 12:00 M. |
| St. George, Liverpool | — | 10:00 A.M. |
| Hoadley, London | — | 12:00 M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | — | 3:00 P.M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | — | 12:00 M. |
| El Occidente, Galveston | — | 12:00 M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lapland, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| San Guglielmo, Naples | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ioannina, Piraeus | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Californian, Argentina | 7:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Monterey, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Tivives, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Panama, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Nickerie, Haiti | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Mundo, Galveston | — | 12:00 M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Stephano, St. John's | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Purus, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Saratoga, Havana | 9:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Brazos, San Juan | 12:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Winamar, Nipe | — | 12:00 M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | — | 1:00 P.M. |
| Bayamo, Havana | — | 12:00 M. |

SAIL SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stockholm, Gothenberg | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Pastores, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mandeville, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyer's Wants

*40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOAK AND SUIT jobber looking at Spring styles. 12th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS, skirts, dresses, waists, &c. Joe Nast of Toledo, Ohio, is open to buy jobs for immediate delivery for spot cash; quantity no object. Call with samples or telephone Tuesday morning. S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., 5d floor.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel'z, 836 6th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 30 East 23d St., 5th floor.

COATS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models, 118 West 29th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Looking at silk and cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week. 33 West 34th, Room 606A.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring line from 9 to 12 all this week. 36 East 12th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. 1,905A, 15 and 19 East 26th, New York.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at better kinds. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

JOBS desired; high-grade dresses, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4343.

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking all week on suits, coats, and dresses. 127 West 17th, fifth floor.

TAFFETA AND MESSALINE wanted in colors, also stripes and Dresden effects, for petticts. 57 5th Av., 5th floor.

TAFFETAS wanted for spot cash, in all shades. Theodore Wolfert, 37 W. 28th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruter, 455 B'way. Tel Spring 858.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2681.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

**OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.**

COATS AND SUITS for January sales; closing out at very low prices. Wadler, 54 East 8th St., City.

COATS for January sales at lowest prices. Plotkin Brothers, 108 West 25th.

COATS, suits, plushes for January sales. Talbot & Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge and silk tailored dresses to close out. S. Shulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3974.

FURS.—Will close out ladies' and children's sets. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FURS.—Popular priced furs to close out. Max Zatulove, 114 West 27th St. Farr. 6130.

WAISTS.—40 dozen to close out; regular $27 a dozen and up; crepe de chine, georgette, taffeta, &c. The Swan Waist Co., 49-53 East 21st St.

MANUFACTURERS OF READY TO WEAR, who have reliable merchandise and want their Spring line shown in the busiest show room in New York to thousands of buyers this season, should make arrangements now. THE COST IS BUT A FEW CENTS A DAY. The World's Market Corporation, 1,239 Broadway, near 31st St., New York City.

**Help and Situations Wanted.**

COATS.—Salesman for infants', children's coats for East and Middle West, side line; commission. Mittenthal Tannenbaum, 144 West 27th.

HEMSTITCHING MACHINE HEAD wanted. S. Shulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Retail cigar salesman, with 12 years' experience, desires position as manager; the last ten years in business with partner, but for personal reasons desires change; highest references furnished. R 75 Times.

SALESMAN would like to connect with manufacture fancy linens, art goods; large following with buyers in and around New York; best references furnished. R 60 Times.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Friday.....3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

### Burlap Prices Are High.

The burlap market was slow to recover from the effects of the holiday, and though the inquiry was apparently fair enough the actual business done was limited. Prices continue to grow firmer all the time, and while recent sales of 10½-ounce "forties," to arrive, have been made at 9.60 cents, it was said yesterday to be doubtful if January arrival goods could now be had under 9.75 cents. There was no business reported on ten-ounce, forty-inch goods, but sales for arrival in the next few days were made recently at 9.50 cents. Eight-ounce "forties" are held more or less nominally at 6.50 cents, while 7½-ounce goods in the same width are quoted nominally at 6.40 cents. At present there is little relief in sight from the current high prices.

### Many Claims for Drawbacks.

No let-up is perceptible at the Custom House in the demand for drawback allowances on American manufactured products shipped abroad. If anything, it was said yesterday, the local office of the drawback agents of the Treasury Department is more driven than at any time since heavy buying began as a result of the European war. The office force of agents here is said to be inadequate to handle the immense business being done and Secretary McAdoo claims he is unable to assign more men to the work. Much preliminary investigation has to be carried on at the manufacturing plants of the firms applying for drawback. While some delays are inevitable, the agents are taking up these investigations in the regular order of application and disposing of them as rapidly as possible.

### Cutting Down Neckwear Costs.

The plan of the National Association of Neckwear Manufacturers to limit the amount of material used in their product meets with general favor in the trade. The flowing-end scarf has inflicted needless hardships on the neckwear makers, inasmuch as the cost of the extra material hidden under the vest was making business profitless for the manufacturers. According to the resolution adopted by the manufacturers, all scarfs sold for the Spring season of 1916 at $4.25 to $4.50 a dozen, and intended to be retailed at 50 cents apiece, are to be cut so as not to require more than 96 inches of material to the dozen, and the goods are to cost not more than 85 cents a yard.

### Underwear Makers Happy.

This promises to be a truly happy New Year for the underwear branch of the knit goods trade. Not for years have the mills gone into a new twelvemonth with so little stock on hand, and so many orders on their books. The only flaw in the whole situation, and it is not acknowledged to be a serious one, is the hesitation some buyers are showing about buying fleeced separate garments for Fall, 1916. This, however, is offset pretty largely by the business that has been taken for next season on union goods, and is said to be due in good measure to varying quotations. About ribbed goods for next Fall there is no complaint heard, and Spring lines are in several instances sold up for the season. While the call for quick deliveries of heavy goods is not as large as it was, there is still some. The impression prevails in certain quarters that these goods will be held by the jobber for next season, the idea being to guard as much as possible against a shortage at that time.

### Crossbreds from New Zealand.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has received advices from its New Zealand correspondent stating that the issuance of licenses for the export of crossbreds is being continued. This would seem to indicate that the restriction on shipments of these wools has been confined by the British Government to England. The announcement of the embargo on crossbreds, which enter into the manufacture of medium-priced woolens, caused a stiffening in the market values of the domestic wools. Combined with the dyestuff shortage, the restrictions placed on the importation of crossbreds has brought about a situation for many mills in the woolen industry that makes it almost impossible to settle prices for the Fall, 1916, season.

### The Logwood Embargo.

No further information has been obtained regarding how long the embargo instituted by Great Britain on logwood exports from Jamaica will be continued. It was intimated, when the release of 4,700 tons of these dyes was authorized last week that the restriction on exports would be continued only for sufficient time to enable the British woolen manufacturers to satisfy their needs. The situation in England, as far as dyestuffs are concerned, however, is said to be much more serious than conditions here, and the prohibition may continue longer than it was at first anticipated.

### Examiner Phelps Reinstated.

William S. Phelps, who, prior to his removal from the Government service several years ago, was well known in importing circles as examiner of toys and other lines of foreign goods in the office of the Appraiser of the Port, has been restored to the customs service by Executive order of President Wilson. At the time Mr. Phelps was dropped from the service, special agents of the Treasury Department were investigating alleged undervaluations in the lines examined by Mr. Phelps. Since his dismissal he has spent much time in the attempt to prove to the Treasury Department that he had no knowledge of fraudulent practices on the part of importers. The President, it was said, reached the conclusion that an injustice had been done the examiner and ordered his reinstatement. Appraiser Sague will assign the examiner to active duty at once.

### Good Prospects for Suitmakers.

The coat and suit trade is looking forward to continued prosperity. The houses that are represented on the road earlier than the general trade have found nothing but encouragement from the retailers, who appear to be short of merchandise. The orders taken have been well above average amounts. The manufacturers seem to have impressed the retail buyers with the necessity of making their purchases earlier than usual on account of the abnormal conditions that prevail in the raw material markets. The big stores are in better shape perhaps than they have been for some time past, and merchandise manufacturers are displaying a more liberal policy. The absence of any difficulty over styles is also a feature appreciated by the manufacturers.

### Piece-Dyed Cottons Scarcer.

The threatened shortage in fine cotton goods as a result of the shortage of dyestuffs is already beginning to make itself perceptibly felt here. As a result producers of fine wash goods are turning away from piece-dyed effects in their newer lines for Spring, and are giving the bulk of their attention to printed cloths. All kinds of voiles are in demand, and there is little fault to be found with the business that is reported on marquisettes and other fine goods. White goods continue as active as they can be at this time of the year, both in the staple and fancy state. The feature of fancy white cottons is said to be the turning to figured cloths by the cutters and some other large buyers for early Spring use.

### Gray Goods Demand Fair.

Considering the season, the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday was quite good. The best business was done on 39-inch 72-76s, from all accounts, they having sold at 6 cents in a large way for delivery in January, February, and March. A moderate business on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents, for similar delivery, was also reported. Other business was generally without feature. The tone of the market was strong, in spite of the fact that some spot goods were to be had under the prices quoted below. Stocks in the hands of the mills are for the most part lighter than for a long time, and higher prices are looked for after the turn of the year if there is no really bad break in cotton before then. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c

## SEEKING HIGHER DUTIES.

**Government to Appeal from Rulings on Bamboo Articles.**

Classifying officials of the customs were notified yesterday by the Treasury Department that the Government will make a fresh start in its litigation to force a higher rate of duty on bamboo articles, such as fern dishes, vases, trays, and other basket ware having metal linings. The department has been standing out, since the enactment of the present tariff, for a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on these articles claiming that they fell under the provision for "baskets."

Recently, the Board of General Appraisers sustained importers' protests and held the articles might enter at 15 per cent. as "manufactures in chief value of wood." Since the first decision, the board has been going ahead deciding many similar issues in favor of the protestants, following in each case the principle laid down in the original test ruling. It had been generally supposed in importing circles that the Government would appeal the test case to the Customs Court.

Yesterday, however, Assistant Secretary Peters informed officials here that, on account of the "unsatisfactory nature of the record," no appeal will be taken from the board's ruling in the test case. Instead, Assistant Attorney General Hanson will prepare a new case in which the Government, by the aid of representatives of the importing and domestic trade, hopes to establish that the articles in controversy are "baskets" within the meaning of the law. Pending final decision by the board and the court, officials are ordered to exact 25 per cent. duty. Importers winning in the earlier cases will probably be able to obtain their refunds by filing the usual applications. It was said yesterday that, were the board's original decision allowed to stand, the Government would lose thousands of dollars annually in duties on account of the lower rate.

## SPEAK ENGLISH IN JAMAICA.

**Spanish Catalogues Sent by American Firms Cause a Protest.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Henry T. Wilcox, the United States Consular agent at Port Jamaica, Jamaica, has sent a protest to the Department of Commerce against the action of many firms of exporters who keep sending to the islands advertising literature written in Spanish. Mr. Wilcox says he is receiving letters from Jamaica business men requesting that the business men of the United States be told that the common language of the island is English.

Many American firms, he says, go to the trouble and expense of publishing catalogues in Spanish for express use in Jamaica. Such literature is not only thrown away promptly, but the recipient, Mr. Wilcox says, is offended and irritated by receiving it. There is just now a fine opportunity to extend our trade in Jamaica, as American goods are very popular there.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

**A Number of Increases on Entered Values Are Affirmed.**

The recent numerous disputes between the Government and importers regarding the classification of fish gave way yesterday to the question of the values at which sardines should be admitted. The merchandise in controversy consisted of Pilsner brand sardines from the Stavanger Canning Company of Stavanger, Norway. The goods were packed in oil, and entered as having a value of 21 crowns per case of 100 ¼ tins. Appraiser Sague was dissatisfied with this valuation, and returned the merchandise for duty at a higher figure per case. Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers found that heavy buying of sardines by the Germans in Norway had sent the market up. He accordingly held that duty should be based on a valuation of 25 crowns per case.

The same General Appraiser decided rust-proof fish hooks of various kinds from O. Nustad & Son, Christiania, were properly assessed by the New York customs officials 10 per cent. higher than the entered values. An investigation by Treasury Department representatives in Norway, reported to the local officials, showed that there had been a rise in the cost of manufacturing the hooks warranting an advance over the entered prices of 10 per cent. Following this information Judge Sullivan sustained the advance imposed by the appraising officers here. The fishhooks were described as of the Carlisle, sproat, and sneck varieties.

Judge Howell reversed the action of the Custom House authorities in raising the entered values on three-color quilts manufactured by Generoso, Galimberti & Co. of Genoa, and entered at 9.66 lire each. At the hearing, the Government was unable through counsel to prove that Italian market prices had gone up.

Board 1 disposed finally of a controversy over the values of zinc shipped to New York by Emilio F. Wagner of Callao, Peru. A single General Appraiser held recently that the local Appraiser was justified in taking duty on a higher level than the entered prices. The Importers here appealed to a board of three, which found that the zinc was undervalued more than 100 per cent., the seizure point being 75 per cent. It was decided that the entered price of $165 per 1,801 kilos was far from the actual market value at the time of shipment. The full board held that no error was made by the officials in exacting duty on the basis of $275 for the above-mentioned quantity.

Board 1 also settled the differences existing between Collector Elliott of Los Angeles and importers in that port of large model pulp presses entered as having a value of 3,000 marks each. The presses, which were described as being of the 800 mm. filter cylinder type, were manufactured at Bad Harzburg, Germany. After considering the testimony, the board upheld the Collector to the extent of directing that duty be taken on each press at a valuation of 3,185 marks.

The Board of Classification sustained a claim by MacRae & Keeler, holding that the firm was entitled to enter chainmaking machines at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "machine tools." It was shown that the machines were operated by foot power and employed tools capable of cutting metal. Under these circumstances, the board held that they fell within the Congressional intent in framing the machine tool provision of the tariff. The Collector was reversed in taking 20 per cent. duty under the general metal provision.

## ASKS RECEIVER FOR ROAD.

**Bankers Trust Company Files Petition Against the Texas & Pacific.**

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 27.—Receivership for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company was asked in a petition filed here today by the Bankers Trust Company of New York, through its local attorneys. Default in payment of interest on bonds is alleged. Hearing was set for Jan. 31. Attorneys for the railroad served notice that they would contest the receivership.

The petition, which included the New Orleans Railway Company, a Texas & Pacific property, alleges default on interest and principal of $14,000,000 second mortgage bonds, issued originally in 1888 for $25,000,000 and since reduced.

George J. Gould is Chairman of the Texas & Pacific, which operates mainly in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas under a Federal charter. The road was constructed in the seventies. Its main line extends from New Orleans to El Paso. Officials of the road here said the filing of the suit was a complete surprise to them.

Nine Texas railroads are already in receivership, as follows: Missouri, Kansas & Texas; St. Louis & San Francisco; Trinity & Brazos Valley; Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf; International & Great Northern; San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf; Kansas City, Mexico & Orient; Fort Worth & Rio Grande, and Gulf Coast Lines.

The action of the Bankers Trust Company in seeking a receiver for the Texas & Pacific Railway is regarded primarily as a technical action. It could have been brought at any time since 1900, it is believed, but was deferred in order to give the railroad a chance to work out its own reorganization.

W. W. Green of Alexander & Green, attorneys for the Bankers Trust Company, last night issued this statement:

"The bill was filed at the request of B. F. Bush, Receiver of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which the owner, subject to pledge, of $23,000,000 and upward of the bonds, issued under the mortgage to the amount of $25,000,000.

"The basis of the bill is substantially that for a number of years past, the net income derived from the operation of the road, which should have been applied to the payment of interest on the income bonds, has been directed to other purposes, including improvements, betterments and other expenses.

"The mortgage authorizes the trustee to take possession of the property in case of non-payment of interest upon the bonds, but instead of taking actual possession, the trustee has filed the bill to enforce its rights under the mortgage and asks for the appointment of a receiver."

The Texas & Pacific is a Gould road, managed by George J. Gould as President and Chairman of the board. One after the other of the roads made famous by the late Jay Gould has found itself in trouble and only the Texas & Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande roads remained out of receivership. The Western Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Wabash, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, and the Western Maryland came to grief under Gould control. Only the Wabash and the Western Maryland have evolved from their troubles and the Goulds were totally eliminated from these roads. George J. Gould has also been eliminated from the Missouri Pacific.

Like other Gould roads, the Texas & Pacific carried heavy fixed charges. The recent floods in the Southwest and the damage by storms, coupled with last year's crop troubles, left the Texas & Pacific comparatively little safe paying interest on its $25,000,000 first mortgage bonds. The margin of profits, according to railroad experts, was too small, and the railroad's credit slumped. Unlike other roads in the Southwest, however, it had a very simple and modern financial structure, and it held on longer than other roads in the same territory.

The $25,000,000 second or income mortgage bonds which figure in the application for a receiver were issued in 1888. No interest was paid on them until 1900, when 1½ per cent. was paid. In 1901 holders got 4 per cent. From 1902 to 1907 they got the full 5 per cent. In 1908 the holders got 3½ per cent., and there have been no payments since. The indenture of the mortgage provides that the bonds may be exchanged for St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern unifying and refunding 4s. Under this provision practically all of the bonds have found their way into the Iron Mountain's Treasury, and it was for this reason that Receiver Bush of the Iron Mountain made the request for the receiver.

The Texas & Pacific was incorporated originally in 1871 in Texas. In 1885, having defaulted on a bond issue, it was thrown into receivership. It was reorganized in 1887, and it was then that the Gould family got control of the road. It now owns 1,792 miles of track, and operates several hundred additional miles through trackage agreements. In 1914 the surplus over interest charges was about $350,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30 last the surplus was nearly $1,000,000.

George J. Gould could not be reached yesterday. It was reported that he would oppose the application for a receiver.

## MUST DESTROY STAMPS.

**Needed Before Getting Drawbacks on Exported Tobacco.**

An investigation conducted by G. E. Fletcher, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has revealed that revenue officers in some instances have failed to obtain satisfactory evidence as to the destruction of tax-paid stamps on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff entered for export. While it was not disclosed yesterday whether the investigation found that the Government had lost money due it on account of the carelessness of the officers, Mr. Fletcher made it plain that no chances will be taken hereafter.

In a letter sent out to Collectors of Customs in charge of exports, he points out that Section 3,386 of the Revised Statutes authorizes an allowance of drawback on tax-paid tobacco products on condition, among other things, that satisfactory evidence is furnished that revenue stamps affixed to the merchandise are totally destroyed before clearance. The acting Commissioner points out further that Article 166 of Regulations No. 20 requires the internal revenue officer detailed for the purpose to examine the stamps in cases of export, to satisfy himself of their genuineness, and to destroy the same in the presence of the customs officer detailed to lade the goods on the exporting vessel.

To facilitate the work of the officer, where large quantities of cigars or cigarettes are entered for export, the use of coal oil and lampblack, caustic soda, or other indelible fluids in destroying such stamps has been authorized. Mr. Fletcher found, upon investigation, however, that in some instances the stamps which should be destroyed by the officer have been, or were reported to have been, removed by the manufacturer or exporter prior to the arrival of the officer referred to, and that the destruction of the stamps had been certified to by the internal revenue officer, who, it appeared, had inspected a small portion only of the unstamped goods on which drawback was claimed.

"Such a procedure," said the acting Commissioner's letter, "is wholly illegal and affords opportunity for the grossest fraud. Such action, therefore, on the part of the exporter and the officer will not only vitiate the drawback claimed, but will subject the officer assigned to immediate dismissal from the service."

### BUSINESS NOTES.

H. E. Phifer, formerly Assistant Superintendent for the Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, has been made General Manager of the Reciprocal Jobbers, Inc., 470 Fourth Avenue.

The American Enameled Brick and Tile Company announce the removal of their general offices to the third floor of the Vanderbilt Concourse Building, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, on Jan. 1. The Hay-Walker Brick Company of New York, which has adjacent offices, will be the metropolitan sales agents for the American Company after that date.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES

**In Town.**

ALEX. FEUEREISEN.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Alex. Feuereisen, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 742 Courtlandt Avenue and 947 First Avenue, by Alfred A. Wood, $205. Morris Willenhoefer, $367, and Rebecca Siegman, $106. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,500.

LOUIS JACOBY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Jacoby, dealer in housefurnishings and hardware at 786 Westchester Avenue, by William Kornahrens, $341; Louis Greenstein, $222, and Joseph Hirsch, $15.

FELIX KUNSTLER, real estate broker of 156 Rivington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,000 and no assets.

MERWIN B. PLUMB, dealer in waists and skirts at 315 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,119 and assets $1,436.

JOSEPH GARTNER, cabinet maker of 987 Union Avenue, the Bronx, formerly of Glassberg & Gartner, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,887 and nominal assets $3,000 in notes of Glassberg & Gartner, Inc.

JULIA F. GARRITY, school teacher of 301 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,503.

LEON JAFFES.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of Leon Jaffes, manufacturer of auto tires and scrap rubber, of 252 West Fifty-fifth Street, also at Plainfield, N. J., Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., with creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, 50 cents in cash and 25 cents in notes. Liabilities were $50,208.

JOSEPH ROTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Joseph Roth Manufacturing Company, Inc., stuffed animals and toys, of 54 West Twenty-first Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $23,790.

MAX RAPPORT.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Rapport, dealer in cloaks and suits at 3,493 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JOSEF KLEIN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Josef Klein, dealer in cloaks and suits at 101 Division Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half notes.

MILTON J. TUCKER, doing business as the Berlin Waist Store at 2,884 Broadway, has made an assignment to William C. Rosenberg.

ACME BRAID AND TRIMMING COMPANY.—David Loebelson and Nathan Courtman, doing business as the Acme Braid and Trimming Company at 21 West Nineteenth Street, have made an assignment to Othello Coppel and Morris Loebelson.

SOLOMON TOEPFER, jeweler at 2,307 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Joseph Wallman.

JULIA CONNELL, grocer at 306 East 187th Street has made an assignment to Peter J. Galligan.

HERMAN S. HOFFMAN, trading as the National Middy Waist Co. at 401 East 104th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $2,443; nominal assets, $2,209, and actual assets, $2,060.

SELIG & WINTER, INC., manufacturers of women's neckwear at 112 East Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $2,477, nominal assets, $820, and actual assets, $783.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LIEBENTHAL BROS., dealers in jewelry and clothing on installment plan, 930 Fox Street, liabilities, $144,774; PHILIP TERRY, dresses and skirts, 510 Sixth Avenue; SAUL RENNICK, women's tailor, 50 West Forty-sixth Street, liabilities, $17,985; HENRY J. WOLLENHAUPT, cafe and restaurant, 37 East Nineteenth Street, liabilities, $13,441; FRANK LUGAR, Highland, N. Y., formerly decorator in New York, liabilities, $22,349; PETER REILLY & BRO., 234 West Twenty-first Street, formerly wall paper, liabilities, $7,181; HARRY M. HORTON, 56 West Eleventh Street; CHARLES A. SOTELLO, 2,028 Concourse; FLINTOFF & MALAT, formerly printers, 3,305 Broadway; ROBERT P. BECK, policeman, 683 East 238th Street; JOHN DE FERARI, wholesale confectioner, 71 Roosevelt Street; ISAAC J. COHEN, salesman, 561 West 163d Street; ALFRED L. SMITH, plumber, 1,065 Clay Avenue; DESMOND CALLEY, fruits, 57 Vesey Street; ABRAHAM SEPERSKY, 29 Pike Street, formerly cloaks; LOUIS HORDES, cloaks and suits, 20 East Broadway, liabilities, $13,699, and GEORGE W. FLOYD, New Rochelle, liabilities, $19,717.

**Out of Town.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—L. L. Patterson Company of Syracuse, dealer in seeds and farming implements, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today with assets of $20,000.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—Harry and Elmer Alshuler, Racine, filed schedules in involuntary bankruptcy; liabilities, $28,633.38; assets, $23,666.89, of which $17,817.40 is stock in trade.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Jens Laundresbrg, a cement contractor, voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,416; assets, $8,310.

Ira Langman, trading as the New Model Cloak Store; involuntary petition filed in behalf of Theodore Bear and others; liabilities and assets not yet computed.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

**In New York County.**

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Kallman, Corp.—City of N. Y.....$575.90
Laitin, Aaron—Same .....161.00
Lancaster, Frederick J.—Same.....687.43
Learnard, George E.—Same.....2416.49
Morrison, George A.—Same.....575.90
MacNeill, William P.—Same.....575.90
Manhattan Securities Co.—Same.....2,248.86
Maber, Tibbetts Co.—Same.....600.35
M. G. Samuels & Co.—Same.....348.95
Manhattan Funding Co.—Same.....687.43
New Life Pub. Co.—Same.....575.90
Nobles, Inc.—Same.....185.54
National Sparkler Co.—Same.....238.71
Preservatol Co.—Same.....575.90
P. M. Musica Co.—Same.....196.69
Pusell Mfg. Co.—Same.....754.34
Pin Mon Rebate Co.—Same.....128.49
Railroad Lithographic Printing Co.—Same .....185.54
Reprint Litho Co.—Same .....238.71
Royal Wall Paper Co.—Same.....5,073.13
Record & Guide Printing Co.—Same..238.71
Rega Paint & Oil Co.—Same.....575.90
Radial Co. of America—Same.....575.90
Rapid Motor Transportation & Maintenance Co.—Same .....185.54
Rendall Metal Recovery Co.—Same..1,356.16
Shopers Bond Corp.—Same.....196.69
Snyder Railway Specialty Co.—Same..238.71
S. P. O. Auto Co.—Same.....196.69
Sawn Banana Products—Same.....185.54
Standard Gum Tape Co.—Same.....887.43
Star Pyro Mfg. Co.—Same.....106.42
Saver Mfg. Co.—Same.....575.90
Schroeder Aerial Navigation Co.—Same..185.54
Schuppe Automatic Shoe Polishing Machine Co.—Same .....1,356.81
Security Debenture Corp.—Same.....238.71
Securities Development Corp.—Same.....238.71
Sewage Disposal & Guano Co.—Same.....238.71
Sawyer, Frank M.—Same.....238.71
Seidel, Bernhard—Same .....238.71
Truss Metal Lath Co.—Same.....128.49
T. R. McMann Co.—Same.....275.90
Turner-Fink Co.—Same .....348.95
Trojan Car Couple Co.—Same.....128.49
Taxi Water Controller Co.—Same.....238.71
Thompson Avenue Realty Co.—Same.....349.95
35 Per Cent. Auto Supply Co.—Same.....238.71
Viereck Pub. Co.—Same.....129.49
Weinberg Paper Co.—Same.....106.42
Weintraub Brass Mfg. Co.—Same.....106.42
Adams, Garrison B.—M. V. Ingram.....320.90
Altman, Maurice—American Woolen Co. of New York.....5,048.26
Burch, George B.—Berkley R. Merwin, Inc. .....136.82
Bradstreet, Andrew J.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. .....207.97
Basner, Hyman and Charles—H. Tenenbaum .....173.81
Caruthers, Lee—Harry L. Laford Co....364.72
Gricks, Wm. C.—J. M. Irving.....118.92
Czarnicki, Gabriel—B. Newman.....134.41
Cohen, Henry L.—J. L. Sachs.....131.66
Conklin, Maitby—Herman P. Rogers Co. .....162.30
Duchemin & Co.—A. Lublin et al....283.33
Egan, Florenz M.—Powell & Geberson Linen Co. .....306.88
Fusco, Giuseppe—F. H. Dickmann.....147.72
Fadem, Fannie—H. Hochman, costs....108.10
Garms, Max—D. J. Klein.....923.91
H. H. Goessling & Co. and Emanuel Eschwege—National Nassau Bank of N. Y. .....788.87
Homesite Realty Co.—Nerby Realty Corp. .....582.40
Heitman, Wm. F.—C. Murphy.....750.00
Jacob, George—Bank of Europe.....2,065.30
Johnson, Charles—H. P. Bush.....184.06
Jarmulowsky, Meyer, and Fanny O. S. Wolfson .....1,649.00
Jordan, John L.—Rockdale Land Improvement Co., Inc. .....721.50
Jackson, Edgar R.—R. Bennett, Jr...1,024.85
Kramer, Harry, and Charles Halper—C. L. Weidlinger .....1,744.99
Leibowitz, Jacob—J. Weinstein.....231.22
Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co.—Fifty-second St. Co. .....794.18
Lichtman, David—A. Gluck.....405.31
Lipkemann, Henry, assignee—B. Williams .....483.70
Louck, Albrecht—E. G. Nostrand et al.369.51
McKeon, Mary A.—B. V. Hall.....133.88
Miller, John A.—M. Zussman.....122.74
McMonegal, John J., and James J. Conwery—Atlas Park Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....164.20
M. Groh's Sons, Inc.—R. W. Goelet...1,109.90
Maas, Frank W.—Alexander Hamilton Institute .....116.72
Monteleone, Francesco—S. Monteleone..411.32
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Rapport.....3,141.42
Pendelton, Walton—G. W. Ford.....110.61
Quick, Adrian L., and Fred J. McKenna —National Sales and Supply Co.....144.45
Roseman, Esther — Meyer Goldberg & Sons, Inc .....288.79
Scott, Frederick M.—Metropolitan Mausoleum Corporation .....216.94
Shahn, Otto—L. H. Moss.....483.93
Stoyanovich, Sava M.—Ebling Realty Co., costs .....107.88
Senior, Clarence W.—J. W. Stoits.....473.63
Sachs, Arthur; Jacob Kessler, and Bernhard Seide—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc .....427.32
Stark, Lloyd R.—T. C. Hollander et al..183.01
Schaffer, Louis—F. W. Dodge Co.....169.16
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—R. Seabury et al. .....285.22
Waldt, Ralph — International Magazine Co .....177.64

**In Bronx County.**

Bradford, Frank—I. Oleet.....$63.51
Curtis, Harry J.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co .....64.50
Dietz, William—D. L. Kaye.....225.72
Fulton, Robert M., and Murray Hill Realty Co.—W. L. DeManus.....8,463.16
Fischbein, Samuel—J. W. Stroock.....31.72
Green, Daniel—N. Y. Telephone Co.....13.47
Johnson, Albin N.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co .....178.90
Kleiner, Mandel, and Ronia—B. Fink..88.22
Levittan, Michael A.—M. Weslock.....170.72
Martoochia, Glzonni—Eclipse Light Co.388.59
Mallito, Gaetano—J. Laemele.....104.92
Monhit, Sarah—S. Brodsky, et al.....403.79
Matthysse, Leon J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.35.12
North Side News Co.—L. Biondi.....200.00
Niehk Shoes, Inc.—Adams-Flanigan Co..112.22
Petchaft, Bernard—C. Rothfeld.....89.37
Schnitzler, John, and Mary—J. Frey et al .....2,007.89
Schuster, Jacob P.—C. Wagner.....154.52
Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. and Thomas D. Malcolm—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co.....6,984.55
United Corrugated Case Co., Inc.—A. Daspin .....80.45
Volkonir, Gottlieb—J. Somotin.....96.29
Williamson, Eugene—G. Williamson.97.67
Zoller, Martin L.—T. Roehrs.....30.33
Zeni, Adolph, and Pericle—Standard Star Co., Inc .....271.18
Zinsmeister, Jacob, Jr.—H. G. Silleck, Jr .....209.73

Aaron Honig, lawyer of 200 Broadway, calls attention to the fact that he is not the Aaron Honig named in the judgment filed with the County Clerk last Thursday and printed in the newspapers the following day.

**SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.**

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

**In New York County.**

Topscott Construction Co.—Colonial Mantel and Refrigerating Co., Oct. 22, 1915.....$351.91
Whipple, William—General Platers' Supply Co., Nov. 26, 1915.....224.01
Wallace, Howard G.—Appeal Printing Co., Nov. 6, 1915.....305.54
Panama R. R. Co.—C. Bode, Nov. 5, 1915 .....15,253.64
Knight, Margaret—S. M. Wilson et al., Oct. 5, 1915.....133.86
Lachman, Harry—H. Brenner, June 6, 1915 .....3,051.13
McElfatrick, William H.—M. E. E. McElfatrick, Dec. 14, 1907.....5,001.88
Billings, William P.—A. Hunlock, May 4, 1915.....5,845.06
Couch, Clifford—Appeal Printing Co., Nov. 8, 1915.....305.54
Daniels, Bessie.—M. Mittenthal et al., June 30, 1915.....103.70
Rosenthal, Joseph W.—V. Snedeker et al., Nov. 14, 1915, canceled.....6,335.98
Along-the-Hudson Co.—C. H. Ayres, Sept. 17, 1914, reversed.....3,283.91
George Sykes, Inc.—J. J. Wallace, Dec. 15, 1914.....334.97
Staverly Realty Corporation—L. B. Freeman, Nov. 1, 1915.....383.91

**In Bronx County.**

Gibraltar Realty Co.—H. Hollerith, Oct. 5, 1915.....3,004.16

### AUCTION SALES.

**MERCHANDISE.**

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
**$20,000 Worth High Grade**
# FURS
Consisting of Persian, Hudson Seal, Caracul **and Other COATS.**
Mink, Fox, Hudson Seal, Pointed Fox, Skunk, Wool, Chinchilla, Persian and Other
**SETS:**
**ALSO GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS AND OTHER ARTICLES.**
**J. ERENKEL, Auctioneer,**
Sells Tomorrow, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., At 23 Walker St. Tel. 2438 Franklin.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,**
WILL SELL TO-DAY,
## Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
**126-129 FIFTH AVENUE**
the fixtures belonging to the Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co., Consisting of
**Jewelers' Trunks, Telescopes, Jewelry Pads, Cards, Trays, about 1,500 Stock Boxes, Flat Top Desks, Showcases, Jewelry Cases, Rugs, Oak Showroom and Office Fixtures, Partitions, etc. Also a small stock of JEWELRY.**

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, dry goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves, millinery, notions and fancy goods. Magnificent fixtures. Ben. Harrison, by J. Falkenberg, Auctioneer, sells Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., 138½ Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., entire stock and fixtures of Mrs. Mary Smith, deceased, to be sold in one or more lots.
JOHN SMITH, Administrator.
CHAS. J

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But your investments must be diversified *as they should be.* The Investment Banker in this connection is invaluable.

*Correspondence Invited.*

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Investment Bankers
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**A. B. Leach & Co**
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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Week Opens with Great Activity at Higher Prices—Looking for Steel Dividend.

While the outstanding feature of yesterday's stock market was the strength of United States Steel, the trading was so well distributed over both the industrials and railroads and the gains so general that it supplied the most satisfactory session seen in many weeks. The previous big markets were made under the leadership of such issues as Crucible, Westinghouse, and Baldwin, whereas interest yesterday centred about the behavior of Steel, New York Central, and other more conservative stocks. There was hardly a stock on the list that did not share in yesterday's advance, and the railroads came in for better treatment at the hands of the traders than has been the case since the earliest reports of improvement.

Steel proved an aggressive leader, with total dealings of 222,500 shares, or more than one-quarter of the day's total for all issues. Its advance carried the stock to a new high record for more than five years. The new top price was made at 89¼, and the close at 89 left a net gain of 1⅜ for the day. The rise was accompanied by, and in part based on, a belief in banking quarters close to the Steel Corporation that dividend payments will be resumed at the Directors' meeting to be held on Jan. 22. Reports that at this meeting the board will declare 1¼ per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra were not credited in well-informed circles, but it is regarded as likely that a regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the quarter will be declared at that time.

Steel was not the only issue to go to a new high record yesterday. New York Central surpassed its best previous performance by selling at 110½, and closing with a net gain of 1⅞. Mexican Petroleum, American Smelting and Refining, California Petroleum, Maxwell 1st preferred, and Norfolk & Western all established new figures for 1915. In contrast to such evidence of prosperity at home was the weakness of the Anglo-French 5s, which went to a new low price at 94. There was good buying on the decline, which seemed to be based in part on alarmist stories purporting to reflect uneasiness among bankers over the ability of the belligerents to carry their war debts.

The November railroad reports continue to prove pleasant reading to stockholders. Yesterday's contributions were so unusual that they attracted widespread attention. The Union Pacific reported for last month the biggest gross business in its history. Moreover, the operating costs were kept down to a point that allowed the company to show a net increase of 37 per cent. over last year. The Atchison did practically as well, its net for November showing a gain of 31 per cent. Sentiment in the financial district has undergone a great change for the better, with the growing hope that foreign difficulties will be adjusted satisfactorily, and on the prospects for continued gains in nearly all lines of trade.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

| | Days. 10 or Less. | Over 10 up to 30. | Over 30 up to 60. | Over 60 up to 90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Richmond | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Atlanta | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Chicago | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| St. Louis | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Minneapolis | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Kansas City | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Dallas | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 3 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ |

Trade Acceptances.

| | Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Commodity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| New York | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| Richmond | 5 | 3½ | 4 | |
| Atlanta | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| Chicago | 5 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| Minneapolis | 5 | | | |
| Kansas City | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Dallas | 4½ | 3½ | 4 | 3 |
| San Francisco | 5 | 3 | 3½ | *3½ |

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sixty days | 2@2¼ |
| Ninety days | 2@2¼ |

COLLATERAL LOANS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Renewal Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On call | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ |

ON TIME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 days | 2¼@2¾ | 2¾@3 |
| 90 days | 2¼@2¾ | 2¾@3 |
| 4 months | 2¾@3 | |

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 months | 2¾@3 |
| 60 to 90 days | 2¾@3 |
| 4 months | 3 @3¼ |
| 6 months | 3 @3¼ |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.73 | $4.72⅜ | $4.72⅜ | +.00⅜ |
| Cables | 4.73⅝ | 4.73⅛ | 4.73⅛ | +.00⅛ |

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check. | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.72¼ | 4.73⅛ |
| 5.1826 Paris | 5.84⅞ | 5.83⅝ |
| 95.28 Berlin | 76.68⅞ | 76.75 |
| 20.26 Austria | 13.20 | 13.24 |
| 19.20 Greece | 19.05 | 19.10 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia | 27.75 | 27.85 |
| 19.29 Spain | 18.80 | 18.85 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 5.26 | 5.25 |
| 46.19 Holland | 43.3125 | 43.4375 |
| 5.1826 Italy | 6.58⅜ | 6.58 |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 45.45 | 45.60 |
| Shanghai | 61.00 | 61.125 |
| India— | | |
| 32.44 Bombay | 33.00 | .. |
| 32.44 Calcutta | 33.00 | .. |
| Philippine Islands— | | |
| 50.00 Manila | 49.75 | 49.87½ |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 41.75 | 41.87⅝ |
| 32.44 Rio | 23.50 | 23.625 |
| Japan— | | |
| 49.34 Kobe | 50.50 | 50.62½ |
| 49.84 Yokohama | 50.50 | 50.62½ |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.69 | $4.67¼ | $4.68 | $4.66 |

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $739,463,100; balance, $29,130,741; sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,882,292.

The local banks have gained $602,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par @31¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d, unchanged; New York, 53⅞c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 41⅝c.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1915.

| | Stocks, (Shares.) |
|---|---|
| Total sales | 849,843 |
| Same day last year | 131,042 |
| Year to date | 171,008,880 |
| Same period last year | 47,718,828 |
| Average price and change 50 stocks | 91.57 + .72 |
| Same day last year | 60.24 + .79 |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year's range to date | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 |
| Range year 1914 | 73.30 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 |
| Range year 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 |

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | 140 | 100 | Adams Express | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | ... |
| 34⅞ | 35 | 3,000 | Alaska Gold Mines | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 900 | Alaska Juneau | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 32⅜ | 32½ | 2,500 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 32½ | 32⅞ | 32 | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 84½ | 85¼ | 1,500 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 85 | 85¼ | 84¾ | 85 | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 72½ | 1,800 | Am. Agricul. Chem | 71 | 72 | 70¾ | 72 | +1 |
| 69½ | 70 | 1,400 | Am. Beet Sugar | 70¼ | 70¼ | 69½ | 69½ | − ⅛ |
| 94 | 95 | 200 | Am. Beet Sugar pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | − ½ |
| 60⅜ | 61 | 7,550 | Am. Can | 61¼ | 61½ | 60⅛ | 60⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 111½ | 112 | 700 | Am. Can pf | 111¼ | 111⅜ | 111⅛ | 111⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 78½ | 79¼ | 2,400 | Am. Can & Fdry | 78½ | 79⅜ | 78½ | 79 | + ½ |
| 116⅜ | 119 | 200 | Am. Car & Fdry pf | 117 | 117½ | 117 | 117½ | + ⅜ |
| 158½ | 159¼ | 4,350 | Am. Coal Products | 156½ | 160 | 156½ | 159 | +3½ |
| 55 | 55½ | 500 | Am. Cotton Oil | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ... |
| 11 | 11½ | 100 | Am. H. & Leather | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅞ | 52½ | 1,100 | Am. H. & Leath. pf | 52 | 52⅝ | 51½ | 51⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 42½ | 100 | Am. Linseed pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 70⅝ | 6,000 | Am. Locomotive | 70 | 71 | 70 | 70½ | + ¾ |
| 101⅝ | 102½ | 100 | Am. Loco. pf. s. 10 f. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | ... |
| 105½ | 105⅝ | 15,675 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 105 | 106⅝ | 105 | 105⅝ | +1 |
| 111½ | 112½ | 200 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 111¾ | 112 | 111⅞ | 112 | + ⅛ |
| 91 | 91¼ | 600 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A | 91⅛ | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ½ |
| 85½ | 86 | 100 | Am. Smelters pf. B | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| 82½ | 82¾ | 1,300 | Am. Steel F'dries | 62 | 62⅞ | 62 | 62⅝ | + ¾ |
| 115½ | 115⅝ | 800 | Am. Sugar Ref | 115½ | 116 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 117½ | 119 | 200 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf | 118½ | 118⅝ | 118½ | 118⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 129¼ | 129½ | 1,300 | Am. Teleph. & Tel | 129 | 129¼ | 129 | 129 | + ⅛ |
| 207 | 208 | 1,800 | Am. Tobacco | 205½ | 208½ | 205 | 208½ | +3½ |
| 69⅝ | 70 | 3,400 | Am. Zinc Lead & S | 70¾ | 71 | 69½ | 69½ | −1⅛ |
| 90⅜ | 90½ | 35,000 | Anaconda Cop. Co | 89⅞ | 91 | 89¾ | 90⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 107⅝ | 107⅞ | 2,800 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 107¼ | 107⅝ | 107 | 107⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101½ | 101⅝ | 500 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 101¼ | 101⅞ | 76 | Do., odd lot | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | ... |
| 113⅜ | 114½ | 100 | Atlantic Coast Line | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | ... |
| 120 | 120¼ | 24,800 | Baldwin Loco | 119¾ | 120⅞ | 119¾ | 120¾ | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 95¼ | 6,800 | Baltimore & Ohio | 94⅞ | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 95 | +1⅜ |
| 77 | 77½ | 300 | Baltimore & O. pf | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | + ⅜ |
| ... | ... | 3 | Bank of Commerce | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 3⅝ | 500 | Batopilas Mining | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 470 | 475 | 200 | Bethlehem Steel | 470 | 470 | 470 | 470 | −1 |
| 87⅝ | 88 | 1,200 | Bklyn Rapid Tran | 88 | 88¼ | 87¾ | 88 | + ½ |
| 12½ | 13¼ | 1,000 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry S | 11½ | 13⅜ | 11½ | 13½ | +1⅝ |
| 88 | 89 | 300 | Burns Brothers | 88 | 88⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ | + ½ |
| 71½ | 71⅝ | 5,700 | Butte & Superior | 71 | 72⅞ | 71 | 71½ | +1½ |
| 32¾ | 32⅞ | 5,600 | California Petrol | 31½ | 33¾ | 31½ | 33 | +1¼ |
| 63⅜ | 64 | 5,300 | California Petrol pf | 62 | 64½ | 62 | 64 | +3¼ |
| 181⅞ | 181¾ | 1,500 | Canadian Pacific | 180½ | 182¾ | 180½ | 181¾ | + ¾ |
| 83¼ | 87 | 100 | Case (J. I.) Co. pf | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1⅝ |
| 82¼ | 85 | 23 | Do., odd lot | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | ... |
| 53⅞ | 54 | 2,300 | Central Leather Co | 53⅞ | 54¼ | 53½ | 54 | + ⅛ |
| 109½ | 110 | 200 | Central Leather pf | 109⅞ | 110 | 109⅞ | 110 | + ¾ |
| 290 | 320 | 10 | Cent. R. of N. J | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | ... |
| 143 | 146 | 10 | Cent. & So. Am. Tel | 143½ | 143½ | 143½ | 143½ | ... |
| 63 | 63¼ | 2,800 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 62½ | 63⅝ | 62 | 63 | + ½ |
| 15¼ | 15⅞ | 300 | Chi. Great Western | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 39½ | 500 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 39¼ | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ¼ |
| 95 | 95½ | 2,000 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 94½ | 95½ | 94½ | 95¼ | + ½ |
| 131 | 132 | 140 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | − ⅜ |
| 133½ | 134 | 900 | Chi. & Northwest | 132 | 133 | 132 | 133 | +2 |
| 16¾ | 17⅛ | 3,200 | Chi., Rock Isl. & P | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 24⅞ | 3,000 | Chile Copper | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | ... |
| 54¾ | 55 | 7,800 | Chino Copper | 55 | 55⅝ | 54 | 54½ | ... |
| 49 | 50 | 200 | Clev., C., C. & St. L | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + ½ |
| 75 | 77 | 100 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | ... |
| 71 | 74 | 200 | Cluett, Peabody Co | 73½ | 73½ | 73 | 73 | −1 |
| 111¼ | 111½ | 100 | Cluett, Peabody pf | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | +2¾ |
| 53⅜ | 54 | 18,100 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 53 | 54 | 53 | 53⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅜ | 34½ | 100 | Col. & Southern | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 145⅞ | 146 | 5,000 | Consolidated Gas | 145 | 146½ | 145 | 145⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 84 | 85 | 400 | Continental Can | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 | + ½ |
| 19¾ | 19⅞ | 2,200 | Corn Products Ref | 19¾ | 20 | 19½ | 19⅞ | + ½ |
| 92 | 92½ | 500 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 91¾ | 92⅜ | 91¾ | 92⅜ | + ½ |
| 74 | 74⅜ | 4,700 | Crucible Steel | 74¼ | 75¼ | 74 | 74¼ | + ¾ |
| 153½ | 153⅝ | 400 | Delaware & Hud | 153⅜ | 153½ | 153¼ | 153½ | + ½ |
| 48⅞ | 49 | 7,800 | Distillers' Secur | 49 | 49¼ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 29 | 200 | Dome Mines | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 65½ | 66 | 200 | Elec. Storage Bat | 65 | 66 | 65 | 66 | + ¼ |
| 42¾ | 42⅞ | 9,700 | Erie | 42¼ | 43 | 42¼ | 42⅞ | + ½ |
| 56½ | 56⅝ | 2,000 | Erie 1st pf | 56⅜ | 56⅝ | 56¼ | 56⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 32½ | 100 | Federal M. & S | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 52 | 53 | 100 | Federal M. & S. pf | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| 174½ | 175 | 1,300 | General Electric | 173 | 175 | 173 | 175 | + ½ |
| 490 | 500 | 725 | General Motors | 485 | 500 | 485 | 496 | +17½ |
| 116 | 118 | 800 | General Motors pf | 116¾ | 117¼ | 116¼ | 117½ | + ⅝ |
| 75½ | 75¾ | 16,100 | Goodrich (B.F.) Co | 75 | 76½ | 74¼ | 75½ | + ⅝ |
| 112¾ | 112¾ | 400 | Goodrich pf | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ | ... |
| 126¾ | 127 | 900 | Great Northern pf | 126½ | 126⅞ | 126½ | 126⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 51¼ | 29,900 | G. N. certs. ore prop | 49½ | 51⅜ | 49½ | 51 | +1⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 51⅝ | 3,100 | Greene-Cananea | 51½ | 52⅜ | 51½ | 52 | + ⅝ |
| 81¼ | 81½ | 9,400 | Guggenheim Explor | 80½ | 81½ | 80½ | 81⅜ | +1⅛ |
| ... | ... | 200 | Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf | 99¼ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | ... |
| ... | ... | 30 | Do., odd lot | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | ... |
| 108¼ | 110 | 600 | Illinois Central | 108 | 108 | 107⅞ | 108 | ... |
| 46½ | 46¾ | 17,300 | Inspiration Copper | 45⅝ | 46¼ | 45⅝ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 21¾ | 700 | Interboro Consol | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 300 | Interboro Con. pf | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | ... |
| 22 | 24 | 100 | Int. Agricultural | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | −1 |
| 59 | 60 | 100 | Int. Agricultural pf | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 111¼ | 200 | Int. Harvester, N.J | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | +1¼ |
| 115 | 120 | 100 | Int. Harv. N. J., pf | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¼ | 119¾ | +2¼ |
| 80 | 82 | 100 | Int. Harv. Corp | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | +1½ |
| 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 29,000 | Int. Mer. Mar. t. r | 18½ | 20½ | 18½ | 19½ | +1½ |
| 75 | 75½ | 80,600 | Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r | 74⅝ | 76¼ | 74⅝ | 75 | +1½ |
| 196 | 196 | 200 | Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs | 195¼ | 196½ | 195¼ | 195¼ | − ⅛ |
| 109 | 110 | 20 | I. Nickel pf. v. tr. cfs | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 2,400 | Int. Paper | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12¾ | ... |
| 50½ | 50⅝ | 2,200 | Int. Paper pf | 50½ | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32¼ | 32½ | 1,200 | Kansas City South | 32¼ | 32½ | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 81½ | 82¼ | 1,200 | Lackawanna Steel | 81½ | 82¼ | 81½ | 82¼ | +1¼ |
| 15 | 15 | 400 | Lake Erie & West | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 39 | 39¼ | 900 | Lake Erie & W. pf | 39 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39¼ | +1⅛ |
| 81¼ | 82 | 6,900 | Lehigh Valley | 81¼ | 82 | 81⅜ | 82 | +1⅝ |
| 95 | 95 | 200 | Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf | 95 | 95 | 93¼ | 93¾ | −2¼ |
| 129 | 130 | 1,200 | Louisv. & Nash | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | + ⅛ |
| 130½ | 131 | 100 | Manhattan Elev | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | −1½ |
| 76¼ | 76¾ | 3,700 | Maxwell Motors | 77 | 77¾ | 76¼ | 76¼ | − ½ |
| 103½ | 103⅞ | 2,400 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 102¾ | 103¾ | 102½ | 103 | + ⅝ |
| 56¾ | 57 | 900 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 62 | 62 | 100 | May Dept. Stores | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1½ |
| 105⅝ | 106 | 22,600 | Mex. Petroleum | 105⅝ | 108¾ | 105½ | 108 | −2½ |
| 98 | 98 | 100 | Mex. Petroleum pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1 |
| 34⅜ | 35 | 6,650 | Miami Copper | 34⅜ | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | + ¼ |
| 123 | 125 | 300 | M., St. P. & S. S. M | 123 | 125 | 124½ | 125 | + ⅝ |
| 6½ | 7 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 6½ | 7 | 6½ | 6⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 65 | 67 | 400 | Mo. Pacific | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | − ⅛ |
| 16 | 16⅜ | 100 | Mo. Pac. tr. r | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | ... |
| 46 | 46¼ | 2,800 | Nat. Biscuit | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | ... |
| 127 | 127 | 3,600 | Nat. Biscuit pf | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | ... |
| 79¼ | 79¾ | 100 | Nat. Clock & Suit | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 29½ | 29⅝ | 300 | Nat. Enam. & St | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95½ | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 96 | 500 | Nat. En. & St. pf | 66 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | + ⅛ |
| 65½ | 65⅞ | 550 | Nat. Lead Co | 110 | 110¼ | 110 | 110¼ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 110¼ | 100 | Nat. Lead Co. pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | ... |
| 165¾ | 166 | 1,550 | Nevada Con. Copper | 16 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 16¼ | 16⅜ | 600 | N.Y. Air Brake | 139¼ | 139¼ | 139 | 139 | ... |
| 139 | 140 | 31,900 | N. Y. Central | 109 | 110¼ | 108¾ | 110½ | +1⅞ |
| 110¼ | 110¼ | 400 | N. Y. Chi. & St. L | 46 | 46½ | 45½ | 46½ | + ⅛ |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 5,100 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 75 | 77 | 75 | 76¾ | +1⅞ |
| 76¾ | 76⅞ | 300 | N. Y., Ont. & W | 30¾ | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | + ½ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 100 | Norfolk Southern | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ... |
| 25 | 27 | 3,100 | Norfolk & Western | 121⅝ | 122¾ | 121⅝ | 122¾ | + ¾ |
| 122½ | 122¾ | 200 | Norf. & West. pf | 85 | 85 | 83¾ | 83¾ | −2½ |
| 83¾ | 85 | 300 | North American | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 73 | 73 | 6,300 | Northern Pacific | 117⅝ | 118 | 117⅜ | 117⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 117⅜ | 118 | 500 | Ontario Mining | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | ... |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 10,600 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | ... |
| 42¼ | 44 | 100 | Pennsylvania R. R | 59¾ | 60⅝ | 59¾ | 59¾ | + ⅝ |
| 59¾ | 60 | 900 | People's Gas Chi | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | ... |
| 45¾ | 45⅞ | 2,300 | Philadelphia Co | 45¾ | 45⅞ | 45¾ | 45¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 36 | 600 | Pittsburgh Coal | 35⅞ | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| 110¾ | 110¾ | 50 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111 | 111 | − ⅜ |
| 65¼ | 65⅝ | 2,000 | Do. odd lot | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | ... |
| 166 | 167 | 500 | Pressed Steel Car | 65 | 65¾ | 65 | 65¾ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 45¼ | 800 | Pullman Co | 165¾ | 166 | 165¾ | 166 | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 25⅝ | 6,023 | Railway Steel Spg | 45 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | + ⅛ |
| 82⅝ | 83 | 10,300 | Ray Con. Copper | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 56¼ | 15,120 | Reading | 82 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | + ⅛ |
| 109½ | 110 | 100 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 55¼ | 56⅞ | 55¼ | 56 | + ⅛ |
| ½ | ⅝ | 400 | Rep. Iron & St. pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | + ¼ |
| 7 | 8 | 7,800 | Rock Island Co | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 7 | 8 | 400 | Rock Island Co. pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 5½ | 5⅝ | 1,000 | St. L. & San Fran | 5½ | 5⅝ | 4½ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 6 | 1,300 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 6½ | 6½ | 6 | 6 | − ⅛ |
| 18½ | 18¾ | 100 | Seaboard Air Line | 18½ | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 40 | 200 | Seaboard Air L. pf | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | − ⅛ |
| 187 | 188¼ | 2,600 | Sears, Roe. & Co | 187 | 188 | 187 | 188 | +2⅜ |
| 64 | 64½ | 2,000 | Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co | 63¾ | 64⅝ | 63¾ | 64⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 103¾ | 103¾ | 10,800 | Southern Pacific | 102⅝ | 103¼ | 102⅝ | 103¼ | + ⅝ |
| 23½ | 23¾ | 1,700 | Southern Railway | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 63½ | 300 | So. Railway pf | 63 | 63⅝ | 63 | 63⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 90 | 92 | 300 | Standard Milling | 88 | 90 | 88 | 90 | + ⅛ |
| 84½ | 86 | 200 | Stand. Milling pf | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 | + ⅛ |
| 167⅜ | 168¼ | 3,550 | Studebaker Co | 160 | 169 | 167¾ | 167⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 60⅛ | 3,000 | Tennessee Copper | 60¼ | 60½ | 60 | 60 | + ⅛ |
| 232 | 232½ | 3,900 | Texas Co | 231 | 235 | 230 | 232 | +1⅜ |
| 15¼ | 15⅜ | 300 | Texas & Pacific | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 60¼ | 60⅝ | 1,230 | Third Avenue | 61 | 61½ | 60½ | 60⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 8 | 8⅜ | 200 | Union B. & P. Co | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | − ⅛ |
| 139¼ | 139¾ | 14,900 | Union Pacific | 138½ | 139⅜ | 138¼ | 139¼ | +1⅛ |
| 83¼ | 83¾ | 350 | Union Pacific pf | 83 | 83½ | 83 | 83½ | + ¼ |
| 62¼ | 63¾ | 100 | United Cigar Mfrs | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | + ¼ |
| 9¼ | 9½ | 500 | United Cigar Stores | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | ... |
| 73 | 73 | 100 | United Dry Goods pf | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | ... |
| 140¼ | 140¾ | 1,200 | United Fruit Co | 148½ | 149¾ | 148½ | 149¼ | +1¼ |
| 21 | 21⅜ | 100 | United Rys. Invest | 21 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | −1 |
| 39¾ | 40 | 100 | United Rys. pf | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 25 | 100 | U. S. C. I. P. & F | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 52 | 200 | U. S. C.I.P. & F pf | 48 | 49¼ | 48 | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 122 | 130 | 6,500 | U. S. Ind. Alcohol | 122 | 130¼ | 122 | 130 | +1⅞ |
| 104 | 106 | 100 | U. S. Ind. Alco. pf | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | +1⅝ |
| 55 | 55⅝ | 2,200 | U. S. Rubber | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 55 | 55⅛ | + ¼ |
| 109½ | 110 | 200 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | ... |
| 88⅞ | 89 | 222,500 | U. S. Steel | 87⅞ | 89¼ | 87⅞ | 89 | +1⅜ |
| 116⅜ | 116⅞ | 1,850 | U. S. Steel pf | 116⅝ | 117⅜ | 116⅝ | 117⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 81¼ | 81¾ | 10,900 | Utah Copper | 80½ | 81⅝ | 80½ | 81⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 49⅜ | 1,800 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49 | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 114 | 100 | Va.-Caro. Chem. pf | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | +2¼ |
| 66½ | 68 | 600 | Va. Iron, C. & C | 65 | 67 | 65 | 67 | +2 |
| 16⅜ | 16¼ | 1,400 | Wabash | 16 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 46¼ | 2,800 | Wabash pf. A | 46 | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 29¾ | 3,600 | Wabash pf. B | 29¾ | 30 | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 32½ | 100 | Western Maryland | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 87½ | 88½ | 950 | West. Union Tel | 87¼ | 88¼ | 87¼ | 88¼ | +1¼ |
| 69⅜ | 69½ | 8,180 | Westing. E. & M | 69⅜ | 69⅞ | 69⅜ | 69½ | + ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 5 | 400 | Wheeling & L. E | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 18 | 300 | Wh. & L. E. 1st pf | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | 17½ | + ½ |
| 5½ | 6 | 200 | Wh. & L. E. 2d pf | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5¾ | + ½ |
| 238 | 240 | 400 | Willys-Overland | 240½ | 240

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# COTTON ADVANCES 11 TO 22 POINTS

Trading in Considerable Volume —Tenders from 3,500 to 5,000 Bales.

## SENTIMENT IS NOW MIXED

Bears Postpone Predictions of Break Until the Planting Season Opens in the South.

Cotton yesterday closed at an advance of 11 to 22 points, with trading in considerable volume and the undertone steady throughout most of the session. Deliveries of cotton on the January option were unexpectedly small. Estimates ranged from 3,500 to 5,000 bales, but it was the general opinion that the smaller figure came nearer the actual amount of tenders. The local stock is in excess of 140,000 bales, and it had been expected that the notices would run up to 35,000 bales.

The January option opened around 11.90, and ran up sharply, reaching 12.19 before the rise culminated. March touched 12.41 and closed about 7 points off from the highest.

As a result of the failure of the issuance of January notices to break the market, sentiment is once more decidedly mixed. The bears are still strongly against the market, but instead of predicting an immediate break they are confining their forecast for a decline to the time the planting season begins, as they do not believe that Southern holders will care to hang on to their accumulations of old crop cotton and plant a full acreage for a new yield. An editorial in the Galveston News has the following to say regarding the cotton situation in Texas:

> There is not much distressed cotton left—practically none. All the cotton is in the hands of men who are pretty well fortified financially. That being the case, there is one thing that can save the bears from being forced to a surrender, and this one thing is the planting of a big acreage to cotton next year, or, what is virtually the same thing, the spreading of a belief that this is the purpose of the farmers. One of the arguments used by the bears in their recent raid was the statement that next year's acreage would be a big one. Once the planters and speculators become convinced that next year's cotton acreage will not be big, the price of the remainder of this year's crop will advance.

Liverpool was closed yesterday, but will be open this morning. Cotton men will be deeply interested to know what effect the attack on the Asquith Ministry will have on the English cotton situation.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance; 12.35 for middling. Futures closed steady.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 12.19 | 11.90 | 12.14@12.15 | 11.92@11.93 |
| March | 12.41 | 12.22 | 12.34@12.35 | 12.22@12.23 |
| May | 12.66 | 12.49 | 12.50@12.60 | 12.47@12.50 |
| July | 12.80 | 12.65 | 12.75@12.76 | 12.64@12.66 |
| Oct. | 12.49 | 12.30 | 12.46@12.47 | 12.30@12.31 |

Total port receipts, 18,377 bales; last week, 30,567 bales; last year, 79,969 bales.

RECEIPTS.

| | Yesterday. | Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 1,832 | 10,003 | 13,576 |
| Galveston | 8,365 | 11,039 | 23,702 |
| Mobile | 508 | 126 | 832 |
| Charleston | 411 | 727 | 5,403 |
| Savannah | 2,563 | 2,852 | 9,758 |
| Wilmington | 415 | 549 | 3,474 |
| Norfolk | 4,207 | 4,902 | 3,172 |

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | 1,414 | 1,903 | 2,606 |
| Memphis | 4,351 | 8,649 | 5,729 |
| St. Louis | 75 | 1,308 | 6,497 |
| Houston | 6,944 | 22,626 | 25,138 |

Exports, 8,450 bales; total thus far this season, 2,247,564 bales; total last season, 2,357,710 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

| Sales. | Spots. | Stocks. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 705 Galveston | 12.10 | 371,563 | 432,515 |
| 2,080 New Orleans | 11.75 | 404,204 | 34,190 |
| — Mobile | 11.50 | 30,646 | 52,605 |
| — Savannah | 12.00 | 211,376 | 292,577 |
| — Charleston | 12.00 | 103,930 | 132,739 |
| — Wilmington | 11½ | 34,298 | 49,010 |
| 485 Norfolk | 11.63 | 131,974 | 73,407 |
| — Augusta | 11.57 | 212,519 | 157,972 |
| 700 Memphis | 12.12 | 290,833 | 273,230 |
| — St. Louis | 11.14½ | 15,465 | 232,404 |
| 1,200 Houston | 12.15 | 239,713 | 181,884 |

The Liverpool market closed.

## STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'gs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railroads | 91.93 | 91.18 | 91.76 | + .67 |
| Industrials | 100.88 | 100.16 | 100.38 | + .77 |

COMBINED AVERAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 18 | 90.27 | 89.77 | 89.98 | — .04 |
| Dec. 20 | 90.63 | 89.95 | 90.12 | + .14 |
| Dec. 21 | 90.40 | 89.75 | 90.01 | — .11 |
| Dec. 22 | 90.52 | 89.61 | 90.18 | + .17 |
| Dec. 23 | 90.98 | 90.39 | 90.79 | + .61 |
| Dec. 24 | 91.28 | 90.56 | 90.85 | + .06 |
| Dec. 25—Holiday | | | | |
| Dec. 27 | 91.90 | 90.97 | 91.57 | + .72 |

**Range of Fifty Stocks.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dec., 1915. | 91.90 | Dec. 7 | 88.58 | Dec. 2 | 91.57 |
| Dec., 1914. | 83.23 | Dec. 15 | 68.97 | Dec. 24 | 69.20 |
| Dec., 1913. | 68.69 | Dec. 26 | 65.10 | Dec. 15 | 68.04 |
| Dec., 1912. | 82.54 | Dec. 2 | 72.23 | Dec. 16 | 78.20 |
| Dec., 1911. | 78.40 | Dec. 20 | 75.06 | Dec. 8 | 77.60 |
| *Year, 1915. | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.90 | Feb. 24 | 91.57 |
| Year, 1914. | 75.70 | Jan. 31 | 57.47 | July 30 | 60.20 |
| Year, 1913. | 79.10 | Jan. 2 | 63.09 | Feb. 1 | 68.04 |
| Year, 1912. | 85.52 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 78.30 |
| Year, 1911. | 84.41 | June 26 | 69.57 | Sep. 25 | 77.60 |

*To date.

## METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 39.00 | .. | 39.00 | .. |
| Lead | 5.40 | .. | 5.40 | .. |
| Spelter | 17.42½ | .. | 17.62½ | .. |
| Antimony | 38.50 | 39.50 | 38.50 | 39.50 |
| Quicksilver | $130.00 | .. | $130.00 | .. |
| Aluminium | *53.00 | 56.00 | *53.00 | 56.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 X f'dry | 19.00 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 20.00 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 21¾@22c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 84 | 10 | 0 | 84 | 10 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 84 | 12 | 0 | 84 | 12 | 6 |
| Tin, spot | 168 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 169 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 90 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 29 | 5 | 0 | 29 | 5 | 0 |

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston compares as follows:

| | Dec. 24. | Inc. from Prev. Wk. |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation | $8,130,000 | *$8,000 |
| Loans, disc., inv'ts | 388,828,000 | *3,485,000 |
| Indiv. dep. incl. U. S. | 324,126,000 | 359,000 |
| Due banks | 115,415,000 | *1,197,000 |
| Time deposits | 15,679,000 | *826,000 |
| Exch. for Clear'g House. | 17,957,000 | 981,000 |
| Due from banks | 34,978,000 | *453,000 |
| Cash reserve | 24,895,000 | *1,099,000 |
| Res. in Fed. Res. Banks. | 15,342,000 | 392,000 |
| Res. with other banks | 47,275,000 | 1,209,000 |
| Cash excess | 2,902,000 | *921,000 |
| Excess in New York | 28,950,000 | 1,359,000 |
| Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk. | 682,000 | 512,000 |
| Total excess | 32,534,000 | 950,000 |

*Decrease.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Mo. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs receipts | $18,554,080 | $94,231,933 |
| Ord. Int. rev. rec | 27,606,339 | 184,912,676 |
| Income tax | 917,472 | 14,040,842 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,579,931 | 20,848,935 |
| Total receipts | $45,747,805 | $314,034,387 |
| Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts | 6,664,713 | 49,331,879 |
| Exc. of total disburs. over total receipts | 8,005,920 | 49,409,205 |
| Expenditures | 52,412,518 | 363,866,267 |

## TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 108 | 113 | 108 | 113 |
| American Cigar pf | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| Conley Foil | 350 | 400 | 350 | 400 |
| Johnson Tin F. & M. | 150 | 175 | 150 | 175 |
| J. S. Young | 155 | 170 | 155 | 170 |
| J. S. Young pf | 105 | 109 | 105 | 109 |
| MacAndrews & F. | 140 | 150 | 140 | 150 |
| MacAndrews & F. pf | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| Porto-Rico Am. Tob. | 200 | 210 | 200 | 210 |
| R. J. Reynolds Tob. | 485 | 495 | 480 | 500 |
| R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf. | 118 | 121 | 118 | 121 |

## ERIE TO ISSUE NEW BONDS.

**J. P. Morgan & Co. Will Head Underwriting Syndicate.**

The Directors of the Erie Railroad voted yesterday to issue a new series of convertible bonds. J. P. Morgan & Co. will head a banking syndicate to underwrite the issue, and the syndicate will take all bonds not subscribed by the Erie stockholders.

Details of the issue will be made public today. It is understood that the issue will be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Of the proceeds $10,000,000 will be used to pay off an equal amount of notes due April 1, 1916. Another part will be used to pay off a part of an issue of $13,500,000 notes due April 1, 1917. A relatively small amount will be set aside for improvements which President Underwood of the Erie has had in view for a long time.

One report in circulation yesterday stated that the bonds would be offered to stockholders at 85 and that they would be convertible after two years at 50. This report was officially denied. President Underwood, in a letter to the syndicate members, it was said, would make the first authoritative statement. The last series of convertibles put out by the Erie were convertible at 60, and the convertible privilege expires Oct. 1, 1917. A large block of these latter bonds are held in London, and inquiries by cable were made yesterday to ascertain whether the conversion privilege of the new or third issue would be more favorable than for the second series.

The increased earnings of the Erie and the enhanced credit of the road now make it possible to eliminate objectionable and expensive financing by short-term notes. In issuing long-term bonds to refund short-term notes the Erie is taking an important step in effecting financial readjustment.

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Coast L. | 1916-'23 | 4 | @4½ | 4.80 | 4.20 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1916-'23 | 4½ | | 4.30 | 4.20 |
| Buf., R. & Pitts. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | @5 | 4.40 | 4.25 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1916-'28 | 4½ | | 4.55 | 4.45 |
| Car., Cl. & Ohio | 1916-'24 | 5 | | 4.70 | 4.50 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1916-'24 | 4½ | | 4.60 | 4.10 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | | 4.30 | 4.15 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | | 4.05 | 4.45 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1916-'24 | 5 | | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1916-'23 | 5 | | 4.75 | 4.50 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | | 4.40 | 4.25 |
| Erie Railroad | 1916-'23 | 4½ | @5 | 4.70 | 4.45 |
| Hocking Valley | 1916-'23 | 4 | @5 | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| Illinois Central | 1916-'23 | 4½ | @5 | 4.35 | 4.15 |
| Louisv. & Nash. | 1916-'23 | 5 | | 4.30 | 4.20 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. | 1916-'23 | 5 | | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1916-'22 | 5 | | 6.50 | 5.25 |
| N. Y. Cent. Lines. | 1916-'28 | 4½ | @5 | 4.50 | 4.40 |
| Norfolk & West. | 1916-'24 | 4½ | | 4.30 | 4.15 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1916-'28 | 6 | | 4.55 | 4.40 |
| Penn. Gen. Frgt. | 1916-'23 | 4 | @4½ | 4.20 | 4.10 |
| St. L., I. M. & S. | 1916-'24 | 5 | | 5.70 | 4.90 |
| Seaboard Air Line. | 1916-'23 | 5 | | 4.65 | 4.45 |
| Southern Railway. | 1916-'24 | 4½ | @5 | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| Southern Pacific. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | | 4.35 | 4.20 |
| Virginian Ry. | 1916-'19 | 5 | | 4.50 | 4.25 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .10 | Julia | .01 |
| Andes | .07 | Mexican | .25 |
| Best & Belcher | .04 | Occidental Con | .75 |
| Caledonia | .36 | Ophir | .23 |
| Challenge Con | .02 | Overman | .05 |
| Confidence | .25 | Savage | .04 |
| Con. Cal & Va | .19 | Seg. Belcher | .04 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Sierra Nevada | .42 |
| Gould & Curry | .02 | Union Con | .66 |
| Hale & Norcross | .03 | Jacket Con | .14 |

TONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont | 4.52½ | Dia'd Bl'k Butte | .03 |
| Halifax | .50 | Dia'field Daisy | .03 |
| Jim Butler | 1.00 | Florence | .46 |
| MacNamara | .03 | Goldf'd Cons. | 1.00½ |
| Midway | .14 | Goldf'd Kewanas | .20 |
| Montana | .30 | Goldf'd Merger | .16 |
| North Star | .14 | Jumbo Exten | 1.20 |
| Rescue Eula | .08 | Lone Star | .03 |
| Tono. Ext | 4.00 | Silver Pick | .05 |
| Tono. Nevada | 6.75 | Spearhead | .11 |
| West End | .75 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Manh. Big Four | .04 |
| Atlanta | .21 | Nevada Hills | .13 |
| Booth | .37 | Nevada Packard | .44 |
| C. O. D. | .03 | Roch'r Mines | .02 |
| Com'n Fraction | .07 | Round Mountain | .39 |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. J'pot | 9¾ | 10 | Isabella | 19 | 19½ |
| Elkton | 31¼ | 32 | Jack Pot | 6¾ | 7 |
| El Paso | 81 | 83 | McKinney | 45 | 46 |
| Findley | 3¼ | 4 | Portland | 176 | 177 |
| G'n Cycle | 198 | 198¾ | Vindicator | 199 | 200 |
| Gold Dollar | 2 | 2½ | Rav. B. H. | 2¼ | 3½ |
| Gold Sov | 6 | 6¼ | | | |

## SHORT TERM NOTES.

**Government and Municipal Issues.**

| Security. Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ang.-French..5 | Oct., 1920 | 94 | 94¼ | 6.40 |
| Argen. Govt..6 | Dec., 1916 | 101⅝ | 101¾ | 4.15 |
| Argen. Govt..6 | May, 1920 | 101 | 101⅜ | 5.62 |
| Argen. Govt..6 | Dec., 1917 | 101½ | 102 | 4.95 |
| City of Mont.5 | Dec., 1917 | 99½ | 100¼ | 4.95 |
| City of Q'b'c.5 | Apr., 1920 | 98⅝ | 99½ | 5.20 |
| Dom. of Can..5 | Aug., 1916 | 100⅜ | 100½ | 4.05 |
| Dom. of Can..5 | Oct., 1917 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 4.62 |
| French Govt..5 | Apr., 1916 | 99¼ | 99½ | 6.50 |
| German Govt.5 | Jan., 1916 | 99⅞ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Italian Govt..6 | Oct., 1916 | 99½ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Norway Govt.6 | Oct., 1916 | 100⅜ | 101¼ | 4.50 |
| Norway Govt.6 | Oct., 1917 | 100⅜ | 101¼ | 5.25 |
| Swedish Govt.6 | Dec., 1916 | 100⅜ | 101⅛ | 4.80 |
| Swiss Govt...5 | Mar., 1916 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.80 |
| Swiss Govt....5 | Mar., 1918 | 97⅞ | 98½ | 5.75 |
| Swiss Govt...5 | Mar., 1920 | 96⅜ | 97⅛ | 5.90 |

**Company Issues.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. Power...6 | Feb., 1918 | 100 | 101 | 5.60 |
| Am. Cot. Oil.5 | Nov., 1917 | 101 | 101⅛ | 4.20 |
| Am. Loco....5 | July, 1916 | 100⅜ | 101⅛ | 2.55 |
| A. T. & T.sub.5 | Apr., 1916 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 2.40 |
| Ana. Copper..5 | Mar., 1917 | 101 | 101¼ | 3.90 |
| *Balt. & O...4½ | June, 1917 | 101¼ | 101⅜ | 2.50 |
| *Balt. & O...4½ | June, 1918 | 101⅜ | 101⅞ | 2.50 |
| B'klyn R. T..5 | July, 1918 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.70 |
| Can. North'n.5 | Sep., 1917 | 98¼ | 99 | 5.55 |
| Canadian Pac.6 | Mar. 2, '24 | 102⅝ | 103¼ | 5.40 |
| Ches. & Ohio.5 | June, 1919 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 5.40 |
| C. & W. Ind.5 | Sept., 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.90 |
| Chi. El. Rys..5 | July, 1916 | 96 | 97 | 10.50 |
| Con. G. Balt..5 | May, 1917 | 99½ | 100½ | 4.67 |
| Con. Power...6 | May 1, '17 | 99½ | 100½ | 5⅝ |
| C. P. R. & L..6 | May, 1918 | 101¾ | 102½ | 5.53 |
| E. Pow. & Lt.5 | | 1918 | 93 | 96½ | 6⅜ |
| Erie R. R....5 | Apr., 1916 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 2.10 |
| Erie R. R....5½ | Apr., 1917 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 4.10 |
| Gen. Rubber..5 | Dec., 1918 | 100⅝ | 100¾ | 4.80 |
| Gr. Rap. Ed..5 | May, 1916 | 100⅛ | 100½ | 3.44 |
| Gr. Rap. Ry..5 | June, 1916 | 100¼ | 100½ | 3.65 |
| G. T. of Can.5 | Nov., 1917 | 99 | 99½ | 5.50 |
| Hav. El. Ry..6 | Sep., 1918 | 100 | 100⅜ | 5.00 |
| Hocking Val..5 | Nov., 1917 | 101 | 101¼ | 4.80 |
| Int. Harv.....5 | Feb.15,'18 | 101½ | 101¾ | 4.20 |
| Lack. Steel...6 | Mar., 1917 | 101 | 101¼ | 4.85 |
| L. Gas & E..6 | Apr., 1918 | 99½ | 101 | 5.90 |
| Mich. Ry.....6 | June, 1919 | 100⅜ | 101⅜ | 5.45 |
| Minn. Gen. E.6 | June, 1917 | 100⅜ | 101 | 5.50 |
| Minn. & St. L.6 | Feb., 1916 | 92 | 94 | .... |
| Mont. T. & P.6 | Apr., 1917 | 95 | 97½ | 7.95 |
| N. E. Nav....6 | May, 1917 | 99½ | 99½ | 6.40 |
| N.Y.,N.H.&H.5 | May, 1916 | 100½ | 100⅜ | 2.90 |
| North. S. P..6 | June, 1917 | 100¼ | 101 | 5.30 |
| Penn. Co.....4½ | June 15,'21 | 101¼ | 101⅜ | 4.25 |
| P. S. C., N..5 | Mar., 1918 | 100¼ | 100½ | 2.10 |
| Seab'd Air L..5 | Mar., 1916 | 100¼ | 100½ | 2.10 |
| Southern Ry..5 | Feb., 1916 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 1.00 |
| Southern Ry..5 | Mar., 1917 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.50 |
| Sulz. & Sons.6 | June, 1916 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.50 |
| U. S. Smelt..5 | June, 1918 | 100 | 100⅜ | 4.65 |
| U. S. Pub. S.6 | Apr., 1918 | 97⅜ | 99 | 6.40 |
| Union Typew.5 | Jan.15,'16 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| †United Fruit.6 | May, 1917 | 101⅜ | 102¼ | 5.25 |
| United Fruit.6 | May, 1918 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.40 |
| Utah Co.....6 | Apr., 1917 | 100⅝ | 101⅜ | 4.70 |
| West. E. & M.5 | Oct., 1917 | 101 | 101⅜ | 4.05 |
| W. Penn. Tr.6 | Mar., 1917 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| W. Power Co.6 | Mar., 1917 | 99½ | 100½ | 5.40 |
| W. S. G. & E.6 | Oct., 1917 | 99¼ | 100 | 6.00 |
| W.V.T.& E.C.6 | June, 1917 | 97 | 99 | 5.75 |

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 17½ | 18 | 17¾ | 18¼ |
| Atlantic Refining | 685 | 690 | 680 | 690 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 285 | 290 | 285 | 290 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 112 | 115 | 112 | 115 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 730 | 750 | 730 | 750 |
| Colonial Oil | 160 | 180 | 160 | 180 |
| Continental Oil | 275 | 280 | 275 | 280 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 47 | 50 | 47 | 50 |
| Cumberland Pipe L. | 57 | 62 | 60 | 65 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 260 | 270 | 260 | 270 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 163 | 166 | 164 | 167 |
| Galena Signal Oil pf. | 135 | 140 | 135 | 140 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 182 | 184 | 181 | 184 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 112 | 115 | 112 | 115 |
| Int'l Pet. Co., Ltd. | 12¾ | 13 | 13 | 13¼ |
| National Transit | 32 | 34 | 33 | 35 |
| N. Y. Transit | 223 | 230 | 225 | 230 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 105 | 110 | 105 | 110 |
| Ohio Oil | 186 | 188 | 185 | 187 |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co. | 69 | 71 | 69 | 71 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 440 | 445 | 435 | 440 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 235 | 238 | 232 | 235 |
| Solar Refining | 320 | 325 | 320 | 325 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 227 | 232 | 230 | 235 |
| South Penn. Oil | 380 | 385 | 380 | 385 |
| South West Penn. | 130 | 135 | 130 | 135 |
| Standard Oil of Cal. | 382 | 385 | 382 | 385 |
| Standard Oil of Ind. | 553 | 557 | 545 | 550 |
| Standard Oil of Kan. | 475 | 485 | 475 | 485 |
| Standard Oil of Ky. | 353 | 360 | 355 | 360 |
| Standard Oil of Neb. | 355 | 360 | 355 | 360 |
| Standard Oil of N. J. | 555 | 557 | 555 | 557 |
| Standard Oil of N. Y. | 230 | 232 | 230 | 232 |
| Standard Oil of Ohio. | 553 | 565 | 555 | 565 |
| Swan & Finch | 130 | 140 | 130 | 140 |
| Union Tank | 87 | 89 | 87 | 89 |
| Vacuum Oil | 233 | 236 | 234 | 237 |
| Washington Oil | 50 | 55 | 50 | 55 |

## OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

### BOSTON.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Adventure | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 286 | Ahmeek | 97¼ | 98 | 97 | 97½ |
| 285 | Alaska Gold | 25 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ |
| 300 | Algomah | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| 885 | Allouez | 63⅝ | 64 | 62⅝ | 64 |
| 2,845 | Am. Zinc | 70½ | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| 631 | Anaconda | 90 | 90¾ | 89⅝ | 90⅜ |
| 5,325 | Ariz. Com'l | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 55 | Butte-A. Scott | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 100 | Butte-Bal. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3,840 | Butte & Sup. | 71½ | 72 | 71⅛ | 71⅝ |
| 1,460 | Cal. & Ariz. | 72 | 73⅛ | 72 | 72⅝ |
| 96 | Cal. & Hecla | 562 | 565 | 560 | 563 |
| 370 | Centennial | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 |
| 140 | Chino | 55¼ | 55¼ | 54½ | 55 |
| 4,688 | Copper Range | 61½ | 64½ | 61½ | 64½ |
| 200 | Daly-West | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1,835 | East Butte | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 210 | Franklin | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 585 | Granby | 85 | 85¾ | 84½ | 85⅜ |
| 260 | Greene-Can. | 51¾ | 51⅞ | 51¼ | 51½ |
| 195 | Hancock | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| 325 | Helvetia | 45c | 50c | 45c | 50c |
| 155 | Indiana | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Inspiration | 45½ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 250 | Island Creek | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 50 | Isl. Creek pf. | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| 575 | Isle Royale | 29⅝ | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| 50 | Kerr Lake | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1,220 | Lake | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19 | 19½ |
| 200 | La Salle | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 4,762 | Mason Valley | 4¾ | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 50 | Mass. Cons | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 370 | Mayflower | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 700 | Miami | 35 | 35¼ | 34⅞ | 35⅛ |
| 5 | Michigan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1,645 | Mohawk | 95 | 96½ | 95 | 96 |
| 20 | Nevada Cons. | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| 335 | North Lexadian | 11 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 110 | Nipissing | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ |
| 557 | North Butte | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ |
| 310 | Old Colony | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 440 | Old Dominion | 60 | 60¼ | 60 | 60½ |
| 65 | Osceola | 88 | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 45 | Pond Creek | 16 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 101 | Quincy | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 300 | Ray Cons | 25⅞ | 26 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 930 | Santa Fe | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 |
| 3,320 | Shannon | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 3,180 | Shattuck | 35¼ | 36 | 35¼ | 35⅞ |
| 466 | St. Mary's | 64⅞ | 66¼ | 64½ | 65 |
| 70 | Sup. & Bos. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 45 | Superior Cop. | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| 414 | Tamarack | 49½ | 51 | 49½ | 51 |
| 5,810 | Trinity | 11⅞ | 13 | 11½ | 12½ |
| 700 | Tuolumne | 38c | 38c | 38c | 38c |
| 5,725 | U. S. Smelting | 50 | 50⅝ | 49⅞ | 50½ |
| 340 | U. S. Smelt. pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 435 | Utah Apex | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 75 | Utah Cons | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 880 | Utah Copper | 80⅞ | 81¼ | 80⅞ | 81 |
| 900 | Victoria | 3 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅜ |
| 775 | Winona | 3¾ | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 390 | Wolverine | 62 | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ |
| 100 | Wyandotte | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Boston & Alb. | 188½ | 188½ | 188½ | 188½ |
| 10 | Boston Elev | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 150 | Boston & Me. | 33¾ | 34 | 33½ | 34 |
| 10 | Boston & W. pf. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 12 | C. Jct. & S. Y. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5 | Concord & M., Class 4 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | Fitchburg pf. | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 381 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 75 | 76⅜ | 75 | 76⅜ |
| 20 | W. E. St. R. R. pf. | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 354 | Am. Agr. Chem. | 70 | 72 | 67½ | 72 |
| 185 | Am. Agr. Ch. pf. | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 80 | Amoskeag pf. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 100 | Am. Pneu. Serv. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 75 | Am. Sugar | 115½ | 116 | 115½ | 116 |
| 15 | Am. Sugar pf. | 118 | 119 | 118 | 119 |
| 805 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 129 | 129¾ | 129 | 129¾ |
| 30 | A., G. & W. I. | 30½ | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ |
| 345 | A., G. & W. I. pf. | 45½ | 46 | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 10 | Cumb'l'd

**We Will Buy**

100 American Graphophone
100 Borden's Milk
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Childs' Restaurant Com.
50 Crex Carpet
50 Crocker-Wheeler
100 Ingersoll Rand
100 Manning, Maxwell & Moore
25 North American Film Pfd.
20 New York Motion Picture
500 Ontario Power
100 Remington Typewriter
25 Royal Baking Powder Com.
25 Singer Mfg.
10 Savage Arms
25 Smith Agriculture Chem.
5 Winchester Arms

**We Will Sell**

50 American Brass
200 Austin Nichols Co. Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Celluloid Company
100 Cities Service
100 Easter Steel
10 Freeport, Texas, Sulphur
100 Gulf States Steel 1st Pfd.
55 Marlin Arms
100 Manning, Maxwell & Moore
50 Mutual Film
10 Savage Arms
100 South Canon Coal Pfd.
100 Singer Mfg.
50 Snell & Simpson Biscuit Pfd.
25 Union American Cigar
5 Winchester Arms

**Gilbert Eliott & Co.**
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210



**We Will Sell**

25 American Brass
50 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
100 American Druggist Syndicate
100 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Du Pont Powder Deb. 6s
100 Niles-Bement-Pond
25 Phelps Dodge
25 Savage Arms
100 U. S. Worsted 2nd Pfd.
5 Winchester Arms

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# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

## Renewed Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Higher—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 894,600 shares of stocks and $405,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,470; oils, 13,005, and mining, 268,125. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,300 | Ajax Rub., w.i. | 69⅞ | 70¼ | 69⅞ | 70¼ |
| 930 | Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 10% pd. | 16½ | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 300 | A., G. & W. I. | 30¾ | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30¾ |
| 300 | A.,G.&W.I. pf. | 45⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 |
| 300 | ‡Can. Car & F. | 85 | 89 | 85 | 89 |
| 395 | ‡C. C. & F. pf. | 105 | 105 | 102 | 104 |
| 5,200 | Can. Nat. Gas. | 2⅝ | 3¼ | 2½ | 2⅞ |
| 550 | ‡Car. L. & P. | 6½ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 1,700 | ‡Chevrolet Mot. | 129 | 130 | *125 | 129 |
| 100 | ‡Chandler Mot. | 83¼ | 88¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 616 | Corp.of R.& H. | 5¼ | *5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 250 | Driggs-Seabury. | 145 | 145 | 143 | 143 |
| 140 | Driggs-S. rts. | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 300 | Emerson Phon. | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 300 | F. D. & C., w.i. | 46 | 46¾ | 46 | 46⅝ |
| 200 | Hall Sig. pf. | 42½ | 45 | 42½ | 45 |
| 820 | Hartman, w.i. | 76 | 77 | 76 | 77 |
| 5,250 | H. & B.C., w i. | 58 | 58 | 54½ | 55½ |
| 50 | ‡Hendee Mfg. | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 60 | ‡H. & A. Arms | 57 | 58 | 57 | 58 |
| 25 | ‡Int. A. F. S. | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 18,500 | ‡Inter. M. M. | 18½ | 20½ | 18¼ | 19½ |
| 5,200 | ‡I. M. M. pf. | 75 | 76¼ | 74 | 75½ |
| 300 | ‡I. Nickel, new | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| 7,800 | Inter. Rubber. | 17½ | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 17¾ |
| 300 | Jewel Tea, w.i. | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63 | 63 |
| 200 | Kelly S. Tire. | 292 | 298 | 292 | 298 |
| 675 | ‡K. S. T., w. i. | 74 | 75 | 74 | 74⅝ |
| 10 | KST.,new, 1 pf | 96½ | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 3,500 | Kath. Br. pf. | 24 | 28 | 24 | 26⅜ |
| 300 | ‡Keystone Ord. | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 200 | Lake Tor. Boat | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 550 | Manhat. Tran. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Marconi of A. | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 3,000 | ‡Maxim Mun'n | 13 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 20,000 | ‡Midvale Steel. | 77¾ | 79 | 77¾ | 78⅛ |
| 57 | Nat.SteelCar pf | 97 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 2,800 | ‡Nevins Elec. | ⅝ | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| 1,500 | Peerless Truck & Motor Corp. | 35 | 35¾ | 35 | 35½ |
| 100 | Penn. Mar.Ord. | | | | |
| 60 | & C. Co., w.i. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3,042 | ‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co. | 150 | *156 | *149 | 151 |
| 100 | ‡M. Rumely, new | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 600 | ‡St. Joseph L. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 1o¾ |
| 4,400 | Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs. | 44¾ | 45¾ | 44¾ | 45¼ |
| 100 | Tobacco Prod. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 10,500 | Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 3,100 | ‡Un. Fruit rts. | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 600 | Un. Profit S. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | ‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp. | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | ‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.pf. | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 450 | ‡Virginia Ry. | 23¼ | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23⅞ |
| 5,000 | White Motors Co., w. i. | 53⅛ | 53½ | 52⅝ | 53⅛ |
| 400 | World Film. | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Ill. Pipe Line. | 184 | 183 | 184 | + 4 |
| 80 | Ohio Oil | 187 | 187 | 187 | + 1 |
| 25 | Penn. Mex. Oil | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | + 1 |
| 8 | Prairie O. & G. | 442 | 440 | 442 | + 3 |
| 20 | South Penn.Oil. | 384 | 382 | 384 | + 4 |
| 21 | Std. Oil of Cal. | 384 | 382 | 384 | + 1 |
| 80 | Std. Oil, Ind. | 557 | 554 | 554 | +17 |
| 35 | Std. Oil, N. J. | 568 | 565 | 565 | .. |
| 100 | Std. Oil, N. Y. | 232 | 230 | 230 | — 2 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

| | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 | ‡Cosden & Co. | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 700 | ‡Houston Oil | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | Met. Petrol | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ½ |
| 2,500 | ‡Sulp. O. & R. | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 600 | Inter. Petrol | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | Midwest Ref. | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | — ½ |
| 1,050 | ‡Ventura Con. | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11½ | .. |
| 1,200 | ‡Victoria Oil | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 8,000 | Wayland O.&G. | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | .. |

MINING STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | ††A. C. M. Co. | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 2,500 | ‡Atlanta | 22 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 200 | Big. L. D. Co. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| 7,100 | Braden Copper. | 17¼ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 1,900 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs. | 6¼ | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ |
| 1,200 | Butte & N. Y. | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 1,800 | ‡Cala. Copper. | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 1,500 | ‡Caledonia | 85 | 87 | 85 | 86 |
| 2,800 | ‡Canada Cop. | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 2,000 | ‡Cashboy | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 |
| 1,100 | C. de P. Cop. | 37¼ | 38¼ | 37¼ | 38 |
| 4,900 | Con. Ariz. S. | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 300 | ‡Con. Cop. M. | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| 2,700 | Con. New.-U. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 625 | Davis-Daly | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8,000 | ††Emma Cop. | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 8,400 | ††F. R. M. Co. | 16 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| 20,000 | First Nat. Cop. | 9⅜ | 10¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| 400 | Florence | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1,800 | Goldfield Con. | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 1,000 | ‡Gold Hill M. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1,500 | ††Gold. Merger. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 850 | Hecla Mining. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 30,000 | Howe Sound. | 6¼ | 7⅛ | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| 4,000 | ††Inter. Mines. | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| 400 | ††Iron Blossom. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 1,000 | ††Jim Butler. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 4,700 | Jumbo Ext. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 50,000 | Ken. Copper. | 56⅝ | 57⅜ | 56 | 57¼ |
| 1,000 | ††Kewanaa | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | La Rose Con. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1,500 | Magma Copper. | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| 8,000 | ††Maj. Mines. | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 400 | ††McK.-Dar. | 52 | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| 875 | Mason Valley. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4½ |
| 4,600 | Mines of A. | 4¼ | 4½ | 3¾ | 4⅜ |
| 700 | ††Mont. Consol. | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ |
| 12,000 | ††Mother Lode | 27½ | 28 | 26½ | 27½ |
| 1,000 | ††Nevada Hills. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 400 | N. Utah Bing. | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 400 | Nip. Mines Co. | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1,000 | ††Oro | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 7,000 | Peterson Lake. | 35 | 38 | 35 | 38 |
| 300 | ‡Ray. Herc. M. | *3⅜ | *3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1,600 | ††Rex Con. M. | 33 | 35 | 33 | 33 |
| 2,100 | †Rochester M. | 68 | 68 | 65 | 65 |
| 38,400 | †San Toy. | 21 | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| 600 | ‡Sand. Kend. | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 1,000 | ‡Santa Fe M. | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 700 | Sev. Tr. Co'l'n | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 1,500 | ††Silver Pick. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2,700 | Stand. Sil.-Ld. | 1⅛ | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 |
| 200 | Stewart | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 3,500 | ††Success M. | 61 | 62 | 61 | 61 |
| 3,800 | ††Super. M. Co. | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| 125 | Trinity Copper | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,800 | Ton. Exten. | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Ton. Mining | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 500 | Tri-Bullion | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 3,500 | U. S. Cont. M. | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 450 | ††W. E. Consol. | 78 | 82 | 78 | 80 |
| 600 | ††W. E. Exten. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4,000 | ††Yankee G. M. | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |

BONDS.

| | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $150,000 | ‡Balt. & O. new 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 105,000 | Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s | 120 | 121 | 120 | 120 |
| 15,000 | Ken. C. 8s | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Friday low sales in Howe Sound was 6½, and 50 S. O. Indiana at 553.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

| | Dec. 27. Bid. | Asked. | Dec. 24. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Br.-Am. Tob. Co., or. | 14½ | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ |
| B.-A. Tb. Co., or. br. | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Lima Loco. | 23 | 25 | 23 | 25 |
| Pyrene Mfg. Co. | 16 | 18 | .. | .. |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cactus Con. M. Co. (a prospect) | 1½ | .. | .. | 1¼ |
| Tonopah Belmont | 4½ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calaveras 6s | 325 | 375 | 275 | 325 |
| Pierce Oil 6s | 85 | 87 | 85 | 87 |

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Explosives | 105 | 115 | 100 | 110 |
| Aetna Explosives pf. | 84 | 88 | 84 | 88 |
| American Brass | 260 | 280 | .. | .. |
| Atlas Powder | 260 | 270 | 260 | 270 |
| Atlas Powder pf. | 97 | 100 | 97 | 100 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 125 | 135 | 125 | 135 |
| ‡Bliss (E. W.) | 350 | 375 | 350 | 375 |
| Bliss (E. W.) pf. | 73 | 88 | 73 | 83 |
| Can. F'dries & Forg. | 200 | 225 | 200 | 225 |
| Canadian Explosives. | 380 | 415 | 380 | 415 |
| Can. Explosives pf. | 100 | 110 | 100 | 110 |
| Colt's Arms | 870 | 890 | 870 | 900 |
| Du Pont Powder, new | 380 | 390 | 380 | 390 |
| Du Pont Powder pf. | 99 | 103 | 99 | 103 |

## THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

**For Period Ended Dec. 24, 1915.**

CITY TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance Dec. 18 | | $15,660,141.70 |
| Receipts— | | |
| Revenues | $889,405.31 | |
| Miscellaneous | 20,248.90 | |
| Loans: | | |
| Corp. stock notes | $4,000,000.00 | |
| Special revenue bonds | 1,000.00 | |
| Corp. stock issued to Commrs. Sk'g. Fund | 247,436.17 | |
| | 4,248,436.17 | |
| | | 5,158,090.38 |
| | | $20,818,232.08 |
| Payments— | | |
| General administration | $1,717,457.41 | |
| Repayment of temporary loans | 1,000.00 | |
| Revenue bonds and bills | 723,229.49 | |
| Redemption of city debt | 15,275.51 | |
| Interest on city debt | | |
| Transfer of surplus water revenue, Borough of Brooklyn | 518,164.48 | |
| | 2,975,126.89 | |
| Balance Dec. 24 | | $17,843,105.19 |

SINKING FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance uninvested Dec. 18 | | $6,382,228.42 |
| Receipts | | 1,485,723.44 |
| | | $7,868,951.86 |
| Payments | | 248,437.17 |
| Balance uninvested Dec. 24 | | 7,620,514.69 |
| Aggregate balances Dec. 24 | | $25,463,619.88 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hercules Powder | 375 | 390 | 375 | 390 | |
| Hercules Powder pf. | 110 | 120 | 110 | 120 | |
| Marlin Arms Co. | 30 | 38 | 30 | 38 | |
| Marlin Arms Co. pf. | 80 | 90 | 80 | 90 | |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 185 | 195 | 185 | 195 | |
| Niles-Bement-Pd. pf. | 100 | 106 | 100 | 106 | |
| Savage Arms | 485 | 495 | 485 | 495 | |
| Scovill Mfg. Co. | 480 | 500 | 480 | 500 | |
| Winch. Rptg. Arms. | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,700 | |

*Ex 12½ per cent.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Thirteen roads.....$7,974,150 + $2,503,193

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for November—

| | 1915. | 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 11,249 | 11,136 | 10,874 |
| Gross | $12,069,676 | $10,102,017 | $9,784,520 |
| Net aft.taxes | 4,300,177 | 3,262,358 | 3,000,268 |
| 5 mos. gross. | 55,576,592 | 51,399,418 | 48,768,783 |
| Net aft.taxes | 18,645,121 | 16,821,430 | 14,700,698 |

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for November—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 992,921 | 693,393 | 915,290 |
| Net after taxes | 236,145 | 128,199 | 238,116 |
| Other income | 92,696 | 56,407 | 72,249 |
| Total income | 328,841 | 184,607 | 310,364 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 150,187 | 6,989 | 141,758 |

UNION PACIFIC for November—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 9,385,069 | 7,588,182 | 8,548,109 |
| Net after taxes | 3,825,115 | 2,777,894 | 2,989,271 |
| 5 mos. gross | 45,109,951 | 41,984,379 | 44,518,211 |
| Net aft. taxes | 18,674,614 | 16,719,849 | 17,483,090 |

**Miscellaneous Earnings.**

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY (Alabama Traction, Light & Power subsidiary) for November—

| | 1915. | 1914. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 98,307 | 72,041 | 26,266 |
| Exp. and taxes | 54,720 | 54,747 | *27 |
| Net earnings | 43,587 | 37,294 | 26,293 |
| Gross, 12 mos. | 1,010,160 | 578,623 | 431,537 |
| Exp. and taxes | 396,366 | 300,499 | 95,867 |
| Net earnings | 613,794 | 278,124 | 335,670 |

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for October—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 1,810,602 | 1,593,179 | 217,423 |
| Net | 412,516 | 400,234 | 12,282 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 228,484 | 244,412 | *15,929 |
| Gross, 10 mos. | 16,630,347 | 14,577,720 | 2,052,627 |
| Net | 4,137,177 | 2,215,327 | 1,921,850 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 2,399,930 | 710,435 | 1,689,495 |

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY OF BUFFALO for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 1,848,277 | 1,819,254 | 29,023 |
| Net aft. taxes | 719,206 | 716,607 | 2,599 |
| Other income | 16,082 | 7,176 | 8,906 |
| Total income | 735,288 | 723,783 | 11,505 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 400,308 | 383,315 | 16,993 |

KENTUCKY SECURITIES CORPORATION for the fiscal year ended June 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 811,629 | 782,272 | 29,357 |
| Exp. and taxes | 432,403 | 412,510 | 19,893 |
| Net earnings | 379,226 | 369,762 | 9,464 |
| Other income | 28,280 | 32,022 | *3,733 |
| Total income | 407,515 | 401,784 | 5,731 |
| Interest, &c. | 257,280 | 245,184 | *7,954 |
| Surplus | 170,285 | 156,600 | 13,685 |

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER for November—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 188,109 | 132,986 | 5,123 |
| Net after taxes | 67,388 | 67,557 | *169 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 34,264 | 35,501 | *1,237 |
| Bal.aft.skg.fd. | 31,189 | 31,720 | *531 |
| 11 mos. gross | 1,519,055 | 1,423,494 | 96,461 |
| Net after taxes | 768,425 | 697,158 | 71,267 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 407,556 | 375,053 | 32,503 |
| Bal.aft.skg.fd. | 361,684 | 314,173 | 47,511 |

*Decrease.

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for September, as reported to the Public Service Commission—

| Company. | Op. Rev. | Op. Inc. | Oth. Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hud. & Man. | 287,797 | 153,757 | 82,774 |
| Int. Sub. Div. | 1,327,918 | 786,055 | 38,343 |
| Int. Elev. Div. | 1,251,200 | 559,416 | 9,143 |
| B. R. Transit. | 2,349,654 | 911,288 | 90,103 |
| N. Y. Consol. | 794,917 | 360,815 | 34,121 |
| B'klyn Heights | 70,113 | 281,478 | 18,441 |
| Bridge Op. Co. | 20,530 | 7,410 | ..... |
| B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. | 137,452 | 44,658 | 10,376 |
| C. I. & B'klyn. | 167,050 | 67,604 | 2,017 |
| C. I. & Gr'v'd. | 9,094 | 3,628 | 2,367 |
| Nassau Elec. | 458,845 | 150,601 | 19,611 |
| South B'klyn. | 102,800 | 46,090 | 3,226 |
| N. Y. Rys. | 1,175,441 | 384,472 | 48,117 |
| ‡Second Av. | 83,075 | 31,442 | ..... |
| Third Av. | 328,190 | 114,656 | 76,714 |
| †Dry Dock | 39,579 | 9,919 | 48 |
| 42d St., H. & St. N. Av. | 167,708 | 81,815 | 275 |
| Belt Line | 65,380 | 20,777 | 41 |
| N. Y. C. Inter. | 60,321 | 22,647 | 55 |
| Union | 245,238 | 88,716 | 2,353 |
| Westch. Elec. | 52,519 | 16,929 | 50 |
| Yonkers | 63,921 | 15,219 | 48 |
| N. Y. & Q. Cy. | 123,082 | 8,083 | *70 |
| N. Y. & L. I. | 42,276 | 12,156 | 508 |
| Rich. L. & R. | 39,172 | 16,398 | 14,858 |

*Deficit. †Receiver.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for November—

| | 1915. | 1914 | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 341,974 | 286,732 | 55,242 |
| Net aft. taxes | 14,911 | 100,723 | 41,188 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 87,670 | 50,463 | 37,207 |
| Bal. aft. pf.div | 70,761 | 35,358 | 35,403 |
| 11 mos. gross | 3,510,934 | 3,319,704 | 191,230 |
| Net aft. taxes | 1,355,889 | 1,279,801 | 76,198 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 780,620 | 723,336 | 57,284 |
| Bal. aft. pf.div | 600,226 | 557,683 | 42,543 |

NORTHERN STATES POWER for November—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 502,889 | 430,392 | 72,497 |
| Net aft. taxes | 298,832 | 253,510 | 45,322 |
| 11 mos. gross | 4,576,488 | 4,033,582 | 542,906 |
| Net aft. taxes | 2,540,827 | 2,164,251 | 376,576 |
| 12 mos. gross | 5,048,153 | ..... | ..... |
| Net aft. taxes | 2,808,567 | ..... | ..... |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 1,304,385 | ..... | ..... |
| Bal. aft. pf.div | 717,316 | ..... | ..... |

TWIN CITY LINES for November—

| | 1915. | 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 763,618 | 750,592 | 731,113 |
| Net | 309,381 | 275,559 | 376,166 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 144,773 | 144,024 | 227,841 |
| 11 mos. gross | 8,506,588 | 8,486,163 | 8,085,035 |
| Net | 3,092,226 | 3,221,487 | 3,906,715 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 1,593,015 | 1,791,828 | 2,378,951 |

## PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gas Co. | 120 | 123 |
| American Light & Traction | 387 | 392 |
| American Light & Traction pf. | 110 | 114 |
| Adirondack Electric Power | 19 | 22 |
| Adirondack Electric Power pf. | 70 | 73 |
| *American Gas & Electric | 135 | 140 |
| *American Gas & Electric pf. | 50 | 51 |
| American Power & Light | 70 | 71½ |
| American Power & Light pf. | 84 | 80½ |
| American Public Utilities | 40 | 43 |
| American Public Utilities pf. | 72 | 75 |
| American Waterworks & Elec. | 8¼ | 9 |
| Am. W. W. & E. participating pf. | 15 | 18 |
| American W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Atlantic Power & Light pf. | 90 | 95 |
| Cities Service | 98 | 101 |
| Cities Service pf. | 74 | 76 |
| Colorado Power | 25 | 30 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Commonwealth P. R. & L. | 60 | 61½ |
| Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf. | 85½ | 87½ |
| Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929 | 100 | 102 |
| Consumers' Power (Me.) pf. | 92 | 95 |
| Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s | 94 | 96½ |
| Electric Bond Deposit pf. | 75 | 85 |
| Electric Bond & Share pf. | 99 | 100 |
| Empire District Electric 5s pf. | 80 | 85 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 12 | 17 |
| Federal Light & Traction pf. | 42 | 47 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 98 | 105 |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf. | 75 | 85 |
| Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946 | 75 | 87 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 15 | 25 |
| Northern Ontario Light & Power | 15 | 18 |
| Northern Ontario L. & P. pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Northern States Power | 48 | 48 |
| Northern States Power pf. | 93 | 93 |
| Ozark Power & Water | 25 | 35 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 57 | 59 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric pf. | 90 | 90½ |
| Republic Ry. & Light | 21 | 23 |
| Republic Ry. & Light pf. | 71 | 74 |
| Southern California Edison | 88½ | 89½ |
| Southern California Edison pf. | 99 | 100½ |
| South. P. & L. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric | 7⅞ | 8½ |
| *Standard Gas & Electric pf. | 30 | 31 |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & Power | 10 | 10½ |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf. | 43½ | 45 |
| United Light & Rys. | 47 | 49 |
| United Light & Rys. 1st pf. | 73 | 75 |
| Utah Securities | 18 | 20 |
| Western Power | 17 | 18½ |
| Western Power pf. | 54½ | 55 |

*Par value, $50.

**Carpenter & McClave Dissolve.**

The New York Stock Exchange firm of Carpender McClave, 67 Exchange Place, will be dissolved by mutual agreement on Dec. 31, and a new firm under the firm name of McClave & Co. will continue the business at the same address. Hanson R. Duval will be the Stock Exchange member of the firm, and Henry de la B. Carpender the New York Cotton Exchange member. Other partners will be Albert McClave and Clifford McCall. C. G. Clemons will be a special partner.


**Reo Motor Car COMPANY**

*New Stock—When Issued*

Bought—Sold—Quoted

**Hoit & McWilliam**
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.



**United Fruit Company**

The stock of this company has recently been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the investment interest in the issue is broadening. We have just issued a careful analysis of this company's business and its prospects during the coming year. We bring to the front several overlooked features which directly bear on the outlook for the company.

A few extra copies of this analysis are available for the first inquirers.

**MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE**
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Telephone, 1299 Cort.



**Union Pacific**

In the final installment of the serial review of the Union Pacific appearing in the current issue of The Financial World, the writer, who is intimately acquainted with the property, *reveals the gains and losses* it has sustained from its enormous investments in the securities of other properties. The article illustrates that even so well posted a financial captain as E. H. Harriman can make mistakes like any other ordinary human being.

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18 Broadway, New York.



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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.**

New York, December 15, 1915.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at its principal offices, at Constable Hook, Bayonne, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of (1) acting upon the proposition to amend, alter, and change the certificate of incorporation of this Company so as to reduce the par value of the shares of its common capital stock from $100 to $25 and to provide that at every election and whenever a vote, consent, or other action of stockholders is taken or required each holder of the six per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Company shall be entitled to four votes for each share of such stock held by him, and each holder of the common stock of the Company shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the common stock held by him; and (2) transacting such other and further business in connection therewith as may properly come before such meeting.

In the event the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 8, 1916, and remain closed until 10 A. M., on Wednesday, January 19, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
AMBROSE MONELL, President.
JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stock holders of the MARKET BASKET STAMP COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the company at 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors, for the ensuing year, and inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS., New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1916, (payable on and after January 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

North River Savings Bank
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
100th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1916, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after January 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A M. to 12 M.

John H. Sellers, President.
George T. Cannett, Sec'y and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1916, at the rate of 4% on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1916.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23 3D ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1916.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1915.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1916.

DANIEL BARNES, President
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, December 9th, 1915.

NOTICE.

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st, or July 1st or Oct. 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
58 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
111TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 3, 1916, to the registered holders of December 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened December 13, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.

New York, December 17, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1915.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

New York, December 27th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 10th, 1916.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

37 Wall Street, New York, December 23, 1915.

The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 3, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1915.

HENRY P. DU BOIS, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 21st, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 17th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Gotham National Bank of New York.

December 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record December 31, 1915.

THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.

SOUTH PLATTE CANAL & RESERVOIR COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1916, from above bonds will be paid by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

Lucid articles on currency, commerce, and stock and bond fluctuations. Open Security Market. The Annalist, every Monday. 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of all Stockholders of The Willys-Overland Company, a corporation of Ohio, is hereby called to convene at the office of said Company at the corner of West Central Avenue and what was formerly Yost Street in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on January 14, 1916, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The object of said meeting is as follows:

(1) To consider and take action upon a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock of the Company to $75,000,000, consisting of $50,000,000 common and $25,000,000 new preferred stock and the issue and disposal of all or any part of said increased capital stock.

(2) To consider and take action upon a proposal to make said preferred stock or any thereof redeemable and convertible into common stock, and the method by and price at which the same shall be redeemable or convertible, and the reservation of a portion of said authorized common stock to effect such conversion, and to consider and take action upon the proposed provisions for the benefit and protection of said preferred stock, and generally its rights, designations, privileges, preferences and voting powers or restrictions or qualifications thereof.

(3) To take such other action relating to the foregoing matters, including amending the articles of incorporation of the Company, as the stockholders may determine; and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of common stock will be closed at the close of business on December 21, 1915, and will remain closed until the morning of January 15, 1916.

Dated, Toledo, Ohio, December 15th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors and of all members thereof.

J. N. WILLYS, President.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

J. N. WILLYS,
ISAAC KINSEY,
C. S. JAMESON,
H. L. SHEPPARD,
C. A. EARL,
ROYAL R. SCOTT,
H. T. DUNN,
RATHBUN FULLER,
WALTER STEWART.
} Directors.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 10th, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank, 10 Broadway, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held in the banking room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

December 11, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house 220 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

THE ARROW REALTY COMPANY.

New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arrow Realty Company for the election of Officers and such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 701 Sixth Avenue, on January 10th at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEXANDER P. W. KINNAN.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.

December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., on the clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

225th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, 42 Wall Street.

December 23rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1915.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable January 3, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 18, 1915. Transfer books will be closed from the twentieth to thirtieth instant, both inclusive.

B. L. Haskins, Vice-Pres. & Cashier.

New York, Dec. 17, 1915.

264th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 21st, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3rd, 1916.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 24th, 1915, to Jan. 3rd, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 66

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1916, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1915. The transfer books will be closed from December 23, 1915, until January 15, 1916.

JOHN W. DAMON, Asst. Treas.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 23rd, 1915.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record December 24th, 1915.

The transfer books to close December 24th, 1915, and reopen January 3rd, 1916.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 22d, the usual bi-monthly dividend of 2½%, together with an extra dividend of 2½%, was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1915.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

December 23, 1915.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St., New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1915.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, Jan. 3, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.

111 Broadway, New York, December 27th, 1915

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-Year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on January 1st next, will be paid on January 3d upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1,408, Trinity Building.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.


## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel was the conspicuous feature of the market on the Consolidated Exchange. It touched a high price of 89⅝, to a new high level for the year, on transactions amounting to 35,000 shares. It closed at 89¼, only a little under its best. Large profit taking in the later dealings appeared to be readily absorbed. The entire market was influenced favorably by the leadership of Steel. The advancing tendency included the railroad issues, the coppers, and the industrial shares generally.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Alaska Gold | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| 50 | Alaska Juneau | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 90 | Allis-Chalmers | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 20 | Am. B. Sugar | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70⅜ |
| 900 | Am. Can | 61½ | 61⅝ | 60⅜ | 61 |
| 130 | Am. Car & F. | 79 | 79 | 75⅝ | 78⅝ |
| 30 | Am. Hide & L. | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 20 | Am. H. & L. pf | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 40 | Am. Lins'd pf. | 41½ | 41½ | 41¼ | 41½ |
| 750 | Am. Locomot'e. | 69¾ | 71 | 69⅜ | 70⅜ |
| 1,000 | Am. Smelting | 104¾ | 106⅜ | 104⅜ | 106 |
| 4,910 | Ana. Copper | 89¾ | 91 | 89⅜ | 90⅝ |
| 1,410 | Baldwin Loco | 119½ | 120⅞ | 119½ | 120½ |
| 150 | Balt. & Ohio | 94¾ | 95¼ | 94⅜ | 95 |
| 80 | Batopilas | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 140 | Bute & Sup | 71 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 410 | California Pet. | 32¼ | 33 | 31⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 230 | Cent. Leather. | 53⅞ | 54⅜ | 53⅞ | 54¼ |
| 60 | Ches. & Ohio | 63¼ | 63½ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 50 | Chi. Gt. West. | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 90 | C., M. & St. P. | 94⅝ | 95⅜ | 94⅝ | 95¼ |
| 10 | C., R. I. & P. | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 320 | Chino Copper | 55 | 55¼ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| 1,090 | Colo. Fuel & I. | 53⅜ | 54 | 53 | 53½ |
| 1,400 | Con. Gas | 140¾ | 141¾ | 140¾ | 141½ |
| 80 | Corn Products | 19½ | 20 | 19½ | 20 |
| 210 | Crucible Steel | 74⅜ | 75½ | 74⅜ | 75½ |
| 270 | Dist. Securit's | 40¼ | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40¼ |
| 50 | Dome Mines | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 870 | Erie | 42¾ | 43 | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| 10 | Erie 1st pf | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ |
| 820 | Goodrich Co | 75 | 75⅝ | 74⅜ | 75½ |
| 1,400 | Gt. North. Ore | 49½ | 51⅜ | 49½ | 51¼ |
| 80 | Guggen. Ex | 80⅝ | 81¼ | 80⅝ | 81¼ |
| 530 | Insp. Copper | 45⅜ | 46⅞ | 45½ | 46⅜ |
| 40 | Interboro. Con. | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 100 | Int. M. M. t, r. | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 270 | Int. M. M. pf. | 75½ | 76 | 75 | 75 |
| 70 | Int. Paper | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 20 | Int. Paper pf. | 50½ | 50½ | 50⅜ | 50½ |
| 50 | Kan. City So. | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 150 | Lehigh Valley | 81¼ | 82¼ | 81¼ | 81¾ |
| 140 | Maxwell Mot. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77 | 77 |
| 2,020 | Mexican Pet. | 105⅞ | 108⅜ | 105½ | 108 |
| 70 | Miami Cop. | 34⅜ | 35 | 34⅝ | 34¾ |
| 30 | Nat. Enam&S. | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| 10 | Nevada Con. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 570 | N. Y. Central | 108⅞ | 110⅜ | 108⅞ | 110½ |
| 240 | N.Y.,N.H.& H. | 75⅜ | 76⅞ | 75⅜ | 76⅞ |
| 300 | North. Pacific | 117⅜ | 118¼ | 117⅜ | 118 |
| 220 | Ontario Min. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 140 | Pennsylvania | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60½ | 60¼ |
| 10 | Pressed S. Car | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 210 | Ray Copper | 25⅞ | 26 | 25½ | 25½ |
| 1,740 | Reading | 82¾ | 83½ | 82¼ | 83 |
| 1,050 | Rep. I. & S. | 53⅝ | 56¼ | 53⅝ | 56⅜ |
| 40 | Sloss S. & I. | 68½ | 69½ | 68½ | 69⅜ |
| 580 | South. Pacific | 102⅝ | 103¾ | 102⅝ | 103¼ |
| 130 | Southern Ry. | 23¼ | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 200 | Studebaker | 168¼ | 169¼ | 168 | 168 |
| 260 | Tenn. Copper | 90¾ | 92 | 90 | 90 |
| 20 | Texas Co | 231 | 231 | 231 | 231 |
| 40 | Third Avenue | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 870 | Union Pacific | 138½ | 139¼ | 138½ | 139⅛ |
| 40 | United Fruit | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ |
| 360 | U. S. Rubber | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55½ |
| 34,520 | U. S. Steel | 87⅝ | 89⅝ | 87⅝ | 89¼ |
| 300 | Utah Copper | 80¾ | 81⅝ | 80¾ | 81¼ |
| 160 | Va.-Car. Ch | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49 | 49¼ |
| 100 | Wabash | 16 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16¼ |
| 50 | Wabash pf. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 30 | Wabash pf B | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| 10 | West. Union | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87½ |
| 340 | West'g'h'se El. | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69½ |
| 62,870 | | | | | |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Atlanta | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| 500 | Bcoth | .39 | .39 | .39 | .39 |
| 500 | Elkton | .33 | .33 | .33 | .33 |
| 350 | Goldfield Con. | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| 400 | Goldfield Flor. | .47 | .47 | .47 | .47 |
| 200 | Iron Blossom. | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| 400 | Isabella | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19 |
| 600 | Jim Butler | 1.02½ | 1.02½ | 1.02½ | 1.02½ |
| 400 | Jumbo Ext. | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 1,100 | Kewana | .21 | .21 | .21 | .21 |
| 200 | Sierra Nevada | .42 | .42 | .42 | .42 |
| 250 | Tonopah Ext. | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 300 | West End | .78 | .78 | .78 | .78 |
| 5,800 | | | | | |

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY.

Whereas, the members of the existing limited partnership of SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, the principal place of business of which is at 25 Broad Street, the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, are desirous of increasing the number of the members of the firm and to that end have mutually agreed to dissolve the existing limited partnership and to form a new limited partnership of the character, on the 1st day of January, 1916, or as soon thereafter as the existing limited partnership may be legally dissolved;

Now, therefore, in pursuance with the statutory requirement governing the dissolution of limited partnerships, the undersigned, being the special partner, and all the general partners of the existing limited partnership of Spencer Trask & Company, do hereby give notice that the said limited partnership of Spencer Trask & Company will terminate and be dissolved upon and as of the close of business on December 31st, 1915.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have made, severally signed, sealed, and acknowledged this certificate this 2nd day of December, 1915.

EDWIN M. BULKLEY, L. S.,
CHARLES J. PEABODY, L. S.,
ACOSTA NICHOLS, L. S.,
ROBERT MALLORY, L. S.,
CECIL BARRET, L. S.,
ALBERT M. FOX, L. S.,
ERASTUS W. BULKLEY, L. S.,
CARL G. SMEDBERG, L. S.,
General Partners;
GEORGE FOSTER, PEABODY, L. S.,
As Trustee under the last will and testament of Spencer Trask, deceased,
Special Partner.

In presence of:
P. MALONE BLODGET.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 2nd day of December, 1915, before me personally came EDWIN M. BULKLEY, CHARLES J. PEABODY, ACOSTA NICHOLS, ROBERT MALLORY, CECIL BARRET, ALBERT M. FOX, ERASTUS W. BULKLEY, CARL G. SMEDBERG, and GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, each to me personally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing notice of dissolution, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same; and the said GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, known to me to be a Trustee under the last will and testament of Spencer Trask, deceased, did further acknowledge that he executed the said notice of dissolution as such Trustee for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

HELEN LONGWORTHY,
(Notarial Seal.) Notary Public, 181, New York County, 7160.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PARKE, DANIELS & FRIEDMAN, INCORPORATED, Bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell on the 4th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon at No. 146 West 45th Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of several thousand sheets of popular music, the plates therefor, and a "catalogue" containing the copyrights for a large number of popular songs, typewriters, and office fixtures.

Dated, December 28, 1915.

HENRY C. MOSES, Assignee,
299 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
EDWARD PETIGOR, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 37 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4-6 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 220 Broadway, New York.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy 71 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 28th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,316 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', men's, and children's shoes, rubbers, benches, fixtures, etc.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 277 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL DEC. 31ST, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SCHMIDT RAYMOND CO. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 28th of December, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 134 W. 37th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Dresses, Piece Goods, Machinery, Singer Sewing Machines, partitions, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

DAVID FRIEDMAN, Assignee,
I. GAINSBURG, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New York.

WAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, issued monthly; 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Official documents, authentic records, authorized announcements, reports of military campaigns. Beautifully illustrated. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

## Builders Buy Several Large Plots on Washington Heights for Improvement with Apartment Houses—West End Avenue Corner Sells for About $48 a Square Foot—Harlem 4½% Loan.

Upper Manhattan and the lower west side apartment house centre provided the chief activity in the realty market yesterday. Most of the parcels were acquired by builders for immediate improvement.

In the upper section, the block front on the east side of Northern Avenue, between 177th and 178th Streets, was purchased by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, from the Roxton Realty Company. The frontage is 255 by 112 deep. The new owners plan to erect on the property three fine apartment houses. George R. Read & Co. were the brokers.

Further north, in the Fort George district, a plot of fifteen lots on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, taking in the greater part of the frontage between 190th and 192d Streets, was purchased by Gustavus L. Lawrence, an active operator in the Dyckman section. The property was purchased from the widow of William C. Trull.

The frontage is 369 feet by 98 deep with a rear line of about 400 feet. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. Negotiations are pending for the resale of a portion of the plottage by Mr. Lawrence to builders for improvement.

**Buy 70th Street Plot for Apartment.**

Julius Tischman & Sons have purchased the four dwellings at 30 to 36 West Seventieth Street, fronting 79.6 by 100.8, on the south side of the street between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property was sold at auction a few days ago by Joseph P. Day and bought by Stoddard & Mark for a client for $106,500. The assessed value is $125,500.

The present buyers, who have been active apartment house operators on the west side, have acquired the property from Stoddard & Mark with the intention of erecting on the site a nine-story apartment structure from plans by Schwartz & Gross. The sale was closed through Frederick Zittel & Sons.

**Sale in Spring Street.**

The five-story commercial building at 148 Spring Street, on plot 20 by 100, between Wooster Street and West Broadway, has been sold by Daniel H. Jackson to a client of P. B. Clarke. The property was recently acquired by Mr. Jackson in a trade for a residence at Brightwaters, L. I.

**High Price for West End Avenue Corner.**

Dr. Charles V. Paterno has enlarged his new West End Avenue apartment house site by purchasing from Walter L. McCorkle the residence at 300 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street. The frontage is 22.2 by 70 feet. Dr. Paterno bought a few days ago the four adjoining houses on the avenue, and he now has a frontage of 102.2 feet on the avenue by 70 deep, which will be improved at once with a fourteen-story apartment house from plans by Schwartz & Gross. The McCorkle house was sold through Slawson & Hobbs. The consideration is said to have been close to $75,000, which averages over $48 a square foot, a high price for property in the neighborhood.

**Big Harlem Loan at 4½ Per Cent.**

A first mortgage of $140,000 for five years at 4½ per cent. has been secured by Leon S. Altmayer on the fifteen dwellings and stores at 142 to 172 East Third Avenue and 1 to 12 Lincoln Place. The buildings are at the northwest corner of 118th Street, and are rented for $30,000 per annum.

**Bronx Sales.**

As a site for a two-story taxpayer E. Lowenthal Sons, Inc., purchased from F. C. Cullen a plot 74.11 by 103 feet on the southeast corner of Union Avenue and Home Street. P. H. Sheridan negotiated the sale.

Marks Wolff and P. E. Ittman have purchased from the Hudson Realty Company a plot of ten lots on the south side of Boston Road, including the corners of Bristow Street and Stebbins Avenue. The site will be improved with four five-story apartment houses. A building and permanent loan of $105,000 has been obtained from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company. S. J. Bloom was the broker in the transaction.

**Westchester County.**

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold to Clarence W. Decker of the Commercial Security Company, New York, a plot on Berkeley Road, Greenacres, Town of Scarsdale, N. Y., opposite the residence of W. W. Griffiths. The buyer will erect an English house from plans by Clarence Upjohn.

**Long Island.**

The Meister Builders have sold to Joseph Peach a plot 60 by 100 on Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere. The buyer will erect a bungalow and garage on the property.

The Mathews Building Company has sold one of its model flats at 395 Eleventh Avenue, Astoria, to Gertrude V. Buss. The price was about $9,000.

**Commercial Leases.**

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth floors of 213 to 217 Grand Street for Percival H. Gregory, receiver, to Foreman & Clark Manufacturing Company for three years from Feb. 1. The tenant is a prominent clothing firm of Los Angeles.

Payson McL. Merrill Company and Herbert C. Schley have leased for Hadden & Co. the entire Broadway frontage on the eleventh floor in the Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street Building, being at 212 Fifth Avenue.

**Realty Notes.**

Supreme Court Justice Edward Whitaker has appointed Chester J. Byrns receiver of the premises 213 and 215 West 111th Street a six-story elevator apartment on plot 50 by 100.11. This property belongs to Fleischman Brothers Construction Company.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans in the Building Department for five apartment buildings to be erected on a plot 107 by 112, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, for the F. R. Realty Company as owners.

A. N. Gitterman, founder of the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, has withdrawn from the organization, and will open offices at 51 East Forty-second Street.

## TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,371.50. 30th St, 216-218 West, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x98.9, four-story front and rear buildings; G. L. Slawson against Distributers' Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $38,987.82; taxes, &c., $860.14.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 220 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; A. J. Chabet against Sadie Nathanson et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; M. J. Driscoll, referee; due, $14,143.39; taxes, &c., $426.14.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Bailey Av, 3,058-60, e s, 225 ft n of Boston Av, 75x87.8x irregular, two four-story flats; Prospect Investing Co. against Bailey Apartment Corporation; S. W. Collins, attorney, J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $17,390.88; taxes, &c., $860.

By Joseph P. Day.

Perry Av, 2,883, w s, 387.3 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 19.6x115.8, three-story brick dwelling; Margaret Oliver against Henry Agate et al.; John Santorna, attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $1,738.87; taxes, &c., $400; prior mtg $6,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

ALLEN ST, 126, e s, 77 ft s of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Max Levin to Lewis Lipka, 614 West 40th St, B. & S., Dec. 22; attorneys, Levin & Rubin, 5 Beekman St. ..... $100

ARDEN ST, s w s, 100 ft w of Sherman Av, 228x80; Gibraltar Realty Co. to Bertha Kruger, Bayside, Borough of Queens, mtg $24,500, all liens, Dec. 23; attorney, Elbert C. Smith, 16 Court St, Brooklyn ..... $30,000

CANAL ST, 100, s s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x75; Joseph H. Mullin to George T. Raab, Deal, N. J., mtg $28,000, Dec. 21; attorneys, Foster, H. & M., 50 Wall St. ..... $100

GREENWICH ST, 483, e s, 25x100; Louise Follmer and others individually, executors, &c., Emil J. Follmer, to R. E. Dietz Co., 80 Laight St, mtg $14,000, Dec. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway ..... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; Leo A. Baum, 70 Shanley Av, Newark, N. J., to Hiram and Anna P. Elliott, 150 West 47th St, tenants by entirety, mtg $100,000, all liens, Dec. 23; attorneys, Meehan & Harlem, 115 Broadway ..... $1

81st, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 106th St, 25.3x 91 ..... 80⅝ 80⅝

KELLY ST, e s, 106.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 38x100; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 24; attorneys, Cary & Cary, 59 Wall St. ..... $28,500

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 166th St, 49x95; Farago Construction Co., Inc., to Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., 2,407 Beaumont Av, mtg $39,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Cynthia Springsted to Jacob Welitoff, 13 Wegman Court, Jersey City, Dec. 22; attorneys, Gross & G., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. ..... $100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 513.4 ft s of 184th St, 100.1x113.9; Farago Construction Co., Inc., to Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., 2,407 Beaumont Av, mtg $13,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 23x92.8; Catharine M. Hennessy to Joana V. Hennessy and another, 2,005 Washington Av, March 16; attorney, Francis X. Hennessy, 52 Broadway ..... $100

230TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Katonah Av, 100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Lena Besserer, 95 Marion St, Brooklyn, Nov. 30; attorneys, Mann, B. & S., 886 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... $200

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

MADISON AV, 1,439, e s, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100, prior mtg $22,500; Joseph Sananes to Rubin Stavin and another, 1,534 49th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 27, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, L. J. Jacobus, 1,981 Broadway ..... $3,000

SHERMAN AV, n w s, at s w s of Arden St, 80x125; Nagle Av, s s, 600 ft e of Ellwood St, 100x191.4; Gibraltar Realty Co. to

## THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—An extensive belt of low pressure connects a storm area over the St. Lawrence Valley and another over Texas. This low pressure system has been attended by local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Mississippi Valley, the South Plains States, and the Southern Rocky Mountain region and rains in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Rains are also reported from the North Pacific States.

Temperature has fallen decidedly in the West, and it has risen throughout the East and the Far Northwest.

Indications are that the Texas storm will move northeast and be attended by snows and rains in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee and rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The weather will be generally fair in the Lake region and Northern New England.

Temperature will rall Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States and Wednesday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate south, shifting to north; South Atlantic coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and colder Tuesday, probably local snows; Wednesday unsettled, probably snow south.

Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, probably rain or snow by night; Wednesday snow.

New Jersey—Cloudy, probably followed by rain Tuesday; Wednesday rain or snow.

Western New York—Snow flurries and colder Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Tuesday, probably rain, turning to snow; Wednesday probably snow.

Northern New England—Fair and colder Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1914. | 1915. | | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 8 | 28 | 4 P. M. | 26 | 39 |
| 6 A. M. | 10 | 28 | 6 P. M. | 23 | 39 |
| 9 A. M. | 16 | 33 | 9 P. M. | 21 | 38 |
| 12 M. | 20 | 35 | 11 P. M. | 21 | 39 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 16; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29, at 8 P. M. it was 39; maximum temperature 39 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 20 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 8:45—1,849 B'way, Used Car Co. | None |
| 4.00—454 Canal St., S. Harberger | $500 |
| 5:45—133 W. 27th St. Eagle Mfg. Co., | Slight |
| 6:30—62 N. Moore St., Max Schlessinger, | Slight |
| 7:00—306 E. 70th St., Julia O'Connor | Slight |
| 8:40—67 W. 23d St., William Engelhardt | Slight |
| 8:40—78 Anglin St., R. Sackman | Slight |
| 11:25—537 W. 48th St., Salvation Army | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 1:30—59 Christopher St., Morris Steinberg | Slight |
| 2:30—Hart's Island, N. Y. City | Slight |
| 5:40—9th Av. and 23d St., surface car | None |
| 6:00—Front of 307 Bowery (wagon,) Homestead Trucking Co. | $200 |
| 6:20—802 Amsterdam Av., L. A. Ware | Slight |
| 6:40—13 E. 38th St., Pennbecker | Slight |
| 7:05—2,415 B'way; B. Grepel | Slight |
| 8:10—134 Greenwich St.; C. Kessel | $25 |
| 8:16—49 W. 9 st.; Ladies' Christian Union, | Slight |
| 8:30—374 E. 155 St.; not given | Slight |
| 8:35—228 W. 142 St.; A. McLaughlin | Slight |
| 9:10—122 W. 133 St.; Charles Capsher | Slight |
| 10:00—692 9 Av.; Thomas Conry | Slight |
| 11:35—653 5 St.; Samuel Sisopsky | Slight |

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

**Army.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—1st Lt. A. A. Hickox, 6th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.

Capt. A. C. Thompson, jr., C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 100d Co., placed on unassigned list, and detailed as Insp.-Inst. of the Coast Artillery Militia of the District of Columbia about Jan. 1.

Capt. R. Kimball, 4th Cav., to general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

1st Lt. R. N. Hayden, 3d Cav., to general recruiting service at Ft. Logan, Col.

Col. Eli Ayer, M. C., is detailed a member of the Board of Medical Corps Officers, appointed July 3, to determine result of preliminary examinations of applicants and final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Col. C. Richard, M. C., relieved.

Following infantry officers, now unassigned, are assigned to regiment indicated: Capts. M. C. Smith, 5th; C. P. Crain, to 3d, and P. M. Shaffer, to 6th; First Lts. B. F. Miller, to 17th; S. A. Campbell, to 7th, and J. H. Hester, to 16th.

1st Lt. H. L. King, Cav., is assigned to 12th Cav.

1st Lt. G. W. Harris, 28th Inf., to general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

1st Lt. L. L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., is detailed as Insp.-Inst. 5th Cav. Dis., and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and take station for duty, relieving Capt. J. E. Hemphill, 11th Cav.

Capt. E. P. Orton, 5th Cav., to general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. J. T. Davidson, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed with Organized Militia of Iowa, with station at Des Moines.

First Lt. J. W. Riley, 2d F. A., to recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 21, relieving 1st Lt. W. T. Merrill, 6th F. A., who will join his regiment.

Leaves: Capt. J. N. Straat, 29th Inf., recruiting officer, two months; 1st Lt. W. H. Nelli, 13th Cav., one month's extension; Capt. C. Cullen Cav., recruiting officer, three days' extension, and Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Inf., one month and ten days.

**Navy.**

Capts. E. L. Beach, front command of the Washington to command the Tennessee, and B. C. Decker, from command of the Tennessee to command the Washington.

Lt. Commander F. T. McCreary, works of Connecticut Air Craft Co., New Haven, to Portsmouth, N. H., yard.

Jr. Grade Lts. M. J. Peterson, St. Louis Recruiting Sta., to Great Lakes, Ill., Training Sta.; A. G. Olson, Great Lakes Training Sta. to St. Louis Recruiting Sta.; W. G. Greenman, the Sacramento to connection fitting out the Nevada, Jan. 31, and on board when commissioned; H. R. Glennon, the Warrington, to connection fitting out the Conyngham, and on board when commissioned, and C. T. Blackburn, connection fitting out the Conyngham, to command the Beale.

Ensigns: E. Ellsberg, the Texas, and D. Royce, the Texas, to post graduate course, Naval Academy; R. W. Ferrell, the New Jersey, to post graduate course, Naval Academy, and E. L. Cochrane, the Rhode Island, to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Asst. Surgeon C. R. Baker, the Paducah, to Guantanamo Naval Station.

Acting Chaplains: H. Dumstrey and E. A. Duffer, appointed.

Chief Machinists: Z. A. Sherwin, to Naval Coal Depot, Tiburon, Cal., and F. W. Cobb, Naval Coal Depot, Tiburon, Cal., Feb. 1, to Honolulu Naval Station.

Machinists: O. E. Maynard, Rec'r Ship at Philadelphia, to Norfolk Yard, and F. R. Kalde, to Honolulu Naval Station.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

Arrived—Ajax, Bainbridge, Carry, Dale, and Decatur at Manila; Annapolis at Topolobampo; Arathusa, Fort Arthur, Tex.; Chester at Monrovia; Cleveland at Balbao; Cyclops at Guantanamo; Iris and Stewart at Guaymas; New Orleans at La Paz, and Orion at Critobal.

Sailed—Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Glacier, Topolobampo for San Diego, and the Vulcan, Guantanamo for Cape Haitien.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

Examinations for licenses to teach certain subjects in high schools will be held on March 6 and 7.

The senior class of Morris High School, which graduates in January, will appear in "Man Proposes" on Jan. 21 and 22.

Teachers on the retired list will receive early in January checks for their pension money for November.

It is intended to enlarge considerably the scope of the course given at the Brooklyn Evening Trade School, Seventh Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, for training men to fill positions as inspectors of grading and paving, of masonry, of buildings, of sewers, of iron and steel, &c., for the city, State, and Federal service. Graduates of high schools, as well as men in the building trades, such as masons, plumbers, carpenters, foremen of laborers, timekeepers, &c., are especially qualified. A grammar school education is all that is required to successfully pursue the studies. The course is conducted by a graduate civil engineer. Registration for the course may be made from Jan. 3 to 6, inclusive, from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

**FINE PICTURES.**

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Actual pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and tidbits of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. 10 issues bound in handsome cover for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

**Police Department.**

Retired, 12 P. M. Dec. 27: Lieut. R. Groves, 155, (on his own application,) at $1,125 a year; appointed June 20, 1888.

Patrolmen promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Dec. 24, are transferred and assigned as indicated, 12 P. M. Dec. 24: W. E. Voss, Bur. of Tel., to 39; J. F. Smith, (mounted,) Traffic Div., Subd. A, to 171, with horse and equip'ts; D. J. O'Sullivan, Traffic Div., Subd. B, to 38; J. M. Byrne, Traffic Div., Subd. C, to 22.

Assignments: Patrol. J. Crosby, 40, as driver of patrol wagon, 8 A. M. Jan. 1. Temporary: Inspectors F. A. Tierney, 8 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 25; H. Cohen, 11 I. D., to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, 10 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 25; Surgeons C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., in charge 2 S. D., in addition to his own, 6 days, 12 P. M. Dec. 25; F. R. Oastler, 20 S. D., in charge 23 S. D., in addition to his own, 12 P. M. Dec. 25; J. A. Becker, 23 S. D., in charge 1 S. D., 12 P. M. Dec. 25; Sergt. D. J. O'Grady, 28, to signal box duty, 30 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 25; Patrol. J. H. Schappert, 81, as stat. house att., during absence of att. on sick report, 6 P. M. Dec. 28; J. McNamara, 143, to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 26.

Leave of absence with full pay: Surgeon A. S. Vosburgh, 2 S. D., 6 days, 12 P. M., Dec. 23, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. C. F. Jahns, 2; T. F. Haynes and S. G. Rommel, 7; W. Brod, 13; H. J. McCormack, 25; W. I. Jackson, 31, and H. H. Eller, 74, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; L. J. Campomenosi, 7, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 26; P. J. Fleming, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; G. Wetzel, 21, 1 day, noon, Jan. 1; V. C. Lavender, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; J. Salmon, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; F. J. Munzer, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; C. Rose, 38, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; R. W. F. Conley, 39, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; A. C. Johnson, 42, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; W. F. Fleming, 69, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; J. L. O'Gorman, 275, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 26.

Fines Imposed—Capt. J. Londergan, 283, (forwarded false duplicate report,) 10 days. Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, (absent without leave,) 10 days, (same,) 10 days, (same,) 10 days; A. Henne, 1, (absent from post,) 2 days; F. J. Dougherty, 2, (ran away from intoxicated patrolman who had drawn revolver on him,) 5 days; W. J. Ahearn, 22, (absent from post,) 4 days; A. Vliet, 28, (testified falsely,) 8 days; E. H. Pimpel, 29, (failed to respond to signal,) 2 days, (same,) 2 days; K. D. Clemens, 36, (absent from school crossing,) ½ day; J. Shepherd, 159, (failed to comply general order,) ½ day; J. J. Glidea, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, (absent from post,) 2 days; W. H. Flynn, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, (in conversation,) 1 day.

Reprimanded—Patrol. K. M. Huber, 36, (failed to report.)

The following having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are reprimanded: Patrol. J. A. Nelson, 4, (sitting;) T. M. O'Connor, 21, (absent;) J. Dunn, 45, (failed to signal;) W. P. Gallagher, 96, (improper patrol;) H. W. Memingway, 77, (asleep;) H. Heden, 275, (absent;) W. J. Verlin, 283, (left post;) A. G. Herter, 283, (same;) G. F. Dorsch, 283, (same.)

Charges are hereby dismissed: Sergt. T. Sullivan, 10, (failed to take proper action;) Act. Det. Serg. B. Grottano, D. B., (in room of saloon with patrolman;) Patrol. E. A. Manley, 1, (called another patrolman improper names;) J. J. Levy, 26, (struck a man with his hand and used improper language;) J. A. Walsh, 160, (improper patrol.)

Resignation accepted: Patrol. F. C. Dunn, 174, noon, Dec. 27.

**Fire Department.**

Deaths: Firem., 1st gr., M. J. Ward, Eng. 65, at 11 A. M., Dec. 26, from injuries received in discharge of his duty. Funeral from his late residence, 280 West 151st St., at 10 A. M., tomorrow. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. A detail of sixteen men (six as pallbearers); consisting of two men each from the 1st to the 5th Battalions, inclusive, under the command of Capt. J. J. Clancy, No. 2, H. & L. 21 together with the members of Eng. 65, will follow the hearse as mourners.

Firemen, 1st gr. G. Ayers, H. & L. 44, at 11 P. M., Dec. 24. Funeral from his late residence, 1,340 College Ave, the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of Hook & L. 44 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Retired: Eng. of St'mer J. C. Grant, jr., Eng. 265, Queens, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $900, 8 A. M., Jan. 1.

Special leave of absence (without pay): Capt. W. B. Nerney, Eng. 214, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Dec. 31; Fire. 1st gr. J. F. Cummings, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Dec. 28; Capt. C. McConnell, Eng. 29, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 28; Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Roche, H. & L. 9, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 29; Lieut. P. J. Cooney, Eng. 208, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 27.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**City.**

The request of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, that an examination be held for change of title from assistant engineer to civil engineer, has been denied.

All further requests for promotion examinations in the clerical service will be denied unless made for the purpose of filling actual vacancies.

The commission has certified the list for promotion to clerk, third grade, in the Public Charities Department from which to make promotions to third grade clerk and third grade cashier.

**United States.**

The commission announces for Jan. 18 an examination for civil engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Philippine Service at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $3,000 per annum. Employes will be allowed necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, preliminary or apprenticeship training, and responsible experience and fitness. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

## Property Out of the City

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester County. George Howe, 527 Fifth Av., New York.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Artistic bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; heat, water, gas, electricity; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan; price $2,950; easy terms; good title. B South, 243 West 34th St.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., 1 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 5600.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 70 Warren St., New York City.

MONTCLAIR residence; choice location. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

THE POPE POULTRY PLANT
at Frenau, N. J., can be bought with complete equipment. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

**Florida—For Sale or To Let.**

Palm Beach, Fla.—Fronting on ocean, 10 minutes' walk from the "Hotel Breakers," handsome modern cottage, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, attractively furnished. Phone Chelsea 3019.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

**West Side.**

7TH AV., 2,053.—Attractive rooms; steam, phone, hot water; substantial board; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well furnished single, double room, $10 up; superior table; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, sunny room; private bathroom; electric lights; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

73D 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cuisine.

THE SICOR,
102 West 74th St.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—New management, rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; table guests; references. 8017 Columbus.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Double, single rooms, baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; steam, water, electricity; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pension," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny, warm connecting rooms; private bath; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 EAST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; private bath; piano; for those accustomed to refinement and good living.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.) Morningside.—Family hotel; cosey rooms; good board; social surroundings; $8 up. Tel 4021 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Warm, sunny room; refined surroundings; good home cooking. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

HIGH-CLASS board and room with bath, between 57th and 62d Sts., East. R 101 Times.

ROOM AND BOARD in private, refined home by Christian girl; Washington Heights, 116th to 157th St. C 342 Times Downtown.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN desires board, lodging, west of Broadway; reasonable terms. R 90 Times.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**Westchester County.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; fine view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

**Connecticut.**

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

**Florida.**

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

117TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $6; another, $4; gentlemen.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business lady or gentleman, beautiful room, connecting bath, near Grand Central; $5; references; first bell.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Elegant second-floor south front room; steam, electricity, phone; $8.

62D, 238 EAST.—Healthy, delightful room; hot water, steam, bath; Summer prices.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 747.—Elegant studio; front room, private bath, kitchenette; gentleman preferred.

**West Side.**

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; running water; bath; telephone. Ferris.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

39TH, 11 WEST.—Splendidly furnished rooms; suite, single; elderly gentleman; unexcelled location; owner management; references.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath; quiet, well kept house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; elevator, steam, electricity.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful double room, exclusive apartment; meals optional; subway; gentlemen. Steel.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

72D, (251 West End Av.)—Exceptionally large, front, attractive room in private residence; single or en suite; private bath.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; excellent table; best location; near subway, "L"; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; heat and running water; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single; west of Broadway; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, sunny room; electricity; near subway; small room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $4.50, $9; telephone.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician, studio for musician; very desirable.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished, large, small rooms; well heated; convenient location; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small warm rooms; running water; reception rooms; telephone.

78TH, 128 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; furnished rooms; also two-room suite elegantly furnished; hot water, electricity.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front rooms; single and en suite; private wash rooms and adjoining bath; exclusive private house, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

82D, 152 WEST.—Room, twin beds, running water; also parlor; transients accommodated.

82D ST., 146 WEST, ANDERSON ANNEX.—Rooms, furnished; elevator, steam heat electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large and medium; second floor rooms; private baths; rates reasonable.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

## Automobile Exchange

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

Packard (1915) limousine, 38 H. P. S. 6 V., (1914) limousine town car. Renault (1914) limousine 20 town car. Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring car; excellent condition throughout; must sell at once for business reasons. L. C. Gunther, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Year-end sale of used trucks; reduced prices; easy terms. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 8078.

Winter bodies at any price to clear. 308 West 59th, near Broadway.

Sale or Rent.—Monthly, Renault landaulet; like new. Saville, 118 East 66th St.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly; excellent service; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9360.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, late model, moderate price, to reliable people. Columbus 8963.

Packard limousine, excellent shape, for rent; good service. 4300 Plaza. 9106 Lenox.

**Automobile Instruction.**

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**West Side.**

84TH, 254, (West of Broadway.)—Two bedrooms; sitting room; bath; privilege kitchenette; steam; phone; piano; business people. Kibbe.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive; large rooms; all conveniences; references.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large rooms, Morningside Drive; also single; reasonable. Apt. 4.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms; private lavatory. Apt. 31.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, southern exposure, single, double, $6 to $12 week; front suite with large alcove, $12; other rooms, well lighted, single and double, $4.50 to $7; single rooms, $3.50 to $5.50; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; parlors for callers; room reserved for dancing; Broadway subway; two surface lines. Chaperons: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

123D, 547 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; telephone; elevator; $5. Crawford.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. Turner.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined; reasonable. Phone Audubon 1487.

100TH, 301, (cor. Broadway.)—Most comfortable outside room; running water. Apt. 3B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

CLAREMONT AV, 15, (116th St.)—Pleasant, sunny room, near University and Riverside. Ward.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside rooms; southern exposure; overlooking park. Apt. 21.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private bath, telephone, electricity; exclusive neighborhood; private house; references.

## Rooms Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**Furnished.**

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room in apartment, West 42d to 96th St. R 98 Times.

## Situations Wanted, Female

*Fifteen cents an agate line.*

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary; expert; 10 years' experience; competent, educated woman. C 343 Times Downtown.

CHAPERONE, companion; middle-aged woman; cultured, refined; lady assistant in home duties; references upon application. (F) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

COMPANION.—Young woman, refined and agreeable personality, wants position as companion to elderly person; good home desired; references furnished. C 333 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL.—Competent; best reference; part time, whole time work any kind. Ramsey, care Banks, 514 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes customers; out by the day. Doran, 179 Waverly Place.

GOVERNESS COMPANION.—Young lady desires position as governess, companion; German, French, piano; European hospital training. E. P., 100 East 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young, refined, competent, for business people; responsibility, adult home, suburbs; state particulars. Z 205 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 882 East 224th St.

NURSE, companion, or attendant wishes situation as such; special experience with elderly persons; also nervous or mental cases and chronic diseases; only refined persons need answer; an American and Protestant. Address Mrs. Brock, R 82 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Leaving city, wish to place my excellent private secretary; college woman; excellent stenographer and typist; wonderful executive ability; can handle most confidential and responsible missions in discreet and tactful manner, or manage office; in fact, a rare chance to get a most excellent assistant. A. L., R 24 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, able to take dictation on the stenotype machine in English, French, German, and Russian; also knowledge of bookkeeping. (H) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady as secretary or companion; French, English. R 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING AND OBLIGING; UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING; $8. ANNA MUELAK, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; take rapid dictation, transcribe accurately; high school graduate; references; Christian; $15. C 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent bill clerk; experienced wholesale textile; $12-$15; Jan. 1. C 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and efficient; faithful worker; neat appearance; $12. C 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly capable, neat appearance; $10. C 336 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, high school, English, college graduate, age 23, efficient, good executive ability, open for immediate engagement in private school or literary work. R 67 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**
*Forty-five cents an agate line.*

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone 9022 Columbus. Established 1899.

EXCELSIOR EMPLOYMENT GUILD, Select Agency, 321 Madison Av.; three departments; high-grade domestic, commercial, nurses. Murray Hill 3971.

COOKS, laundresses, $25-$30; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $22-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T waste efforts looking for help; white, Southern, colored, couples, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses. Noel, 241 6th Av., 9264 Bryant.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6916 Morningside.

## Help Wanted, Female

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

ADDRESSERS, by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam, third floor.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER for a Brooklyn concern; one that is capable with figures, grammarian, and good speller, quick, clean, and aggressive worker. Apply, stating wages to start, L 282 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady, by publishing house, to do clerical work in subscription department. Apply Mr. Parker, second floor, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam, New York City.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class waist fitter; one to assist with draping. R 93 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, MAID, (white;) must be competent cook; small apartment; no laundry; 2 in family; excellent references required. Aply Apt. 11D, 645 West End Av., 9 to 12 o'clock.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted at Bayside, L. I., family of two. Call Bayside 2696.

MODELS.—SLENDER, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES; MUST BE PERFECT 36. A. BELLER & CO., 37 WEST 26TH.

SALESMAN.—If you have sales ability and energy, I have a position that brings good returns; unlimited advancement for well-educated woman; commission and drawing account. Mr. Dietrich, New Victoria Hotel, Room 911, Thursday, bet. 11 and 1, or 4 to 6.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two American young ladies;

# HEADS OF BOROUGHS FAVOR REFERENDUM

## Think 1917 a Good Year for City to Vote on Mandatory Legislation.

## NO CRISIS IN FINANCES

### Other Witnesses Before Brown Committee Say School Teachers' Salaries Are Not Too High.

Borough Presidents Marks, Pounds, and Mathewson were witnesses yesterday before the Legislative Committee investigating the finances of the city, and Senator Brown put to all of them his favorite plan of a referendum to decide whether or not the salaries of the county officials, excepting such officials as Justices, should be fixed by the city or the State. They seemed to favor the idea, although Mr. Mathewson stipulated that the referendum should not take place in a Presidential year and pointed out that a special election on the subject would be very expensive.

Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, was the first witness of the day, and he challenged Controller Prendergast's plan for a small, paid Board of Education on the ground that such already existed.

"The Superintendent of Schools and his associates," he said, "are experts who have devoted all their lives to educational matters. The Commissioners need not devote all their time to their work, as the Board of Superintendents can work out the details of a general plan. I am not interested in the number of Commissioners of Education."

The witness admitted that there might be cases in which teachers were overpaid, but did not want to go on record as to whether there were any underpaid. He advocated the fixing of a minimum for teachers' salaries by the Legislature, and then the appropriation of a lump sum for the purpose. He thought the Board of Education could be trusted to divide the grant properly.

**Some Teachers' Salaries Too Low.**

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, again took the stand to submit charts of figures to the committee. He said he did not consider the high salaries too high, but some of the low salaries were also low.

"When a teacher starts at $720 a year and is kept at that for three years, I don't need statistics from other cities to know he is not getting enough," he said. "The question is, how much will the dollar buy in New York?"

"It has been complained that mandatory legislation keeps the city in financial difficulties," put in Chairman Brown.

"The parents don't want to be niggardly with the Board of Education," replied Mr. Churchill. "Something might come out at Albany that will make this worth while for me to say."

In reply to Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Churchill explained that each year the Board of Education asked for a great deal more than it received, because it planned for what it considered an ideal educational system.

When Borough President Marks took the stand, he expressed the view that no lay board like the Board of Estimate was capable of fixing teachers' salaries. He thought the State should fix an educational standard and the local Board of Education carry it out. He said he was in favor of retaining the borough lines, but thought the administrations of the counties should be as completely under the Board of Estimate as were the borough administrations.

**Marks Discusses Boards.**

Asked by Senator Cullen whether he thought the Borough Presidents should sit on the Board of Estimate to vote the appropriations they were to disburse, he said he thought they should. Senator Brown then brought up the wisdom of placing the construction work of the Public Service Commission under the Board of Estimate.

"I think it should be under the board," Mr. Marks replied. "But I think the Street Cleaning Department should be considered a function of the boroughs and not of the city. So the markets should be under the boroughs. As it is, the Aldermen establish them, the Controller supervises them, and the Borough Presidents build and maintain them.

Another matter that Borough President Marks would place under the Board of Estimate was the Court House Board, as it had shown it knew nothing about the financial needs of the city, he said.

When Chairman Brown called attention to the increase in assessments, Mr. Marks expressed the opinion that the finances of the city were sound, but there was a popular outcry against duplications. The system of standardization he considered a failure.

"It cost $250,000, did it not?" Mr. Marks was asked.

"It cost more than that in human suffering. I am in favor of standardizing places, not pens and women."

When Borough President Pounds was asked about taxation he said he thought real estate was made to bear an excessive share, and warned the committee that the city's expenses were likely to increase in the next three years on account of the transit expenditures. He was opposed to the transfer of the constructive work of the Public Service Commission to the Board of Estimate at the present juncture, and then as Senator Cullen suggested that much Brooklyn property was overassessed he replied:

"I would like to have an option on all that is under-assessed."

As Chairman Brown raised the question of the cost of the County Governments, Mr. Pounds admitted that there was a principle involved in fixing the salaries of the higher county officials by law, but he added:

"I can't see why that principle need apply to all the salaries of clerks in the county administration."

**Favor a Referendum.**

Borough President Marks was recalled to express himself in favor of a referendum on the question of the right of the city to fix county salaries with the exception of those of the higher officials but when the same question was put to Borough President Mathewson, he raised some difficulties. He thought the salaries of teachers might be fixed by the Legislature, by the Board of Education, or by the Board of Estimate.

"My view is," he went on, "that the Board of Estimate should have absolute authority except in isolated instances. If the power is in the hands of the Board of Education, then that too should be elected; but I am not in favor of that, as it might bring education into politics and would be very costly."

In discussing the referendum further, Mr. Mathewson objected to holding it in a Presidential year, but thought 1917 peculiarly fitted, as then the question of who would have the fixing of the salaries, if it was left to the city, would be in doubt.

Mr. Mathewson was against "swapping horses," with regard to the transfer of the subway construction, to the Board of Estimate, and came out boldly for some duplication of functions, believing, he said, in the value of checks and counterchecks.

He would not admit any crisis in the city's finances, but said he thought the real estate owners were bearing far greater burdens than any one had expected, although administrative costs had been "cut down to the bone."

The committee will meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

**Colony Dances Begin.**

The first of the season's Colony Dances was held last night at the Colony Club in the Assembly Room. It was preceded by several dinners, the hostesses including Mrs. John Stewart Chaflin, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch. There were about 225 of the young set present. The membership includes both boys and girls, some of whom will make their début next Winter, and others not until 1918. The patronesses are Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, and Mrs. W. B. James.

## NEW HAVEN RULING TODAY.

### Judge Hunt Expected to Decide Motions to Dismiss Indictments.

Judge Hunt will announce in the Federal District Court this morning whether he will dismiss the indictments against any of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, who have been on trial before him since Oct. 13. Some of the defendants, who had little to do with the actual management of the road, still hope he will discharge them, but it is realized that, if the court undertook to differentiate between the eleven, it would be difficult to know precisely where to draw the lines.

In any event, counsel for the defense will be ready to proceed with their evidence. Interest in the rest of the trial will depend on whether the defendants themselves take the stand.

In the last week or two the Government concentrated its efforts on the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, the Billard Company, and the intricate deals connected with the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and there is much yet to be told before these matters are cleared up. Moreover they are practically the only transactions which fall within the statute of limitations limits. The defense, therefore, is expected to concentrate its efforts on explaining the transactions in question.

All the defendants, it is believed, are willing to take the stand, but as they are eleven in number and the trial has already consumed much time, their lawyers may decide it is better policy to burden the jury as little as possible.

## MERCANTILE MARINE PLANS.

### Platten and Wallace Committees May Effect Compromise.

The Platten Committee for the common stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, it was learned yesterday, has deposits of practically a majority of the 490,000 shares of stock outstanding. This is exclusive of a large block of the stock held by the New York Trust Company, which stock, it is understood, will be turned over to the Platten Committee as soon as measures for its release without penalty can be adopted by the Bannard Reorganization Committee. About 80,000 shares remain in the hands of English holders but assurances have been received that this will be deposited. Within a week, it is expected, the committee will present between 70 and 80 per cent. of the stock.

It was stated yesterday by members of both the Platten Committee and the Wallace Committee, the latter representing the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, that a compromise plan would in all probability be worked out without a court fight between the two committees. The first plan submitted to the Platten Committee by the Wallace Committee was rejected. It was said yesterday that the next proposal would be more favorable to the common stockholders, giving them a greater equity in the big shipping company.

The motion to foreclose under the marine company's principal mortgage will come up in the Federal Court today. The court will be requested to adjourn the hearing until Jan. 17.

## $610 MORE FOR NEEDIEST.

### Many Persons Mail Gifts to Relief Fund on Christmas Day.

Although the 100 neediest cases, and many others among the city's poor, have been cared for, several more generous contributions to the Christmas charity fund were received yesterday by the four organizations which were in charge of the relief work. The additional gifts made the total fund $30,455.11.

It has always been the case in former years for a number of contributions to be mailed on Christmas Day, and those received yesterday were literally Christmas gifts.

Contributions from all sources yesterday were $810.50. This included $80 which the Charity Organization Society omitted to acknowledge for last Friday. The Charity Organization Society received $202.50; the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $161; the State Charities Aid Association, $151; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $54, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $42.

Among the contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES was a check for $25 from a Brooklyn woman, who requested that her name be not mentioned. Other gifts sent to THE TIMES were:

From Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Townsend, Jr., $10; F. D. Rich, $5, and "A. C.," $2.

Last year the amount received for the needy cases fund was $6,366.32 by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $4,697.38 by the Charity Organization Society, and $3,431.77 by the State Charities Aid Association, a total of $14,495.47. The contributions for these three societies to date this year is $25,083.35. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities did not share in the fund last year.

## 'BEDTIME STORIES' ON STAGE

### "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland" Given in Aid of Two Hospitals.

Two shows were going on simultaneously yesterday afternoon in the Lexington Theatre. On the stage several hundred boys and girls were giving a musical extravaganza and pantomime called "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland," and in the auditorium a great many more youngsters were having a glorious time applauding and laughing and explaining it to one another.

The entertainment was the first of a series of four performances given for the benefit of the Sydenham and Flower Hospitals of an extravaganza based on Thornton W. Burgess's "Bedtime Stories." Peter Rabbit and his large family, Danny Meadow Mouse, Happy Jack Squirrel, Old Man Coyote, Reddy Fox, Mrs. Bob White, and many others of Mr. Burgess's animal characters scampered about through woodland scenes, revealing in action and rhyme many secrets of the forest.

The story of the daily doings of the Rabbit family was punctuated by songs and evolutions by the chorus. The latter was made up of several hundred boys and girls, some of them just tall enough to toddle across the stage. There were children dressed as wood nymphs, as candy sticks, there was a chorus of bedtimers, another of baby buntings in night drawers and a chorus of sun girls. Of course the choruses were not as well drilled as those in the Broadway revues, but they were a lot more amusing to watch.

H. S. Tibbs wrote the book and lyrics of the piece, Ted D. Ward the music, while Miriam Teichner arranged some of the songs. Jack Mason staged the extravaganza. "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland" is a fine show for children and for those loving them.

### $1,576 Deposit Grows to $35,000.

A deposit of $1,576 made in the Provident Institution for Savings, at Washington and Grand Streets, Jersey City, in 1854 by John Coyle who was drowned at sea on Sept. 27 of that year, has grown to $35,000. The owner if there be one is invited to call and prove his claim. George B. Norris of 43 Union Street, Jersey City, who was appointed administrator of the Coyle estate on Jan. 20 last, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for disbursement of the funds. He has been unable to find any lawful claimant. If a lawful heir does not appear the estate will go to Jersey City.

## ALL PRAY FOR THIS MAYOR.

### Atlantic City Hopes to Convert Executive to a Strict Sunday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 27.—It feels good to be prayed for, according to Mayor William Riddle, for whom prayer meetings are being held daily by the Young Men's Christian Association and in the thirteen Protestant churches which will participate in the Stough revival campaign, opening here next Sunday.

Mayor Riddle was asked if he had been correctly quoted, in favor of a "wide-open Atlantic City."

"I favor a sane, but sensible, Sunday," he said. "The saloons should be allowed to be open at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The churches should have Sunday morning, and let the others have the afternoon."

Church people identified with the evangelistic campaign feel that Mayor Riddle is the obstacle to a sweeping success. For this reason it has been decided that the Mayor must be converted at any cost. The daily prayer meetings, held in the various Protestant churches, are intended to accomplish this.

## W. S. MEAD'S LIBRARY SOLD.

### A. H. Tixne and H. B. Buegeleises Among the Buyers.

The sale of the library of the late William S. Mead of Knoxville, Tenn., was begun at the Anderson Art Galleries yesterday. A complete set of the works of J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle on the early masters of Italian art, was knocked down to A. H. Tixne for $47.50.

The Riverside edition de luxe of R. W. Emerson's works went to H. B. Buegeleises for $38. H. O. Harris paid $25 for "The Zincali, or an Account of the Gypsies of Spain," by George Borrow, and the same sum for Borrow's "Wild Wales, its People, Language, and Scenery," first edition.

The sale will be continued today.


GUNNER TRUSLER
OF FAMOUS BRIGADE WHICH SAVED CALAIS. WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Tells with Blackboard Drawings His Thrilling Story,
"My Fight at Ypres"
First-Handed Story of What Went On in the Very Front Line During the Great Battle
AEOLIAN HALL, Only Appearance, TO-NIGHT, 8:15
Seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.—At Box Office, McBride's, Tyson & Co.

RECTOR'S
America's Leading Restaurant
The Holiday Spirit Is Here
If you are away from home and feeling "blue" and lonesome—come to Rector's. The feeling of "good will to all men" is here aplenty.
To feel yourself part of the company at Rector's is to feel the joy of living. Come and enjoy Rector's splendid dinner at $1.50 a cover. Listen to the fine program of music. Be entertained by the finest artists in the land. And if you dance or enjoy watching others dance—you will always remember your visit to Rector's.
TWO ORCHESTRAS TWO ENTERTAINMENTS
TWO DANCING FLOORS
BROADWAY—48th ST.—7th AVENUE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. 5 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TODAY, WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT. 2. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3693 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Special Features New Year's Eve., including "THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR."
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE with MARJORIE RAMBEAU
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy "Cock o' the Walk"
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. LAST WEEK LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT
MON. EVE., Jan. 3. Twice Daily. Seats Thurs. 1 Week Only The Blue Pierrots Novel Musical Entertainment
LIBERTY THEATRE BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN IN THE MUSICAL PLAY SYBIL
HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. Tonight at 8:15 ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents THE DEVIL'S GARDEN WILLIAM B. MAXWELL'S STORY DRAMATIZED BY EDITH ELLIS
MATS. TOMORROW & SATURDAY
HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 | LAST Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. | WEEK Under Fire
Special Mat. TODAY, Thurs. & Fri. at 2:30. RUTH ST. DENIS
HUDSON THEATRE Next Mon. AT BEGINNING 8:15 SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY AUSTIN STRONG'S "BUNNY" with LEWIS S. STONE NEW COMEDY
FULTON 46th, W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HERALD: "Effective immediately." Ralph Herz
In a dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's deliciously humorous story, Ruggles of Red Gap
LAWRENCE REAMER in THE SUN: "Provided unceasing entertainment. Ralph Herz's characterization of the valet was a triumph of acting. Its four acts are full of entertainment of a varied and irresistible character."
LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. 3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD. Abe and Mawruss
A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY at 2:20. The Boomerang
LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER WITH THIS ALL-STAR CAST: MADGE KENNEDY JANET BEECHER John CUMBERLAND RALPH MORGAN OLIVE MAY Hamilton REVELLE
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Common Clay
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats Up to 1916
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY SOUSA MELBA (Seats Now)

LEXINGTON Thea., 51 St., Lex. Av. ALL DAY TODAY BEGINNING AT 10. MORNING 15 & 25c. WONDERFUL PICTURES OF FAIRYLAND ALICE IN WONDERLAND AFT. & NIGHT 15 to 50c.
Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Smoking Permitted. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Phone 6597 Greeley. "THE MISCHIEF MAKERS" Burlesque Extra Feature: Aloha Twins
TWO PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Castles in the Air and Ice Palace
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. JUST W. OF B'WAY
PHONE 5935 BRYANT
TEA, DANCING AND SKATING ON ICE EVERY AFTERNOON
Our Skating Rink Is Open to the Public from 3 to 5 PM Instruction on Request
$1.50—DINNER—$1.50
FROM 6 TO 9 AND SERVICE A LA CARTE.
PERFORMANCE GIVEN DURING DINNER TIME BY
World's Champion Ice Skaters
J. R. EUROPE'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA PLAYING DANCING NO ADMISSION CHARGED
Messrs. LOUIS CANTONE & C. PIERRE, Restaurateurs

Special New Year's Day Dinner $1.00
Served Saturday, January 1, and Sunday, January 2, FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER.....$1.00
MENU:—
Blue Point Oysters. Assorted Relishes. Canape Anchovies. Saucisson Hongroise. Chicken Okra, Creole. Mock Turtle Soup. Stuffed Lobster. Kennebec Salmon. Civet of Hare, Chasseur. Roast Stuffed Capons. Broiled Chicken, en Toast. Roast Suckling Pig. Small Steak, Catalena. Noisette of Lamb. Tenderloin of Beef. Pork Chops, Robert. Salad in Season. Christmas Cake. Plum Pudding. Ice Cream. Cake. Cheese. Demi Tasse.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. SUPPER $3
CABARET—DANCING—MUSIC—SOUVENIRS
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW Phone 9640 Columbus
Exceptional Dinner $1
Including Dancing and Cabaret
Served Every Evg. 6 to 10 & Sundays noon to 10
Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25 Aft. Teas, 4-7
A NEW GLORIFIED CABARET REVUE ENTITLED: "Merry Moments"
Presented by America's Foremost Impresario
Twice Nightly at 7:30 & 12:00
WITHOUT CHARGE TO PATRONS
REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.

—the audience in Covent Garden, London—never welcomed
PRINCE ILMAR
with more enthusiasm than he receives at the
HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & FORTY-THIRD STREET
Every Evening at 11 P. M. in the Main Dining Room

GRAND OPENING
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
JOAN SAWYER'S
(Formerly Palais de Danse)
AT BROADWAY AND 50TH STREET
Dancing by MISS SAWYER Assisted by MR. GEORGE HARCOURT WITH
MISS SAWYER'S OWN BAND
TRIO GOMEZ (First Appearance in America) IN UNUSUAL SPANISH DANCES.
AND OTHER DIVERTING SURPRISES.
RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE. TELEPHONE 2330 Circle
OR WRITE JOAN SAWYER'S.

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Under New Management. Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
SPECIAL LUNCHEON Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY 12 to 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 2:30 P. M. Fifty Cents.

"Follow the Crowd" TO BUSTANOBY'S
39th St., AND 60th St., nr. B'way. on B'way.
TO-NIGHT
INTERCHANGEABLE MUSICAL Cabaret
Prominent Artists. Telephone Reservations. 6780—Greeley or 8470—Columbus. AT DINNER & SUPPER.

Hotel Ansonia
The management of the Hotel Ansonia have made arrangements for the New Year's Eve Celebration this year which they propose to make more enjoyable, if possible, than their previous entertainments.
A daintily selected, well prepared supper will be served at the price of Three Dollars per cover and appropriate favors and souvenirs will be distributed.
Reservations should be made as early as possible, as a large number of applications have already been received.
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street. Overlooking the Hudson River.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

Reserve Your Table Early for New Year's Eve.
Jamison wants to see you
AT THE FAMOUS
30TH ST. HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH ST.
BROADWAY &
NEW YORK'S FINEST TABLE D'HOTE, $1.00
Telephone Madison Sq. 3207-3208. Highest Class Music

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at one third less price.
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.50 AND $3.00 DAY. PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $25.00 TO $45.00 WEEK. 3, 4 OR 6 ROOM SUITES, WITH 2 BATHS, AT ATTRACTIVE RATES.
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION, SPECIAL SUPPER $2.50. SOUVENIRS. DANCING.

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49TH ST. N.Y.
Two Room Suites with bath, $17.50 to $30; with meals for two persons, $37.50 to $45.00 per week.
Table d'Hote or a la Carte Service.

HOTEL IMPERIAL
BROADWAY AND 32D STREET NEW YORK CITY
Make Your Reservations Now for New Year's Dinner and Supper
600 Rooms, single or en suite, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.00 per day up. Imperial Home Dinner served daily from 6 to 9 P. M., $1 Per Cover.
Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

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For Luncheon Today, 11:30 to 2
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Breakfast .....35c-50c
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Tea with Waffles.....30c
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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Finest location in New York City.

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Wed. at 7:45. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8 (1st time). Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15. Butterfly. Destinn, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3). La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 4, at 8, Aida. Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat., 25 to $1. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:30. NORA BAYES ADELAIDE & HUGHES MORTON & MOORE BELLE BLANCHE, others & HENRIETTA CROSMAN
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. MAT. DAILY. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15. "THE FOREST FIRE." Laughlin & Gaxton, Felix Adler, Willard Milo? Bankoff & Girdle, others.
ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15. Henry Lewis, Fred V. Bowers & Co., Marie Nordstrom, Farber Girls, Hugh Herbert & Co.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues., Dec. 28, 2:15. Thurs., Dec. 30, 8:15. ORATORIO Society of N.Y. THE MESSIAH Louis Koemmenich, Cond., 237th Public Concert by this Society.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Vivian Gosnell.
Seats Now at Box Office, 75c to $2.00.

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Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., JAN'Y 2, AT 3.
Beethoven Program
Symphony No. 2; Trio for 2 Oboes and English Horn; Symphony No. 7
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St. nr. B'way. YVETTE GUILBERT
This Afternoon at 3.
Friday Aftn., Dec. 31, Jan'y 7, at 3. Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan'y 9, at 8:30. Tuesday Afternoon, Jan'y 4, at 3.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction CATHERINE A. BAMMAN.

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
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SINGLE READING, $1.50. SERIES, $5.

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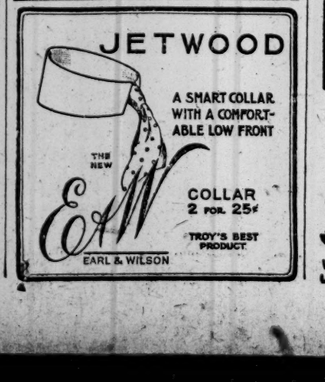

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